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అభివృద్ధి ప్రాధికార సంస్థ



Capital Region Development Authority
Government of Andhra Pradesh

Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP)

Final

Resettlement Action Plan
for Flood Mitigation Works



Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority
Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh

August 2018

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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
NTR	Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao (former Chief Minister of AP)
U/s	Under Section

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014, which came into effect on June 2, 2014 provided for the reorganization of the then existing state of Andhra Pradesh. The development of a new Capital City – critical for administration, economic development, and cultural integration – is a priority for the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh. The State Cabinet meeting of September 1, 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 the Prakasam Barrage.

The Amaravati Capital City has an area of 217.23 sq.km and is spread across 25 villages in 3 mandals (Thulluru, Mangalagiri and Tadepalli) of Guntur district. The 25 villages in the Capital City area have a population of about 100,000 people. 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. Amaravati is envisioned to be a ‘People’s Capital’ built around sustainability and livability principles. It aims to be at par with global standards and has developed a masterplan with the assistance of the Government of Singapore. The new capital will be a center of economic activity, will create a range of jobs and will provide affordable and quality housing. Sustainability, efficient management and optimum utilization of resources will form an important pillar of this new capital.

The Project Development Objective of the World Bank supported Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP) is to provide select urban infrastructure in designated locations of Amaravati Capital City, and to support the initial development of its institutional and governance structure. The ASCCDP has five main components, as follows: (i) Basic Urban and Pro-poor Infrastructure Component, which will support the implementation of priority transport corridors and integration of 25 villages into the Amaravati Capital City development, by financing the construction of a priority road network and the upgrading of infrastructure in selected villages (e.g. water supply, sewage, village roads, and drainage); (ii) Green Climate Resilient Infrastructure, which will help build sustainability and climate resilience in Amaravati Capital City by supporting its integration with the natural surroundings, riverfront, and greenery; (iii) Citizen Benefit Sharing component, which will support government’s efforts to implement benefit sharing measures for the residents of the capital city area, including but not limited to, training programs for farmers, landless families and other stakeholders, skill building programs, which will allow capital city residents to access jobs and new economic opportunities emerging in an urban context; (iv) Institutional and Fiscal Development, which will support government efforts to develop local government institutions and governance systems; and, (v) Project Management and Implementation Support.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared to describe the principles, objectives and processes for preparation of specific resettlement plans that will be applicable to interventions financed by the World Bank project, once they are identified during project

ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for Flood Mitigation Works

preparation/implementation¹. The RPF describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementation of proposed interventions financed by the World Bank. The RPF also provides process for consultations, impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys, as well as for the preparation and implementation of mitigation plans. The RPF was prepared in line with the provisions of National laws, State laws and the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12). The RPF was consulted and disclosed. It can be accessed at: <https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrdacommuni/media/asccdp/16082017/Amaravati%20RPF-Cleared%20by%20RSA.pdf>

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared, consistent with the guidelines included in the RPF, to cover potential impacts and mitigation measures associated with Flood Mitigation works as a part of ASCCDP that include construction of reservoirs at Krishnayapalem, Neerukonda and Sakhamuru, widening and deepening of Pala Vaagu and Kondaveeti Vagu and construction of Storm Water Canal from Nekkallu to Pichikalapalem.

The land required for this sub-component covered under this RAP will be assembled using a combination of land management mechanisms, including: (i) Land Pooling Scheme, whereby land owners surrender their land in return for a smaller plot of urban, serviced land (*returnable plot*) in the Capital City area that is of higher value than the land relinquished, along with a range of livelihood support measures including *inter alia* an annuity, skill upgrading and support for setting up self-employed enterprises; (ii) Negotiated settlements, applicable only for land and assets within existing villages, whereby the Government and land owners agree on the terms of a compensation package finalized in accordance with Section 124 of APCRDA Act 2014 that is consistent with the provisions of the 2013 Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (LARR Act, 2013): The compensation involves, among other things, a land-for-land rather than in cash relocation assistance; and, if neither of these first two mechanisms is successful, (iii) Land Acquisition via the 2013 LARR Act, by which compensation for land acquired (replacement value and livelihood support) is provided as per the requirements of the Land Acquisition Act. All such land acquisition mechanisms, to the extent they are applied to land within the project, will be subject to the application of OP 4.12.

The land assembly requirements for the flood mitigation component, as well as the numbers of land-owning Project Affected Families (PAFs) by construction of this flood mitigation component are summarized in the following table.

	Number of land-owning families affected by WB-financed flood management works	Area required for WB-financed flood management works (acres)
LPS	1,754	1,131.3
2013 LARR Act	110	75.5
Negotiated Settlements	27	10.4
Government land*	Nil	811.11**
Total	1,891	2,028.3
Number of landless families impacted by land assembly processes: 21,374		

¹ All interventions to be financed under the World Bank project have not been identified by project appraisal, and thus the overall impacts on land requirements and potential involuntary resettlement cannot be determined upfront.

ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for Flood Mitigation Works

(*) Occupants of Government land are assisted as per (i) LPS guidelines if occupying agricultural land; and (ii) Negotiated Settlement policy, if occupying land in villages.

(**) This includes 680 acres of land in reservoirs (Krishnayapalem, Neerukonda and Sakhamauru) and stream flow area and land adjoining the stream per irrigation records (*Vagu* land).

Note: Land owners currently undergoing Land Acquisition procedures may still opt to join LPS. While this will not affect the total number of families affected, it may affect the breakdown of affected people by land assembly mechanisms.

Although OP 4.12 applies only to the footprint of the World Bank financed project, it is challenging to differentiate between landless laborers affected by land assembly within and outside the World Bank project boundaries. Therefore, APCRDA has agreed that all landless families registered with APCRDA for pension by July 15, 2018 are considered World Bank project affected people for the purposes of provision of livelihood restoration measures. The payment of pension and other livelihood-related benefits will be monitored for the list of registered landless families, as per the RPF. As of July 15, 2018, the total of number of landless households is 21,374. This RAP focuses on potential involuntary resettlement impacts on land owners in the Capital City area related to the Bank-financed flood mitigation component, and it includes provisions outlined in the RPF for all registered landless families (by July 15, 2018), which will be monitored under the ASCCDP.

Two linked activities, specifically: (i) Undavalli Pumping Station; and (ii) works on the Kondaveeti Vagu, which stretches from Krishnayapalem Reservoir to Undavalli Pumping Station, are also included in this RAP. All land required for implementation of the two linked activities was owned by the GoAP, or surrendered by land owners under the LPS. Specifically, land required for the Undavalli Pumping station (in addition to government land) was assembled exclusively out of LPS. In the case of the stretch from Krishnayapalem reservoir to Undavalli pumping station, works will be restricted within the available width and land already assembled through LPS, thereby avoiding additional land assembly through LA or Negotiated Settlement. All land assembled for these linked activities has already been transferred to APCRDA. Because they are linked activities, the impacts of these two activities, in terms of land assembly and impacted people, are covered within this RAP. These activities are at advanced stages of implementation: (i) the Undavalli Pumping Station is expected to be inaugurated in mid-August 2018; and (ii) work on the Undavalli -Kondaveeti Vaagu stretch has initiated within the existing (Government) lands.

Three common property resources, including a burial ground in Sakhamuru, a burial ground in Mandadam, and a private temple in Mandadam will be impacted by flood management works financed under the ASCCDP. In consensus with the community, it was agreed that the area of the two burial grounds located outside of the project affected area was sufficient to accommodate the community needs, and that there was no requirement of relocation of either of the burial grounds. The temple will be relocated suitably in consensus with the community.

The summary on LPS Project affected families of lands falling under flood mitigation works is captured in Annexure 8 and their socio-economic baseline data from the sample survey of 96 landowners is presented at Annexure 4. This RAP also covers the impacts and mitigation measures related to lands being acquired through LARR and Negotiated Settlement Policy. The socio-economic data for 56 sampled non- LPS land owners is also provided in Annexure 4.

During the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), public consultations were held during January 2018 and August 2017 to seek suggestions on the initial draft safeguards documents (e.g. Resettlement Policy Framework, Environmental and Social Management Framework.) Subsequently, a series of public consultations were held during January 2018 to seek suggestions on the initial draft safeguards documents viz., EIA/EMP and Resettlement Action Plan for flood mitigation works based on prior disclosure of draft documents by APCRDA. These public consultations were held at four villages (Mandadam, Thulluru, Neerukonda and Krishnayapalem) during which opinions were sought on the Environmental Impact Assessment – Environmental Management Plan and Resettlement Action Plan for the flood mitigation component.

In addition to the above public consultations, APCRDA conducted 20 Focus Group Discussions including 2 exclusively with **Final** landless pensioners, 2 with LA, 2 with marginal farmers, 10 with LPS landowners and 2 with people depending on the government lands (but not living) were conducted in 14 villages viz., Pichikalapalem, Ainavolu, Mandadam, Krishnayapalem, Nowluru-2 (Yerrabalem), Sakhamuru, Velagapudi, Venkatapalem, Abbarajupalem, Borupalem, Kuragallu, Ananthavaram, Nekkallu and Penumaka. Further APCRDA conducted interviews with 152 landowners in 19 villages which are affected by flood mitigation works.

The RAP contains the institutional and implementation arrangements including roles and responsibilities of various key officers, bringing in dedicated Land Acquisition and Social Development officers to manage and coordinate with District Administration. District Administration will manage the land acquisition and resettlement. The payment of differential amount arising out of RPF provisions will be paid by APCRDA through a separate account. The RAP implementation will be monitored through a monitoring agency through a set of indicators.

The RAP also includes details of Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) that is available to PAFs, 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. This RAP is prepared based on the result of socio-economic surveys, outcomes of consultations and feedback on draft report as well as findings of independent evaluation of Land Pooling Scheme.

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 then 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 state of Andhra Pradesh. The State Cabinet meeting in early 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 25 villages in 3 mandals (Thulluru, Mangalagiri and Tadepalli) of Guntur district. The 25 villages in the Capital City area have a population of about 100,000 people. 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. Amaravati is envisioned to be a ‘People’s Capital’ built around sustainability and livability principles. It aims to be at par with global standards and has developed a masterplan with the assistance of the Government of Singapore. The new capital will be a center of economic activity, will create a range of jobs and will provide affordable and quality housing. Sustainability, efficient management and optimum utilization of resources will form an important pillar of this new capital.

Objective: The project development objectives of the Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP) **are to provide** select urban infrastructure in designated locations of Amaravati Capital City, and to support the initial development of its institutional and governance structure..

1.3 **Components:** The Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP) has five main components, as follows: (i) Basic Urban and Pro-poor Infrastructure Component, which will support the implementation of priority transport corridors and integration of 25 villages into the Amaravati Capital City development, by financing the construction of a priority road network and the upgrading of infrastructure in selected villages (e.g. water supply, sewage, village roads, and drainage); (ii) Green Climate Resilient Infrastructure, which will help build sustainability and climate resilience in Amaravati Capital City by supporting its integration with the natural surroundings, riverfront, and greenery; (iii) Citizen Benefit Sharing component, which will support government’s efforts to implement benefit sharing measures for the residents of the capital city area, including but not limited to, training programs for farmers, landless families and other stakeholders, skill building programs, which will allow capital city residents to access jobs and new economic opportunities emerging in an urban context; (iv) Institutional and Fiscal Development, which will support government efforts to develop local government institutions and governance systems; and, (v) Project Management and Implementation Support.

1.4 **The scope of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)** is limited to impacts associated with Component 2 - Green Climate Resilient Infrastructure of the ASCCDP, as well as two associated

works carried out and financed by APCRDA that are linked activities to the World Bank financed. This RAP was prepared in accordance to the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) developed for the ASCCDP. The RPF describes the principles and approaches in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementation of proposed interventions financed by the World Bank. The RPF can be accessed at: <https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrdacommuni/media/asccdp/16082017/Amaravati%20RPF-Cleared%20by%20RSA.pdf>

1.5 Land assembly mechanisms: To construct Amaravati City according to its Master Plan, the Government of AP needed to acquire and assemble 217 km² of land. Land acquisition is governed by a legal framework consisting of the 2013 Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (LARR Act 2013), the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Agency (APCRDA) Act of 2014, the Andhra Pradesh Amendment Act of April 2018 (Act 22/2018) and Andhra Pradesh Capital City Land Pooling Scheme (Formulation & Implementation) Rules 2015. Three land assembly mechanisms are being used to assemble the land needed for the development of the Capital City, and more specifically for the flood management works are as follows:

- (i) *Land Pooling Scheme (LPS)* - innovative scheme whereby landowners voluntarily contribute their agricultural land (outside of habitations) in return for a smaller plot of urban, serviced land (returnable plot). The value of the returnable plot is expected to be higher than that of the land surrendered and to continue to increase further in value as development of the Capital City progresses. In addition to the returnable plots, LPS participants also receive a package of benefits described in more detail in Annexure 1.
- (ii) *Negotiated Settlements (NS)* – Land assembly mechanism applicable only for land and assets located within the village planning boundary. Government and land owners agree on a compensation package finalized in accordance with Section 124 of the APCRDA Act 2014 that is consistent with the provisions of the 2013 LARR Act, in which the compensation involves a land-for-land exchange rather than a cash compensation. The exchanged land is located within the Capital City area, and the exact location is negotiable. The compensation also includes a cash component, intended to cover costs of construction of replacement housing and a rental allowance for relocation pending construction of replacement housing. Though called “Negotiated Settlement”, the negotiation is over the terms of a compensation package that has been prepared in accordance with Section 124 of APCRDA Act 2014 and consistent with the Land Acquisition Act (Refer to Annexure 3 for details) *Land Acquisition through 2013 LARR Act*, by which compensation for lands acquired (replacement value and livelihood support) is provided following the requirements of the LARR Act 2013 (Refer to Annexure 2 for details).

1.6 The applicable entitlement framework for compensation and R&R assistance, as available in the RPF, is also provided here as Annexure 1, 2 and 3 for LPS, LA and Negotiated Settlement Policy, respectively, for ready reference.

1.7 Landless agricultural laborers: Landless laborers working in the capital city area lost their primary source of income as land was assembled for the development of Amaravati. As such, landless agricultural laborers have been directly impacted by the capital city development project, as land was transferred to APCRDA. A key consideration concerning landless laborers is therefore the extent to which alternative sources of income are available locally to replace the loss of income from agricultural jobs.

1.8 Although OP 4.12 applies only to the footprint of the World Bank financed project, it is *challenging to differentiate between landless laborers* affected by land assembly within and outside the World Bank project boundaries. Therefore, APCRDA has agreed that all landless families registered with APCRDA for pension by July 15, 2018 will be considered World Bank project affected people for the purposes of provision of livelihood restoration measures. The payment of pension and other livelihood-related benefits will be monitored for the list of registered landless families, as per the RPF. As of July 15, 2018, the total of number of landless households is 21,374. This RAP focuses on potential involuntary resettlement impacts on land owners in the Capital City area related to the Bank-financed flood mitigation component, and it includes provisions outlined in the RPF for all registered landless families (by July 15, 2018), which will be monitored under the ASCCDP.

1.9 The World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement states as an objective that "displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher." In line with this objective, measures in addition to those already in place by APCRDA and covering all landless laborers are included in this RPF, to identify and to address, specifically, the needs of the most vulnerable subset of landless households, who need extra support to return to their levels prior to the announcement of the Capital City. The following typologies of landless households are recognized as those at the highest risk: (i) families with women head of household; (ii) households where family members have physical disabilities; (iii) families with chronic diseases; (iv) households with aging family member who cannot longer work (over 60 years old); (v) families with no alternative sources of income other than APCRDA pension; and (vi) families of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes whose sole source of income is APCRDA pensions. The methodology to identify vulnerable landless laborers and to monitor the engagement with landless laborers is described in Annexure 10.

Investments covered under this RAP

1.10 The flood mitigation works to be financed by the World Bank under Component 2 of the ASCCDP include: (i) construction of reservoirs at Krishnayapalem, Neerukonda and Sakhamuru; (ii) widening and deepening of Pala Vagu² and Kondaveeti Vagu; and (iii) construction of storm water canal from Nekkallu to Pichikalapalem.

1.11 Two 'linked'³ activities, specifically: (i) Undavalli Pumping Station; and (ii) works on the Kondaveeti Vagu, which stretches from Krishnayapalem Reservoir to Undavalli Pumping Station, are also included in this RAP.

1.12 The location and salient details of all the flood management investments are summarized in Table 1. A map showing the location of flood mitigation works is presented in Fig. 1.

Table 1: Proposed Alignment of Flood Mitigation works

² *Vagu* means stream in Telugu

³ "Linked" activities are those associated with a World Bank project, which although not financed by the World Bank, are relevant to achieving the objectives of the World Bank financed project. In this case, two activities are relevant to the successful achievement of the objectives of Component 2 of the ASCCDP, although they are financed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and implemented by APCRDA.

ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for Flood Mitigation Works

Investment	Approx. length (km)	Closest villages	Area in acres ⁴
Undavalli Pumping Station	-	Undavalli	5
Kondaveeti Vagu (23.6 km)			
Undavalli to Krishnayapalem	3.8	Undavalli and Krishnayapalem	125
Krishnayapalem to Neerukonda	7.2	Krishnayapalem, Nowluru, Kuragallu, Mandadam, Ayinavolu, Sakhamuru, Thulluru, Nekkallu, Ananthavaram	244.68
Neerukonda to Sakhamuru	3.6		143.94
Sakhamuru to Ananthavaram	9.0		190.85
Pala Vagu (16.7 km)			
Krishnayapalem to Secretariat	9.3	Kondamarajupalem, Velagapudi, Mandadam, Venkatapalem, Krishnayapalem	235.59
Secretariat to Dondapadu	7.4	Borupalem, Abbarajupalem, Rayapudi, Kondamarajupalem	167.1
Gravity canal (8 km)			
Gravity canal	8.0	Nekkallu, Thulluru, Ananthavaram, Pichikalapalem	235.67
Krishnayapalem Reservoir			190
Neerukonda Reservoir			440
Sakhamuru Reservoir			50
Total Length	48.3 km		2028.30

Note: Cells shaded in grey correspond to “linked” activities

Impacts

1.13 The proposed flood management investments will have overall positive social impacts, since their objective is to reduce the risk of flooding in the area, as well as improving ground water recharge potential, ecological and environmental improvements in the area, and increasing tourism potential around the reservoirs and along the canals.

1.14 Project affected families: Care was taken to ensure least adverse impacts and minimizing physical displacement as per OP 4.12. On the other hand, the project will create limited adverse impacts in the form of land assembly, which are managed and mitigated through safeguards instruments that were prepared in consistence with the Environmental and Social Management Framework, and with the Resettlement Policy Framework.

1.15 Details of the land assembly mechanisms that were used for the flood management investments designed under the ASCCDP are summarized in Table 2. The corresponding entitlement matrices for LPS, 2013 LARR Act, and NS are included in Annexures 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

⁴ length and area of the stretch of Flood Mitigation works taken up under Bank’s project

Table 2 - Land assembly instruments used for flood management investments, area requirements and number of families impacted.

Land Assembly Instrument	Number of families impacted for flood management works	Area assembled ⁵ (in acres)
LPS	1,754	1,131.3
LARR Act	110	75.5
Negotiated Settlements	27	10.4
Government land*	-----	811.1**
Total	1,891	2,028.3
Number of landless families impacted by land assembly processes: 21,374		

(*) Occupants of Government land are assisted as per: (i) LPS guidelines if occupying agricultural land; and (ii) Negotiated Settlement policy, if occupying land in villages.

(**) This includes 680 acres of land in reservoirs (Krishnayapalem, Neerukonda and Sakhamauru) and stream flow area and land adjoining the stream per irrigation records (*Vagu* land).

Status of linked activities

1.16 The design of flood management infrastructure and works were optimized to reduce as much as possible the amount of land acquisition requirements, i.e. to minimize the area of land needed to be assembled with instruments other than LPS. As such, all land required for implementation of the two linked activities was: (i) owned by the GoAP (i.e. government lands); or (ii) surrendered by land owners under the LPS. Specifically, land required for the Undavalli station (in addition to government land) was assembled exclusively out of LPS. In the case of the stretch from Krishnayapalem reservoir to Undavalli pumping station, works will be restricted within the available width and land already assembled through LPS, thereby avoiding additional land assembly through LA or Negotiated Settlement (i.e. no physical displacement was caused and no land was acquired under LARR Act).

1.17 All land assembled for these linked activities has already been transferred to APCRDA. Because they are linked activities, the impacts of these two activities, in terms of land assembly and impacted people, are covered within this RAP. Specifically, all land owners who surrendered their land for these two linked activities are included in this RAP (as part as those impacted families under LPS).

1.18 These two linked activities (financed by GoAP) were initiated by the government as a priority, before the start of the ASCCDP, to ensure that the Capital City area was equipped to manage high flooding risks during the 2018 monsoon season. As a result, these activities are at advanced stages of implementation, as described below:

- The Undavalli Pumping Station is close to completion, and is expected to be inaugurated in mid-August 2018. The World Bank team has been monitoring the implementation of works and ensuring they are consistent with World Bank policies, as per this RAP.

⁵ This includes the impacts from land assembled for the linked activities.

- Work in Undavalli -Kondaveeti Vaagu stretch has initiated within the existing (Government) lands. Rather than making a wider channel, the design has involved deepening the existing channel and thus avoiding displacement impacts.

1.19 In the event that land acquisition or physical displacement are encountered while executing the works in Undavalli-Krishnayapalem section (not anticipated at the time of preparation of this RAP), mitigation measures will be proposed through a supplementary RAP, as per RPF provisions. These supplementary RAPs will be shared and reviewed by the Bank.

Unclaimed lands / unknown owners

1.20 Lands not occupied, not claimed by anyone and no person of interest could be identified based on examination of records are notified under LARR Act 2013... These lands amount to a total area of 0.31 acres. The compensation would be deposited in LARR Authority keeping it open to settle any future claim. .

Common Property Resources

1.21 Three common property resources, including a burial ground in Sakhamuru, a burial ground in Mandadam, and a private temple in Mandadam (see Table 3). In consensus with the community, it was agreed that the area of the two burial grounds located outside of the project affected area was sufficient to accommodate the community needs, and that there was no requirement of relocation of either of the burial grounds. The temple will be relocated suitably in consensus with the community.

Table 3: List of Common property resources impacted under flood management works

	Village	Type of property	Area (Acres)	Action plan
1	Mandadam	Temple	0.19	Consultations will be held with community for its relocation
2	Mandadam	Burial Ground	0.73	In consultation with community it was agreed that area of the two burial grounds located outside of the project affected area was sufficient to accommodate the community needs
3	Sakhamuru	Burial Ground	0.26	

1.22 An NGO will be engaged by August 15, 2018 to support APCRDA in the implementation of this RAP. The selected NGO will support in mobilisation of the interested vulnerable people for additional support. The details of Project Affected Families by impact category is summarised in chapter 2 and listed in Annexure 7. This list may undergo change during implementation based on additional impacts encountered during the implementation or any changes required based on the objections received once the list is disclosed.

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



II. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Magnitude of Social Impacts

2.1 The breakdown of the land assembly requirements (village-wise) for flood mitigation investments covered under this RAP is summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Land requirement for Flood Mitigation works

Village Name	Land assembled through LPS with APCRDA	Land proposed under LA Act	Land in Village areas	Govt. / others	Grand Total
Abbarajupalem	10.97	0.11		0.73	11.81
Ayinaolu	221.87			2.82	224.69
Anantavaram	50.59	0.17		2.39	53.15
Borupalem	13.33			0.26	13.59
Kondamarajupalem	27.89	3.15		1.03	32.07
Krishnayapalem	66.82			203.64	270.46
Kuragallu	258.33	0.05		16.86	275.24
Neerukonda				440	440.00
Lingayapalem	2.04	1.35			3.39
Malkapuram		0.03		0.17	0.20
Mandadam	61.88	3.53	10.21	4.22	79.84
Nekkallu	37.59	6.17		4.95	48.71
Nowluru	54.9	0.15		5.61337	60.66
Pichikalapalem	34.11	0.08		2.73	36.92
Rayapudi	79.08	11.92	0.02	3.99	95.01
Sakhamuru	24.87	0.88		66.11	91.86
Thulluru	51.84			6.56	58.40
Velagapudi	17.34	7.64	0.15	0.62	25.75
Venkatapalem	18.12	0.56		2.4	21.08
Undavalli				29.39⁶	29.39
Penumaka	99.73	39.67		16.63	156.03
Grand Total	1131.30	75.46	10.38	811.11	2028.25

2.2 The village wise list of project affected land owners is summarized in Table 5, below:

Table 5: Details of affected landowners for flood mitigation works

⁶ [This extent includes 5 acres towards Undavalli Pumping Station. This extent of 29.39 acres pertains to linked activity.](#)

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Village Name	Number of families affected by LPS	Number of families affected by 2013 LARR Act	Number of families in villages, affected by NS	Total number of families	Number of families headed by women out of Total
Abbarajupalem	27	1		28	11
Ayinaolu	263			263	98
Ananthavaram	50	1		51	19
Borupalem	37	0		37	12
Krishnayapalem	124			124	
Kondamarajupalem	57	2		59	57
Kuragallu	299	1		300	106
Lingayapalem	4	1		5	2
Malkapuram		2		2	1
Mandadam	91	5	24	120	29
Nekkallu	71	9		80	24
Nowluru	94	1		95	31
Pichikalapalem	109	1		110	36
Rayapudi	180	12	2	194	37
Sakhamuru	37	4		41	8
Thulluru	98			98	
Velagapudi	67	10	1	78	2
Venkatapalem	30	2		32	0
Penumaka	112	58		170	44
Undavalli	4*				
Grand Total	1,754	110	27	1,891	517 (27%)

*Linked activity impacts

2.3 Village-wise list of people affected by flood mitigation works in private lands is included in Annexure 7. The list of landowners under LPS category impacts as well as the list of Project Affected People in village areas is published at:

https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrda/userinterface/admin/PAFData_Flood.aspx

2.4 The list of project-affected people was published as a handout/brochure along with other details regarding project, resettlement plan, benefits and was also disclosed in the website for easy access and to facilitate the hearing of any objections. A supplementary list will be prepared if new impacts are encountered during the implementation. The entitlement matrices under LPS, 2013 LARR Act, and Negotiated Settlement are provided respectively in Annexure 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

2.5 Impact of isolated structures: Among 1,754 land owners who have joined land pooling within the project foot-prints, there are no landowners who have isolated structures. Structure impacts, if identified during implementation, will be addressed as per the provisions of LPS / Negotiated Settlement Policy.

2.6 **Minimization of land requirement under the project:** Detailed modelling studies were conducted to ascertain the quantum of waters required to be handled during peak design flood scenarios, based on which the engineering studies were carried out. Models included study of the existing alignments, requirement of increasing the top width and bottom width of channels, marginal re-alignments, strategically selecting location and extent of reservoirs. These measures are expected to mitigate the impact of flooding in the Capital City area. The extent of the land assembly requirements was kept in mind while finalizing the various options for implementation. Consultations were held during finalization of the Master Plan. Based on the feedback / objections / suggestions, modifications were carried out to ensure that least disturbance / displacement is caused to the existing settlements. An 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

Through design modifications and realignments, the initial estimates of land requirements were reduced by roughly 20 percent. Land assembly needs were limited to about 2,000 acres, of which: (i) land to be acquired through LA is 75 acres (3.77 percent); and (ii) land in village areas that needs to be acquired (through NS or LA) is 10 acres (less than 1 percent). Furthermore, impacts of common properties were reduced to three.

Land assembly through LPS

A total of 1,131.3 acres of agricultural land needed for flood management works were assembled via LPS. That land has already been surrendered to APCRDA by land owners, who have been receiving annuities and benefits packages since they gave up their land. Of the 1,754 land owning families who joined the LPS, Land Pooling Ownership Certificates have been awarded to 1533.

Land Acquisition and Negotiated Settlements

2.7 The proposed Flood Mitigation works involve 10.38 acres of private land in habitation areas and will physically displace 27 families at Mandadam, Rayapudi-1 and Velagapudi villages as noted in Table 6, below. The total population to be displaced is 62 people based on average family size of 2.29⁷ 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.

Table 6: Village-wise Physical Displacement

No.	Village (Habitation area)	No. of PDFs
1.	Mandadam	24
2.	Velagapudi	01
3.	Rayapudi - 1	02
	Total	27

⁷ The family size of 2.29 is extracted from the survey data wherein the response from the PDFs surveyed has been analysed and the average family size is found to be 2.29. Based on a separate Survey of PDFs of Roads Network, the family size is 3.43

Development of Resettlement sites

2.8 PAFs in villages who have been physically displaced by the construction of the project are being relocated by giving resettlement plot for self-construction of replacement home (as per GoAP norms), as well as compensation for the structural loss. The sites for allotment of resettlement plots are being identified nearby existing villages. Resettlement sites are equipped with / have access to roads, power connections, drinking water, drainages, etc.. Soon after the consent for Negotiated Settlement is received, resettlement plots are allocated through a lottery process. The base resettlement assistance amounts are paid and the difference to updated unit costs will be paid immediately after approval of Project.

Post resettlement support

2.14 The resettlement areas are identified within the same village and displaced families are expected to move less than 1-2 km. 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. The resettlement support may be required for a period of one year actively beyond which the support will be provided on requirement basis. The costs for resettlement support for the first year are included in RAP budgets and beyond this period, it will be provided with GoAP / APCRDA funds.

Landless Agricultural Laborers

2.9 Landless laborers working in the capital city area lost their primary source of income as land was assembled for the development of Amaravati. As such, landless agricultural laborers have been directly impacted by the capital city development project, as land was transferred to APCRDA. A key consideration concerning landless laborers is therefore the extent to which alternative sources of income are available locally to replace the loss of income from agricultural jobs.

2.10 Although OP 4.12 applies only to the footprint of the World Bank financed project, it is challenging to differentiate between landless laborers affected by land assembly within and outside the World Bank project boundaries. Therefore, APCRDA has agreed that for purposes of this project, all landless families registered with APCRDA for pension by July 15, 2018 will be considered project affected people for the purposes of provision of livelihood restoration measures. The payment of pension and other livelihood-related benefits will be monitored for the list of registered landless families as per the RPF. As of July 15, 2018, the total of number of landless households is 21,374.

Landless agricultural laborers working in the Capital City area are eligible to receive a combination of livelihood restoration benefits that includes: (i) payment of pensions @ INR 2,500 per month per family for a period of 10 years, with annual adjustment linked to inflation index; (ii) employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for up to 365 days per year; (iii) facilitate access to interest-free loans for setting up enterprises; (vi) access to skill upgrading and training opportunities; (v) provision of subsidized food; and (vi) free access to medical and educational benefits in designated facilities.

When livelihood restoration benefits are fully accessed by landless laborers, landless households are in a financial situation comparable or in some cases better to their status pre-displacement. However, some landless families may have challenges accessing all the livelihood restoration benefits, in which case there would be people in situation that may be worse than their pre-displacement status.

2.11 The World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement states as an objective that "displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher." In line with this objective, measures in addition to those already in place by APCRDA and covering all landless laborers are included in the RPF and reproduced in Annexure 10 of this RAP, to identify and to address, specifically, the needs of the most vulnerable subset of landless households, who need extra support to return to their levels prior to the announcement of the Capital City. The following typologies of landless households are recognized as those at the highest risk: (i) families with women head of household; (ii) households where family members have physical disabilities; (iii) families with chronic diseases; (iv) households with aging family member who cannot longer work (over 60 years old); (v) families with no alternative sources of income other than APCRDA pension; and (vi) families of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes whose sole source of income is APCRDA pensions.

2.12 APCRDA has established a methodology to identify the vulnerable landless families, within a total of 21,374 landless households as of cut-off date. Using this methodology an assessment was carried out by APCRDA in June - July 2018. A total of 857 vulnerable landless families were identified, living in the 25 villages of the Capital City area. While they are similar in nature to some of the general initiatives that APCRDA is implementing across the Capital City for all landless laborers, additional measures specifically tailored and targeted to the needs of the identified 857 families have been designed and include: (i) expanding safety nets for targeted; (ii) skill training for those eligible, tailored to supply of jobs; (iii) job dashboard with information on employment opportunities in villages across the Capital City; (iv) safe, public transportation options for women to travel for work to other locations; and (v) creation of more employment opportunities under MGNREGA within and nearby area of Capital City.

2.13 Existing Self Help Groups (SHG) will, in coordination with APCRDA, engage in reaching out to the targeted households and supporting them as these proposed measures are rolled out. Specifically, they will, first, monitor the implementation of measures targeted to the vulnerable landless households to ensure that measures: (i) provide additional opportunities for target vulnerable landless families to improve their livelihood; and (ii) address some of the bottlenecks in accessing existing programs. Second, activate monitoring mechanisms to verify and calibrate the success of proposed measures, aiming at reducing the number of vulnerable landless families with time; and third, engage with communities and identify new potential families that may need additional assistance. It is expected that the original number of vulnerable landless families will reduce gradually, as target support measures bridge existing gaps and allow families to access opportunities to improve their livelihoods. The monitoring mechanism is in place, building on the present and the penetration of SHGs and of NGO/consultants, will provide a channel to identify on a continuous basis, families that may fall into a vulnerable state.

III. CONSULTATIONS / BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED FAMILIES

Introduction

3.1 During February and March 2015, a census socio-economic survey was conducted by APCRDA to collect information related to all households in Amaravati city. The survey was conducted by well qualified and trained field officers/investigators of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) of Guntur District, on behalf of APCRDA, in all 25 villages of capital city. A unique ID was generated for each household in the capital city. The survey documented all household living in the capital city.

Final

3.2 PAFs data corresponding to 1891 families affected by flood mitigation works financed under the World Bank project (under LPS, LA or NS mechanisms) have been obtained from within this socio-economic survey. Subsequently, a sample socio-economic survey was carried out in January 2018 among the project affected people. This sample survey attempted to cover among those residing within capital city area. It is observed that 1106 out of 1891 are absentees. The list of PAFs and physically displaced families is included in **Annexure 7** while the survey findings of the socio-economic survey is presented in **Annexure 4** of this RAP.

3.3 Information on non-resident landowners' is captured from the land registers available with the Competent Authorities (CAs) and Sub-registrar offices. In addition, paper notices and pamphlets were circulated to spread awareness about identifying non-resident land owners. There are 15 parcels (3.49 acres in the project footprint) that had no information on landowner. This is an ongoing effort until all the non-resident land owner details are obtained.

3.4 The methodology and approach followed for this survey is outlined below:

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

Key baseline socio-economic indicators

3.5 **Sample size:** The sample size of the socio-economic survey carried out for this RAP is as follows, also as shown in table 7 below.

- The share of non-LPS families covered is 41% of residents (56 of 137 families).
- The sample of LPS families covered is about 15% (96 out of 648 families).

Table 7 Sampling for socio-economic survey

	Affected number of families	No. of residents*	Sample Size (against column.2)	Remarks
LPS	1754	648 (37%)	96 (15%)	1106 (63%) are

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				absentees
Non-LPS (LARR Act & Negotiated Settlement Policy)	137	137	56 (41%)	
Total	1891	785 (42%)	152 (19%)	1106 (58%) are absentee landowners

*This refers to those who are currently residing in capital city area. The remaining are non-residents who have moved out of capital city area. The non-resident details among Non-LPS families is not available

3.6 The survey attempted to cover the maximum number of total affected families (1,891). However, it was found that 1,106 families (58% of the total) were absentee landowners residing outside of the capital city, and could not be contacted for the survey. Among those residing within the capital city. i.e. 785 families, the household survey was carried out among 152 families (19% of the total).

3.7 The household survey is carried out primarily to assess the living standards that provide basis to evaluate future living standard improvement. The household survey is supplemented by 20 focus group meetings attended by 165 people, and 4 public consultations with 270 participants. Specifically, the participation for LARR is low as families under LARR preferred the channels of focus group or public consultation meetings rather than individual household surveys. However, non-participation in the household survey does not affect the number of beneficiaries or them accessing entitlements, benefits available to PAPs under all 3 land assembly mechanisms.

3.8 The census data related to individual details, land lost and various benefits, etc., are available to all families. The identification details for all LPS farmers would be available upon the annuities/pensions paid and returnable plots allotted. For Negotiated settlement, all details on the affected family would be available upon individual negotiated agreements signed and consent applications submitted. In case of LARR act, the land acquiring notifications, compensation awards will automatically capture all affected people's details, which would be available with APCRDA.

3.9 The following are the key findings from the sample socio-economic survey (2017) among the non-LPS families (N=56). The average values for key indicators is summarized below. Refer to Table 8 and Annexure 4 for more details⁸.

- About 29% of the PAFs are Female Headed Households
- About 67% of the PAFs are illiterate
- About 96% of the PAFs have own houses and among them 64% have pucca houses.
- 100% of the PAFs have individual latrines, electrified houses, piped water supply and LPG as fuel for cooking.
- The average household monthly income of the PAFs stands at INR 52,083.
- All PAFs will be moved to resettlement sites within their village or close to their villages.

Table 8: Key baseline socio-economic indicators among non-LPS families

⁸The surveyed data is available in project files for any further reference.

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S. No.	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N⁹ = 56)		
1	Annual family income	Average	INR 52,083
2	Level of Indebtedness	%	64%
3	Below Poverty line ¹⁰ based on the possession of white ration cards	%	86%
b)	Economic Activity (N = 56)		
4	Farmers	%	34%
5	Service (Private and Government)	%	13%
c)	Housing (N = 56)		
6	Permanent with concrete roof	%	20%
7	Owner Houses	%	96%
8	Having separate toilet	%	100%
9	Houses electrified	%	100%
10	Access to piped water supply (HSC ¹¹)	%	100%
11	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	100%
d)	Demographic Details		
12	Family size (N = 56)	Average	2 ¹²
13	Women headed household (N = 56)	%	29%
14	% families with Challenged people		0
e)	Standard of Living (N = 56)		
15	Having Two-wheeler	%	1.79%
16	Having Four-Wheeler	%	3.57%
17	Having Ration card	%	90%

Gender Disaggregated Data and Women's concerns

3.10 The household data collected comprised details about gender disaggregated data of the PAFs surveyed. Out of 56 respondents among non LPS families, 26 were women. In addition, 165 people including 17 women attended in the focus group meetings. Further, among those who received skill training, 788 (52%) out of 1,121 are women (data not separately segregated for project footprint).

3.11 The trainings provided to women include Java in Information Technology, Jute Bags, Automation, Electrical, Logistics, Land Survey, Herbal Making, Maggam Work (weaving), 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 benefits, free education for degree, post-graduation and other professional courses, applications have been offered. A total of 49 applications were received by July 2018, of which 25 are from women (51%). Among pensioners, 60% are women. As part of RAP implementation, gender disaggregated data will be recorded and highlighted in the progress reports, exclusive to the project footprint.

⁹ N = Baseline number of sample who responded to the survey

¹⁰ Defined as family with annual income less than INR 60,000 in rural areas and INR 75,000 in urban areas

¹¹ HSC - House Service Connections

¹² Demographic details for family members is provided at Annexure 4

3.12 The gender gaps identified during focus group meetings include: (i) livelihood gaps for women with lack of alternative employment opportunities due to absence of suitable skills; (ii) women receive lower daily wages (50% lower) than men, because they are less organized in groups/committees and thus have lower bargaining power; (iii) women have lower literacy rates (28% against 33% by men); (iv) large proportion of agricultural laborer are women who find it difficult to get job in the changing urban setting; (v) long travel to avail MNEREGA works; (vi) awareness, capacity and financial literacy gaps among women. To address the above gaps, APCRDA is taking measures, including: (i) organizing exposure visits to women to various skill development and women institutions, (ii) engaging a NGO having expertise in women livelihood sector to assess and develop suitable skills training program that match employment opportunities; and (iii) organizing financial literacy awareness sessions among women.

Consultations

3.13 As part of RAP preparation, multiple consultations (in different formats) were held, including: individual discussions, focus group discussions, public consultations amongst a variety of stakeholders including women, economically backward communities, vulnerable and marginal population, NGOs, CBOs, etc. APCRDA ensured distribution of Telugu version of the invitation / subject matter for discussion prior to the consultations. The draft RAP was disclosed by APCRDA ahead of consultation meetings and summary in Telugu was also shared in the public consultations. A detailed overview of consultations is provided in Annexure 5. In addition to consultations described in this RAP, on-going consultations will be conducted twice a year during the project implementation period, to share the implementation progress of the RAP as well as project and seek their feedback.

Focus Group Discussions

3.14 A total of 20 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted in 14 villages at different locations. Around 165 people consisting of PAFs and landless pensioners, women's groups, Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes community, physically displaced families, families affected on government lands, etc. The summary of these FGDs is given below and the details of the discussions are provided in **Annexure 5A**¹³.

- Many of the PAFs indicated that they are aware of the project and its impacts. However, they requested for additional inputs on entitlements. They requested that this information be given through community meetings, print and electronic media and other communication materials like pamphlets, FAQ booklets, etc. They would like this material to be in easily understandable terms with examples.
- The PAFs want information on the implementation schedule with details such as a) when the acquisition will be done, b) when they would be notified to vacate their residences, c) how much time will be given for them to vacate the houses, d) when the rehabilitation plots will be allotted to them, e) whether they would be relocated as a community as they are now, f) how much time will be given for building houses at the resettlement locations, g) whether they can take the salvageable material from the demolished residences, etc.

¹³ The attendance sheets and the detailed pictures of these FGDs are available in the project files for reference.

- The PAFs requested that annuity be provided to them on par with other assigned LPS land owners. As annuity is not being paid to the occupants who are on government lands.
- The PAFs requested for clarity on the eligibility of occupants based on which how they are given residential returnable plots 250 sq. yd. per acre.
- The minimum rate of yearly payment of annuity to all landowners losing land (INR 30,000) did not apply to one individual case, as the individual owns multiple government land scattered in four different locations.
- Providing infrastructural facility to all LPS returnable plots needs to be planned as soon as possible.
- Loss of Agricultural activity presents challenges to the livelihood of farmers.
- NTR Sujala Sravanthi scheme is successful in supplying drinking water to Sakhamuru village.
- Water for daily use is not guaranteed, with more acute shortage during summer. This calls for exploitation of alternative water source from either the pipe line arranged at VIT or SRM or Sakhamuru park where water pipes are arranged.
- Returnable plots registration progress is slow.
- Diversion measure needs to be in place to divert the flood water from Vykuntapuram into the Krishna River.
- Vaagu digging soil must be used for filling the low-lying areas where plots are in existing village nearer to Vaagu.
- The PAFs requested for more information on the Buffer Zone for the flood mitigation Measures (where residential construction cannot take place), which is meant for the purpose of greenery and for strengthening of Bunds of the proposed channels.
- Revetment of Channels is necessary due to potential erosion of the loose black soil during floods.
- The PAFs requested that the Gramakantham burning issue be solved as soon as possible.
- Poles for the plots need to be placed for demarcation purposes.

Public Stakeholder Consultations on RAP

3.15 Four Public consultation workshops on this RAP were held on 6th January 2018 at Mandadam, Thulluru, Neerukonda and Krishnayapalem. The dates of the meetings were announced in advance in English and Telugu newspapers, as well as on the APCRDA website. In addition, draft safeguards documents were disclosed by APCRDA prior to the consultations. Around 272 people representing different impact groups from different villages attended the consultations. About 388 written suggestions/objections were also submitted. Out of these, only 13 were received from World Bank PAFs. Comments received from the 13 PAFs during consultations refer to generic issues such as land requirements for capital city; requests for clarifications and additional information, and some related to suggestions on the provisions in RPF/RAP. None of these PAPs have approached the grievance redress committee. The local media widely covered the outcome of the consultations (see Annex 5a for more details), which is summarized below.

3.16 Comments expressed on the Flood Mitigation works are as follows: (i) The people objecting the Flood Mitigation works argued that it was against the judgement of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) and the Environmental Act, WALTA Act and NDMA Act; (ii) people argued that as per the NGT guidelines, the flood banks and vaagu lands should not be taken up for the Flood Mitigation works (ii) people complaint that the compensation being paid is not genuine and also there are a few title related issues. They also expressed the willingness to join

LPS provided the compensation is increase; (iii) there were concerns from some of the landowners about the Gramakantham issues and the insufficient pension paid to the landless considering the land appreciation; (iv) there were complaints from landless for not being able to find any work as the agricultural activities discontinued in capital city region; (v) there were public complaints on the issue of drinking water insufficiency; and (vi) there were concerns on the issue pertaining to lift irrigation to lands in Yerrabalem.

3.17 Comments expressed on the RAP and EMP were mainly focused on the alignment and the water storage capacity of the proposed reservoirs and the area/ extent covered by these reservoirs. There were no major comments/ suggestions on the improvement of RAP and EMP.

3.18 Additional comments. The public expressed that the sub-component of flood mitigation works is a good initiative from the government side to preserve water and as a precautionary measure to avoid flooding in the capital city. They expressed that another reservoir at Ananthavaram will also be helpful in catering to the drinking water needs of the capital city population. The public also mentioned that the R&R colonies are to be provided to PDFs with all the facilities on par with the LPS layouts. They also expressed that the Karakatta bridge has to be strengthened. Additional protection measures and safety measures to avoid disaster has to be taken up and included in the EMP.

3.19 A summary of the response given by APCRDA is presented below, and the detailed actions taken / plan of action initiated from the outcomes of the consultation meetings are provided in Annexure 5:

- APCRDA clarified that no direction has been given by NGT to respond to the above views of the participants for not taking up any flood works.
- APCRDA also clarified that it has acted in accordance with the applicable stipulations mandates, and regulations, and following business as usual practice of other agencies, i.e. Irrigation Department
- In response to impacts due to flood works - APCRDA has avoided physical displacement by restricting the widening in Krishnayapalem to Undavalli stretch to within the available right-of-way of the existing stream, as noted in irrigation records. This is the normal practice followed by the Irrigation Department, who takes up various projects on these channels (capital or no capital scenario) routinely as per irrigation manual.
- Regarding Vagu lands that cannot be used for flood works - it was clarified that Vagu lands adjoining the streams and attached to streams are, as per revenue records, vested with the Irrigation Department (now with CRDA), and are meant to be used for ensuring the free flow of water by taking up required improvement works. The plans and designs proposed on these vaagu lands are as per approved Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), which are vetted by committee established for this purpose. NGT has directed that GOAP will constitute a "Supervisory Committee" and "Implementation Committee" to carry out the works as per the conditions stipulated in the Environmental clearances. The GoAP has constituted these committees and periodical reports on the works carried out in capacity city are being submitted to these committees.
- Regarding drinking water issue - GoAP initiated a new drinking water scheme to address the drinking water problem. People who participated in consultations were mainly from the villages of Undavalli and Penumaka where the Flood Mitigation works are limited to within available width and thus avoided physical displacements and additional land acquisition.

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Some people wrote to APCRDA subsequently on the impacts, which was not resulted from the flood works and are outside of the project impact area. This is outside the purview of the proposed Bank project.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Institutional Arrangements

4.1 All impacts associated with the land required for flood mitigation works will be managed by APCRDA and through District Administration as appropriate. The following institutional arrangements are in place: 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 - Final 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 EIA/EMP for the project. The Competent Authority, Tahsildars, Deputy Inspector of Surveyors, Surveyors, Deputy Tahsildars, Computer Operators formed into one unit and positioned in 25 villages in Capital City Area to work under the administrative and functional control of the District Collector, Guntur the District Collector is the appropriate government 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 Authority.

Implementation Mechanism for LPS / LA / Negotiated Settlement Policy

4.2 **Implementation Mechanism for LPS.** The process includes several steps and various agreements and consultations. The key steps include notification of LP scheme, hold consultations and hear objections/suggestions, invitation to participate in LPS, execution of development agreement, formulation of redevelopment schemes, allotment of re-developed plots and registration of redevelopment plots in favour of land owners and who surrendered land in favour of APCRDA. As per Section 57(4) of the APCRDA Act 2014, the Land Pooling Ownership Certificate (LPOC) shall be the conclusive evidence of the title of the property in respect of the reconstituted plot / land and shall be eligible for transfer of rights of the property in accordance with the provisions of the Registrations Act 1908. The issuance of LPOC is equivalent step of payment of compensation under LARR Act 2013. The entitlement matrix for LPS is included in Annexure 1.

4.4 **Implementation Mechanism under LAR&R Act, 2013.** Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study is the first step for Land Acquisition under LARR Act 2013 to document the impacts and assess the land acquisition requirements and conclude that the benefit of project outweigh the social costs and adverse social impacts. Once the SIA report is heard through public hearing, reviewed by an Expert committee and approved by the Government, the Preliminary and Public Notification on LA process process is initiated. The lands required for construction of Capital City Development Project would be provided through LPS / LA / Negotiated Settlement Policy. The key outcomes of SIA, public hearing and Expert committee's views and appropriate Government's approval of land acquisition inputs will be summarized in RAP. The detailed steps and process to be followed for land acquisition and entitlements matrix is outlined in Annexure 2.

4.5 **Implementation Mechanism under Negotiated Settlement Policy.** The areas of

requirement of land in the village settlement zone are not covered by Land Pooling Scheme. Any land required for formation of Roads, Metro Lines etc., within the R1 zone is contemplated to have a Negotiated Settlement. Section-124 of APCRDA 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 negotiating committee and displaced family negotiates on package offered by District Collector, the agreed assistance will be reflected in the negotiated agreement.
- 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.

4.6 Interested persons may come forward to opt for negotiated settlement policy instead of LA. The Competent Authority representing the APCRDA will enter into negotiated settlement through process of negotiation by the Committee constituted by District Collector consisting of land administration and technical persons as members. The compensation and assistance under negotiated policy includes:

- Land to land for footprint area of houses/ house sites excluding common areas
- Non-Agricultural land – land to land with as is use condition
- Two times of the estimated value of the house/ structures as per PWD norms without deducting depreciation and allowing salvage to meet the RP cost
- Cost of construction of alternative houses /shops as per GoAP norms; and,

4.7 Those who are not having formal legal rights over houses would be rehabilitated under affordable housing schemes of Government of Andhra Pradesh duly paying structure value. The detailed steps in implementation of the Negotiated Settlement policy are provided in Annexure 3.

Updated Resettlement unit costs

4.8 The project has adopted the unit costs for R&R assistance as available in the LARR Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1.1.2014, for R&R entitlements compensation under LARR Act. and w.e.f 19.04.2017 for Negotiated Settlement. In case of LA, the revised unit costs notified by GoAP, as per Section 31 of the LARR Act 2013 will be applicable from the date of notification. Proposals are submitted to government in this regard. In case of Negotiated settlement, the project has adopted the unit costs for R&R assistance from negotiated settlement Policy of GoAP, wef from 19.04.2017. Inflation indexation will be made w.e.f 01.04.18. The difference to updated unit costs will be paid immediately after approval of Project for the lands covered under the Project footprint.

Flood Mitigation Works Encumbrances

4.9 Village-wise encumbrances from flood mitigation works are identified survey-number wise and recorded in the Field Measurement Book.

4.10 Details of the project-affected encumbrances are presented in Annexure 9. DGPS coordinates of each parcel affected are available in GIS files. The contractors, ADC will undertake joint survey after the contracts are awarded and record the encumbrances on the ground and prepare a time table for their mitigation so as to handover the encumbrance lands to enable APCRDA/ADC to hand over the lands within the time table proposed in the

contracts.

Coordination with District Administration for Land Acquisition

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

Table 9: Roles and Responsibilities of various agencies in land acquisition processes

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

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

Coordination with Civil Work Contracts

4.12 RAP implementation will be linked with implementation of civil works to ensure that compensation is paid before land is taken from PAFs. The following coordination mechanisms will be maintained, unless otherwise agreed between the executing agency and APCRDA, and in consultation with the World Bank.

- 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. Taking of land and related assets will take place only after compensation has been paid, LPS certificates were issued and, where applicable, alternative housing and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.
- An account of village-wise encumbered lands needed for flood mitigation works is provided in Annexure 9. Based on this information, 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 Land Pooling Ownership Certificates (LPOC) 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 prior to handing 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. The details of village-wise affected encumbrances are provided in **Annexure 9**. This will be updated once the joint survey among contractors and Amaravati Development Corporation (ADC) is completed and will become basis for monitoring the identified encumbrance on a timely basis to hand over the 100% lands to contracts with in the contract provisions.

Project Implementation Unit

4.13 In order to coordinate with district administration and manage project related impacts, surveys, studies, monitor implementation and interact with World Bank, the following dedicated project level staff have been mobilized in the Project Management Unit of APCRDA for the implementation of the Bank supported project.

- 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 reporting to Project Director of PMU for the World Bank financed project.
- These two officers support of all senior staff of APCRDA.
- In addition to two dedicated staff in APCRDA for the project, an additional social development specialist will be in place in ADC, who will be implementing the civil works to manage the social impacts in construction activities.

Additional unforeseen impacts during implementation

4.14 In the event of additional impacts to private land acquisition, physical displacement of people, or of those living on public lands is encountered due to changes in the design, 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.

Management Information System

4.15 RPF, RAP, Negotiated Settlement Policy, LARR Matrix, SES data, estimation of

structures, LPS matrix, tender documents, list of affected people, 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, in brochures and other forms of documentation. A separate site / page will be developed where all project foot print related information and data will be maintained and updated regularly. The progress in payment of annuities, issuance of Land Pooling Certificates, compensation and R&R assistance for land owners affected by the Bank project will be reported to the World Bank as part of quarterly reporting during project implementation.

4.16 A link to a dedicated section in APCRDA's webpage¹⁴ has been created to disclose all project-related documents including safeguards documents, including Resettlement Policy Framework, Environmental Social Management Framework, Environmental Impact Assessment - Environmental Management Plans as well as Resettlement Action Plans and other information pertaining to the World Bank funded project. People can directly access these documents online. The list of affected people and any updates are also disclosed on this site for easy access. Printed versions of these documents are also available at Project Information Centers (PICs) in every village.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)

4.17 Multiple channels have been set up in Amaravati to facilitate the reporting of grievances and the monitoring of how those are being addressed. The various GRM channels will be used for the proposed ASCCDP, and can be specifically used by project affected people under the Bank-financed project. A brief description of both the existing as well as (additional) proposed GRMs are as follows. Bank project (ASCCDP) related grievances addressed / redressed by the GRM / GRC will be collated and reported separately on a quarterly basis as part of project progress review.

4.18 To strengthen the existing grievance redressal system and to provide citizens of Amaravati with responsive service, the APCRDA has constituted a Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) with the Commissioner, APCRDA as Chairman, Special Commissioner, Additional Commissioner and respective HoDs/ Directors as members. Joint Director OM & OSD (meetings) will be the Member Convener for GRC. All officials interfacing with citizens (farmers, landowners, pensioners etc) will address and resolve grievances within a set time limit. Those grievances which require inputs from other departments/HoDs for decision making in respect of resolving should be brought to the notice of GRC, which will meet once a month i.e., every Saturday. It was decided that the GRC Meeting shall be conducted every Saturday till further notice to address grievances expeditiously in respect of project footprint. In addition to resolving the pending Grievances, the GRC will review the status of Grievances pertaining to all divisions.

4.19 The GRM procedure is simple to facilitate access by PAPs. The procedure for handling grievances is as follows:

- i. 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

¹⁴ <https://crda.ap.gov.in/APCRDA/Userinterface/admin/asccdp.htm>

- Centre established at each unit office will be facilitating such assistance.
- ii. 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.
 - iii. If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time the person may escalate his/her grievances to the relevant Authority.
 - iv. 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.

Existing GRM Mechanisms

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

4.20 This is a State-wide single window online framework for receiving grievances, complaints, covering all departments. Apart from 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>). Key features include:

- In addition to CRDA, the Urban Development Department, Revenue Department, Social Welfare Department, and others are all part of this GRM framework.
- The recording of grievance is based on Aadhar number.
- The person who posts grievance or suggestion can track the progress of his/her application.
- An acknowledgement will be sent via SMS/ e-mail once a grievance is registered.
- The grievance will be registered, tracking ID issued, categorized and forwarded to the department concerned.
- The grievance will be escalated to a higher authority, if the grievance is not addressed within a set time-frame.
- The status of the grievance can also be tracked through a toll-free number at 1100/1800-425-4440.
- A Call Centre has been set up for citizens to register and retrieve information on status of grievance applications.
- Each of the Competent Authority Unit¹⁵ 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.
- Grievances received from Meekosam, pertaining to CRDA mainly include: payment of pensions, issue of health cards, filling up of vacancies in respect of SC/STs, requests for jobs / employment grants, requests for enrolment into household survey, request for allotment of government land and provide loan to build houses etc.

4.21 All grievances received from Meekosam are forwarded to respective departments. In

¹⁵ LPS unit, there are 26 units in capital city and the same units are now addressing the LA process as well

cases related to the Capital City Development project or the Bank-financed project, the compliance will be forwarded to APCRDA. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Commissioner has been constituted to review the compliance on a weekly basis and the responses and grievances will be sent to complainants based on the decisions by the grievance committee. Most of the grievances are redressed on daily basis. Screenshots extracted from the Meekosam site are annexed at Annexure 10.1. The grievances related to project are not separately available, but a mechanism is being put in place to segregate complaints related to Bank project and their status will be reported to the World Bank during project implementation.

Screenshot of the 'Meekosam' website

Final



2. Mana Amaravati App

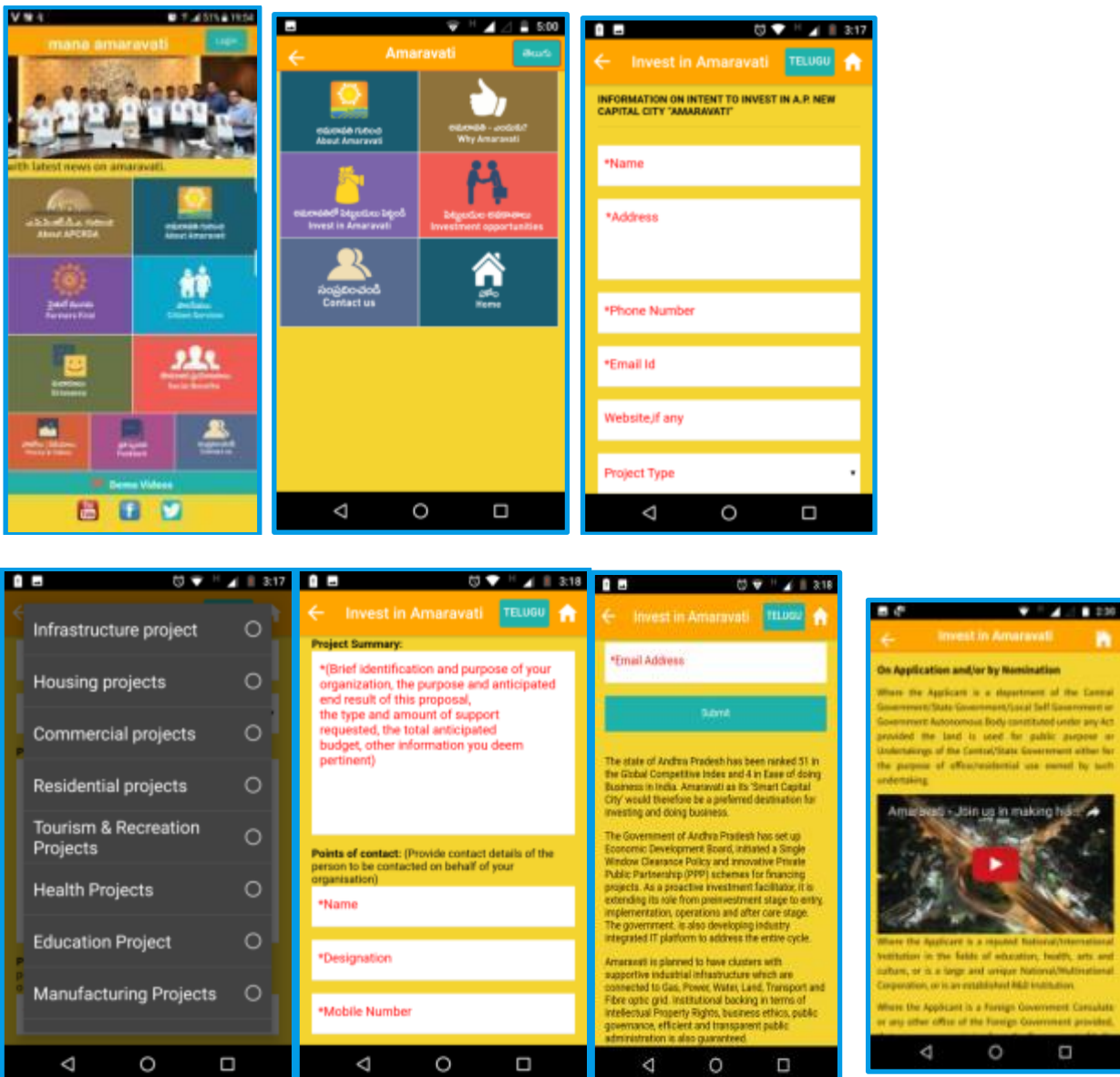
4.22 A mobile APP – Mana Amaravati aims to bridge the gap between the State government, citizens of Amaravati, investors, buyers and sellers of plots, district administration, CRDA and other stakeholders. The app also provides information on the projects undertaken as part of the Capital City development, including the World Bank funded project. The grievance redressal system has also been built into the app, where citizens can address issues with concerned departments at their convenience as well as to register, inquire about the status, and retrieve responses for their complaints and suggestions.

4.23 There are currently 20 services integrated into the 'Mana Amaravati' app. Through the app, all plot owners who have been allocated lands can log into the app and list their plot(s) for sale, joint development or lease. One of the key features of the app is the 'know your plot code', which allow users to use his/her Aadhaar number to retrieve details of his/her allocated plot of land. The app also has a feedback form through which users can send suggestions on its services.

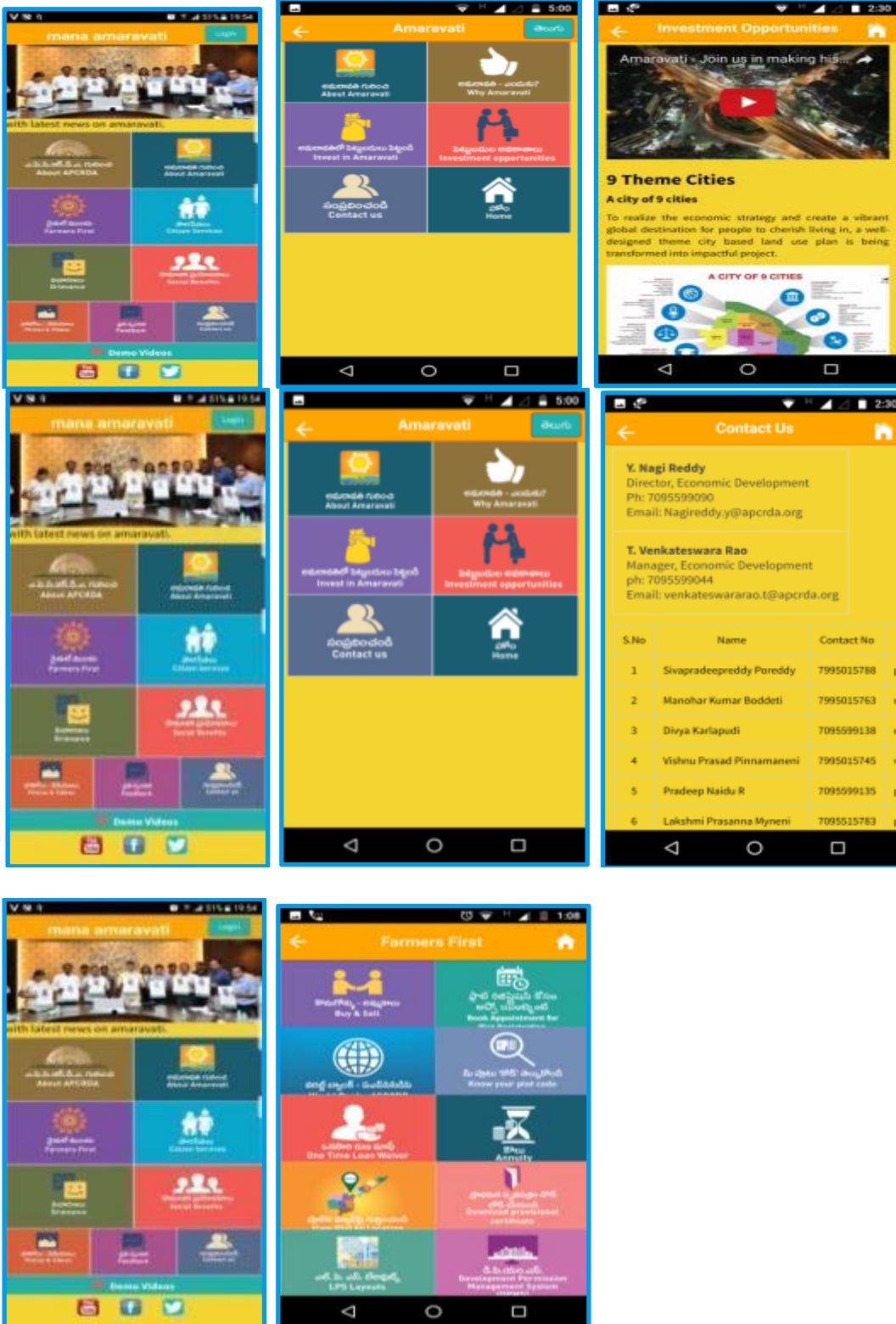
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4.24 In addition to the services mentioned above, users can retrieve information about Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority, Farmers First, details about one-time loan waiver, annuity, viewing plot on map and download provisional 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 incorporates a direct link to a separate dedicated section for the World Bank ASCCDP project. Links to citizen services and information such as zoning regulations, master plans, e-Encumbrance and MeeBhoomi are also included in the app.

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

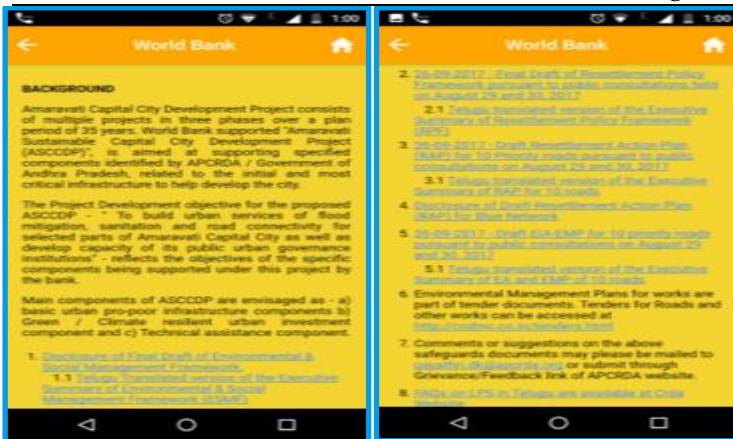


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World Bank ASCCDP
 Action Plans by APCRDA can be found here

ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for Flood Mitigation Works

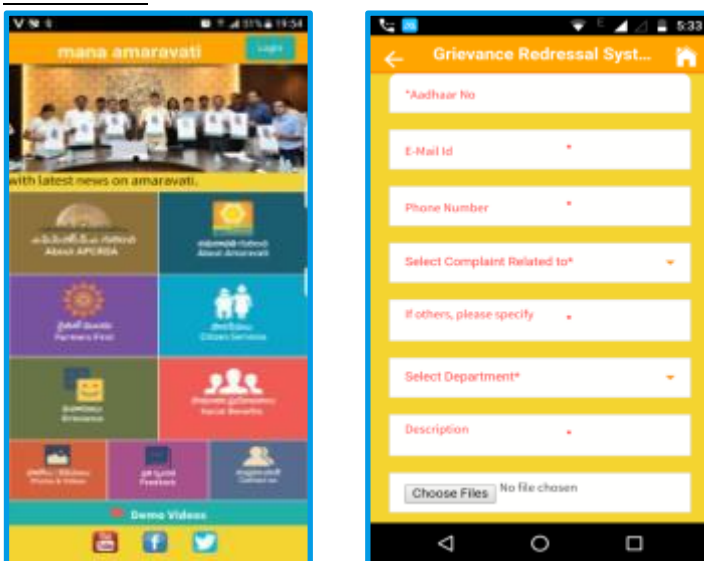


Citizen Services

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. Call Center

4.25 A toll-free complaint number 1100 is provided to the public by the State to serve as a Grievance Redressal Platform which has received strong response. The intention of the Call Center number is to make lodging complaints easy for the citizens by just dialing a number. Upon registering the complaint through the Call Centre, the grievance is forwarded to the respective department (APCRDA) and the grievance redressal status is monitored from the Chief Minister's Office through a core dashboard which is part of the real-time governance (RTG initiatives of Government of Andhra Pradesh). The Call Center is staffed by State-level officer, who route grievances to the concerned departments. .

4. Right to Information Act implementation

4.26 Each of the over 20 departments of APCRDA as well as CAs have been assigned with a designated RTI officer responsible for receiving and disposing the RTI applications. In 2018, till date, about 221 applications have been received, of which about 179 have been attended to as per RTI Act. The rest are in process. Applications/grievances received through RTI included wide queries, for example: Population details of capital city; questions on CC cameras; complaints on unauthorized construction; questions on land allotment; details on skill development trainings; SIA meetings; expenditure levels for Capital City, etc.

5. APCRDA Portal for Grievance Redressal

4.27 Effective consultations and grievance redressal mechanisms were the key enablers for the success of the Capital City Land Pooling Scheme, initiation and implementation works. In addition to 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, where citizens can approach to report grievances (see below); and (ii) an online portal at:
(<https://crda.ap.gov.in/APCRDA/Userinterface/Admin/GrievanceRedressalSystem.aspx>).

4.28 The grievances from the portal are categorized and forwarded to respective CA units and to the Commissioner APCRDA for further action.

4.29 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 1,000 -1,500 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.

4.30 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:

- a) 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.

- b) 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.
- c) 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 7,859 objections have been disposed in favor and 9,237 objections rejected on lack of grounds / merits. Of these rejections, 1,052 appeals were 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).

Citizens' Committee:

- 4.31 A Citizens Committee has been set up with the following objectives:
 - i. Serve as an approachable body and engage with project affected people and other stakeholders on implementation and policy matters;
 - ii. Serve as an advisory Panel to APCRDA on dealing with potential adverse impacts and policy issues that require management attention;
 - iii. Advise APCRDA to ensure that project's safeguard polices for land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods are followed; and,
 - iv. Advise APCRDA on implementation outcomes of Safeguards mitigation plans

- 4.32 The terms of reference of the Citizens' Committee are summarized below:
 - (a) Provide advice and recommendations to various issues that APCRDA approaches to the committee on the issues encountered during RAP implementation;
 - (b) Undertake Independent field visits to the resettlement sites and project sites to hear the views of the project affected people and other concerned stakeholders on the implementation of RAP and related activities and make recommendation as needed to realize the objectives of RAP.
 - (c) Review the status of compliance with legal covenants related to resettlement as described in the project agreement between the World Bank and APCRDA and recommend measures for their compliance throughout the project implementation;
 - (d) Review the implementation status of APCRDA Resettlement Action Plan and recommend measures to improve the resettlement implementation performance. The Committee will receive inputs from the independent monitoring and evaluation consultant/NGO;
 - (e) Review and recommend measures as appropriate for timely implementation of various actions agreed with the World Bank on the implementation of resettlement aspects of the project (as available in the aide memoirs of supervision missions carried out from time to time).
 - (f) Suggest APCRDA on improvements in the policy provisions based on the implementation experience and interactions with stakeholders.
 - (g) The committee undertakes regular field visits, typically once in a quarter to interact with affected people to hear them directly and provide advice to the implementing agency (APCRDA/ADC) regarding RAP improvement measures.

4.33 The Citizens' Committee has been constituted with 12 members, chaired by Pro-Vice Chancellor of a University in Amaravati and includes 2 academicians of repute; 5 women members (landowners/residents from villages); one member from agricultural labor and four landowner members of which one member is from SC/ST community. The first meeting of the Citizen's Committee took place on July 24, 2018.

4.34 The minutes of Citizen's Committee meetings, recording the summary of outcomes of meeting/field visits and their recommendations will be issued by the Chairman of the committee within a week of the meeting. This will be posted in APCRDA's website to enable all the concerned stakeholders kept informed about the outcome of the activities of Citizens Committee in the project. The budget for the Citizen's Committee will be set up under the Contingency Provisions of the RAP budget.

Supporting NGO

4.35 An NGO will be engaged by APCRDA through Competitive Selection process. The NGO will be one which has well established credentials in addressing large scale bank funded projects of similar nature and have local presence, team with communication skills in local language. The NGO is expected to provide assistance to the PAPs especially those who are illiterate in filing their grievances. The NGO will also educate people on how to approach the grievance redressal mechanism.

Communications Strategy

4.36 A communication strategy is in place and will be reviewed and updated periodically to ensure that there is sufficient public awareness of the entitlements under the three categories viz., Land Pooling Scheme, Land Acquisition and Negotiated Settlement Policy. In addition, the use of social development initiatives will further help publicize and facilitate public awareness. NGO services will also be enlisted for maximizing the coverage and awareness at individual and community level.

4.37 A series of 45 to 60 seconds-long video clips and animation has been produced for each subject/topic that require the attention of the landowners / project affected and people at large. A special campaign, developed in cooperation with I&PR department was undertaken. The campaign is also supported by special vans equipped with audio and video facilities.

4.38 In addition to the above-mentioned initiatives, APCRDA is disseminating information through social media, such as Facebook, Twitter, SMS-based communication, YouTube, Mana Amaravati app, etc. The statistics below provides an overview of the outreach through social media as of July 15, 2018:

- Facebook – No. of Followers: 52,320
- YouTube – No. of Subscribers: 9,489
- Twitter – No. of Followers: 14,527
- CRDA Website Hits: 1,587,781
- Mana Amaravati App Downloads - 31,346 (24,767 (Android) + 5,679 (iOS))
- Capital City Farmers count accessing SMS based communication is around 25,000

Project Information Centres

4.39 Project Information Centers (PICs) were set up between Oct-Nov 2017 in all the villages and located at the Deputy Collector (Competent Authority) offices. The CA is designated as Project Information Officer to provide required information on the overall Capital City Project in the form of printed documents, and information made available online, etc. Educated youth (boys and girls) from the respective villages will be trained as information assistants so that they can be more accessible by the villages to seeking required information. The PICs will have copies and will provide access to all project related documents and information, brochures, etc. The PAFs and other interested people can visit this center and access all related information and all documents and other project related information can also be accessed through APCRDA website, www.crda.ap.gov.in. The overall coordination of all village level PICs will be done by the Director Communications of APCRDA. This is in support of the World Bank's policy of transparency in its activities, open access to its documents, and to explain its work to the **Final** audience.

4.40 PICs also serve as the central contact point in the affected area for persons seeking to obtain documents and requests for information. PICs are open to the public and no fee is required to use the PIC. Users can also access information through the internet. PIC 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;



4.41 A training workshop was conducted on November 3 and 4, 2017 for all the facilitators of PICs on their roles and responsibilities. Photos and newspaper clippings of the workshop are provided below:



ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లపై వర్క్‌షాప్



వర్క్‌షాపులో మాట్లాడుతున్న అధికారులు
అధికారులు కమ్యూనిటీ రామమనోహరరావు

విజయవాడ: నగరంలో ఏపీ సీఆర్‌డీ కార్యాలయంలో శుభ్రవారం ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లపై వర్క్‌షాపు జరిగింది. రాజధాని పరిధిలోని అభివృద్ధి ప్రయత్న ప్రణాళిక వ్యక్తులకు సమగ్ర సమాచారం అందించే గాను ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లలో సెనియర్‌లకు వర్క్‌షాపును పాఠశాలగా, కార్యక్రమంలో సీఆర్‌డీ అధికారులు కమ్యూనిటీ రామమనోహరరావు మాట్లాడుతూ... అమరావతి అభివృద్ధి ప్రాజెక్టు పై ప్రాజెక్టు అని. 10 రోజుల వరకు నిర్వహించి, కొండవీటి వారు అభివృద్ధి, చిలేట్ ఇన్ఫ్రాస్ట్రక్చర్ పిర్మిట్టే ప్రయత్నం వ్యాపక అభివృద్ధి అందించినట్లు ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లలో జనాభా ప్రయోజనాలు ఉన్నాయన్నారు. జనాభా అధికారం అంతా అభివృద్ధి ప్రణాళిక వ్యక్తులు అడిగే ప్రశ్నలు, సమాధానం పరిష్కార మార్గాలపై సెనియర్‌లకు వర్క్‌షాపు సమాచారం అందించినట్లు ప్రకటించారు.

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ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్ల నిర్వహణపై వర్క్‌షాప్



విజయవాడలో ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లపై వర్క్‌షాపు

విజయవాడ: ఈ సందర్భంగా సీఆర్‌డీ కార్యాలయంలో శుభ్రవారం ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లపై వర్క్‌షాపు జరిగింది. రాజధాని పరిధిలోని అభివృద్ధి ప్రయత్న ప్రణాళిక వ్యక్తులకు సమగ్ర సమాచారం అందించే గాను ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లలో సెనియర్‌లకు వర్క్‌షాపును పాఠశాలగా, కార్యక్రమంలో సీఆర్‌డీ అధికారులు కమ్యూనిటీ రామమనోహరరావు మాట్లాడుతూ... అమరావతి అభివృద్ధి ప్రాజెక్టు పై ప్రాజెక్టు అని. 10 రోజుల వరకు నిర్వహించి, కొండవీటి వారు అభివృద్ధి, చిలేట్ ఇన్ఫ్రాస్ట్రక్చర్ పిర్మిట్టే ప్రయత్నం వ్యాపక అభివృద్ధి అందించినట్లు ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లలో జనాభా ప్రయోజనాలు ఉన్నాయన్నారు. జనాభా అధికారం అంతా అభివృద్ధి ప్రణాళిక వ్యక్తులు అడిగే ప్రశ్నలు, సమాధానం పరిష్కార మార్గాలపై సెనియర్‌లకు వర్క్‌షాపు సమాచారం అందించినట్లు ప్రకటించారు.

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4.42. **Cut-off dates.** The following cut-off dates will be used for eligibility of entitlements and support for the people affected for the works under this RAP.

- **Land owners under LPS:** The date of signing the consent by land owners to join the LPS;
- **Land owners under LARR Act:** The date of first notification under LARR Act,
- **Family affected under Negotiated Settlement Policy:** The date of submitting the consent by the displaced families to join the NSP
- **Agricultural labourers:** All those who are registered with APCRDA for pensions as of July 15, 2018 are treated as project affected people. The number is 21, 374.
- **Non-Title holders.** The census survey (March 2015) has been used for identifying those living on Government lands

V. MONITORING OF RAP DURING IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 The implementation of this RAP will be monitored using the framework and processes outlined below. The implementation time table for key activities to be taken up under this RAP are listed below:

Table 10: Time Table for Key Activities

No	Key activities	Time Frame	Responsibility	Remarks
Land Acquisition				
1	Issue of section 11	Completed	District Collector, Guntur	
2	Issue of Section 19	Completed	District Collector, Guntur	
3	LA Awards	In progress will be completed by September 2018	Land Acquisition officers	LA Award Passed and ordered to deposit the amount U/s.77(2) of LARR Act, 30 of 2013 before LARR Authority in respect of 3 landowners corresponding to 0.69 acres
4	Supplementary plan for affected dependants of lands to be acquired under LA Act	October 2018	JC, Guntur / APCRDA	Differential updated unit cost would be paid by APCRDA
5	R&R Award announcement	December 2018	Land Acquisition Officer	
6	Compensation payment	November 2018	Land Acquisition Officer	
Private Negotiations				
1	Valuation of affected house/assets	September 2018	R&B Dept.	
2	Completion of Negotiations	October 2018	Negotiations Committee	
3	Payment of Negotiated Package	October 2018	Land Acquisition Officer	
4	Completion of	October 2018	JC Guntur	

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	Resettlement site development			
5	Plot allotments to displaced families	November 2018	JC Guntur / Land Acquisition Officer	
6	Land Acquisition awards in case of unsuccessful Negotiation cases	December 2018	Land Acquisition Officer	
Other Key actions				
1	Dedicated Land Acquisition/Social Development Officers in place.	Completed	APCRDA	
2	Constitution and notification of Grievance Redressal Committee	Completed	APCRDA	
3	Constitution of Citizen Committee	Completed	APCRDA	
4	Establishment of PICs	Completed	APCRDA	
5	Appointment of NGO to support RAP implementation support	August 2018	APCRDA	
6	Appointment of Concurrent Monitoring Agency	September 2018	APCRDA / ADC	
7	Relocation of affected Community assets	November 2018	APCRDA	In progress
8	Vulnerable people Action plan for needy people	August 2018	APCRDA	Target group identified. Plans in progress.
9	Family Livelihood Action Plan	December 2018	APCRDA	NGO to prepare the plan

5.2 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.
- Required for depositing proved non-title holders - benefits under LA R&R Act and RPF

5.3 All 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 in escrow with the LA R&R Authority.¹⁶ 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 be sending Utilization Certificates 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 / RP Cost.

5.4 NGO support for RAP Implementation. APCRDA will engage a NGO by August 15, 2018 with experience in resettlement and community development activities, consultations to support APCRDA, in the implementation of RAP. The key tasks include but not limited to: to engage with farmers and villagers on continuous basis to educate the people on their entitlement, grievance mechanisms, opportunities available for their document and serve a liaison between local villagers and APCRDA. They will also assist the villagers and affected people to access their compensation, entitlements, annuity/pensions and help them in filling their grievances as needed. They will also carry out consultations with all categories of impacts to seek their views and concerns and those will be discussed with APCRDA for suitably addressing them. The NGO will also assist the people in identifying the vulnerable people and preparing vulnerable peoples action plan and support the displaced families in their post resettlement activities for their smooth transition.

5.5 Monitoring and Evaluation: The implementation of this RAP will be monitored through set of indicators outlined in Table 11 below. To support monitoring of RAP implementation, APCRDA will commission external monitoring agency to report on the implementation of RAP. APCRDA plans to initiate the process for commissioning the consultants in August 2018. The agency will review the progress reports prepared by APCRDA and NGOs, and use rapid assessments, sample checks, consultations, discussions, meetings, interviews, etc. to prepare their quarterly reports This will be supplemented by Bank-appointed NGO who is already in place, and will also report on implementation outcomes to the Bank. The M&E Agency / Consultant scope will also include to carry out annual surveys with regard to satisfaction with payment of annuities, access to benefits, etc. The recommendations arising out of the monitoring reports and annual surveys will be considered to adapt the measures being provided during implementation as needed. The final impact evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project by another agency not associated with implementation to assess the realization of RAP objectives. Gender disaggregated data and information will be captured in the reporting.

Table 11: Key indicators for monitoring of RAP implementation

No	Indicators	Target values (project footprint)	Progress (as of July, 2018)	Remarks
Land Pooling Scheme* capital city				

¹⁶ as per G.O.Ms.No.91, Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dt. 03-03-2017.

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1	No of landowners received Land Pooling certificates	1754	1533	
2	Proportion of Grievances resolved within 30 days	100%	85%	
3	No of families receiving annuities	1754	1754	
4	No. of families receiving pensions as on date	21374	21374	
Land Acquisition				
1	Land Acquisition award (in acres)	75.46	0.69	
2	No. of farmers paid LA compensation	110	NA	
3	No of Farmers paid R&R award amounts	110	3	
Negotiated Settlement Acreage - 10.38 acres				
1	Number of Negotiated settlements signed	27	0.00	
2	Number of people paid Negotiated settlement packages	27	0.00	
3	Number of Families moved to new houses	27	0.00	
4	Expenditure of RAP implementation (INR. In millions)	INR 240 million	NA	

Note: The indicators will be updated from time to time during implementation; * For latest values ref. dashboard of CRDA website.

5.6 **Impact Evaluation:** Towards the end of ASCCDP implementation, an independent agency not associated with the implementation of the Project 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 the PAPs/PDFs. 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. Further, the outcome LPS will be evaluated based on proportion of first sale of returnable plots and proportion of building permissions obtained out of those not sold and whether LPS beneficiaries expectations on price is realised or not. As needed remedial measures will be designed to address the outcome of impact evaluation including the expectations of LPS beneficiaries on sale of returnable plots. The key baseline social-economic conditions to be used are provided below:

Table 12: Key Baseline socio-economic conditions for Impact Evaluation

No	Indicators	Baseline values based on survey (January 2018)
		PAFs ¹⁷

¹⁷ Both LPS beneficiaries and those given lands under LA.

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1	Average annual family income	52,083
2	Education level / literacy level	72%
3	Poverty line (less than 5,000 PM)	89% ¹⁸
4	Electricity connections	100%
5	Living standards like vehicle ownership	44%
6	Water facilities	100%
7	Sanitation facilities	100%
8	Housing	96%
9	Indebtedness	27%
10	Occupation (agriculture)	59%

5.7 **Disclosures:** Once cleared by the ^{Final} ~~Board, the RAP~~ will be re-disclosed on the APCRDA website along with Executive Summary translated into Telugu version and subsequently will be disclosed on the Bank's external website. 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 brochure in the local language will be again circulated by providing key provisions and contact details of grievance redress mechanism. The implementation progress will be disclosed on an on-going basis. In order to keep the community engaged the scope of NGO services will include on-going consultations on regular basis (twice a year) with the project affected people to appraise the progress in project implementation including RAP implementation, provide clarifications and seek suggestions in the implementation to the stakeholders. Feedback received in these meetings will be suitably incorporated in the implementation process.

5.8 **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 seek information or refer the project related documents.

5.10 **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 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 and civil works, 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. The following budget is indicative and any additional requirement will be put up in a supplementary note for approval of the Bank. The budget excludes the land acquisition costs to be met by GoAP separately as part of land acquisition for Capital City development project and includes those costs to be borne directly by APCRDA for implementation of RAP. The cost of maintaining GRM is part of APCRDA's overall budget and hence no separate provision is required / stated. If required, cost of GRM will be out of contingency funds provided under the budget.

¹⁸ The percentage of population below poverty line is ascertained from the status of possession of white ration cards. The complete statistics of the white ration card holders village-wise is available for access at APCRDA office.

Table 13: Proposed Budget¹⁹

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	10.00	As per Annexure 2 and 3 provisions
3	Civil works	100.00 ²⁰	Resettlement site development and relocation of CPRs including Layout and proportionate trunk infrastructure
4	Consultancy services	20.00	NGO support M&E Independent monitoring and evaluation
5	Contingency fund	30.00	Including Citizen committee and GRM costs
	TOTAL	170.00	

¹⁹ The budgets pertaining to compensation under LA and R&R are met with funds deposited with administration by the requiring body.

²⁰ This is estimated budget specific to 27 displaced families. May vary per actuals

ANNEXURES

Annexure - 1 Land Pooling Scheme - 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	1,000	250	1,000	450
B) Assigned lands				
Ex-Serviceman / Political Sufferer	1,000	250	1,000	450
Assignments before June 18, 1954	1,000	250	1,000	450
Assignments After June 18, -1954	800	100	800	200
Resumed lands – eligible Sivoijamadar occupation **	500	50	500	100
Un-Objection able Gouvernement lands – Eligible Sivoijamadar **	500	50	500	100
Objection able Govt. Lands – Eligible Sivoijamadar **	250	0	250	0
C) Yearly payment of annuity to all landowners losing land*	INR 30,000/acre		INR 50,000/acre	
D) Yearly increase	INR 3000/acre		INR 5,000/acre	
E) One-time additional payment for gardens (INR)	100,000			
(d) Agricultural labourer/ Agricultural Tenants (residing in LPS villages as on December 8, 2014)	INR 2,500 /Per month/10 years with annual adjustment linked to inflation index***.			

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

** These three categories of people are paid monthly pensions instead of annuity

Other Benefits. In addition to above entitlements, the landowners 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 150,000 is available to all farmers who have outstanding agricultural loans.
- Loans for self-employment:** Interest free loan of up to INR 2,500,000 is available to all poor families for setting up any self-employment avenues (below INR 60,000 and 75,000 annual income in rural or urban areas respectively).
- Education and Health:** Free education and health facilities are available to all those residing as on December 8, 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. APCRDA is assisting to access wage employment under MGNREGA

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	<i>Patta</i> / 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. Add value of multiplier (1.0 times in urban area or 1.25 times in rural areas) Add Solatium 100% on final compensation amount Add 12% additional market value from preliminary notification to award.	Steps would be taken to update basic values prior to first notification and adopt updated values prior to passing award.
b)	Loss of Trees / Tree Toppings	Affected area	Estimated value as per Horticulture / Forest Department plus 100% solatium.	GoAP rates will be adopted as on Preliminary Notification U/s. 11(1).
c)	Loss of structure	Affected area	Value as per R&B Department plus 100% solatium	SSR rates as on 11(1) Notification are adopted. Depreciation will not be made. Salvage would be allowed to Awardee.
d)	Resident House owner irrespective of legal status	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 INR 50, 000/- for DPs. Subsistence grant 12 months × INR 3,000/- One-time Resettlement grant of INR 50,000.
		Displacement in Urban area	House with not less than 50 sq. m. in plinth area or not less than INR 1.50 Lakhs if opted by displaced family.	

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	Affected family without homestead land residing in the area as on the date of census survey.		Constructed house with not less than IAY specifications	Prevailing Unit values as per AP Housing Department
e)	Cattle shed / Petty shop	Shifting from affected area to rehabilitation centre	reconstruction grant	INR 25000/-
f)	Artisan/ Small trader/ Self-employed	Non-agri/ commercial/ industrial/ institutional structure in affected area.	Financial assistance.	INR 25,000/-
g)	All Affected families / tenants irrespective of legal status	Loss of livelihood	One time resettlement grant / annuity	INR 500,000 or INR 2,000 X 12 M X 20 Y
h)	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.	
i)	Unidentified impacts			R&R assistance as per the principles of this RPF

Other Benefits

Twelve months construction time allowed from allotment of developed plot or transit accommodation in consultation with the PAFs

1. 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. The revised costs notified by GoAP, as per Section 31 of the LARR Act 2013 will be applicable from the date of notification. Proposals are submitted to government in this regard. The difference to updated unit costs will be paid immediately after approval of Project for the lands covered under the Project footprint.

Annexure - 3 Negotiated Settlement Policy

SL No	Property Type	Description	Proposed Compensation
1	Residential use in R1 Zone	House / Residential Plot Excluding Common area	Two times of compensation of the structure value. Nearest standard plot in RH colony equal to plinth area of structure / house site with annexure-II of zoning regulations (ref. CRDA website)
2	Non-Agriculture /other use in R1 Zone	As is land use i.e., barons, hayricks etc.,	Two times of compensation of the structure value. Land to land for same land use
3	Commercial/ Industrial use in R1 Zone or Scattered commercial/ Industrial Structures outside R1 Zone	Existing structures like shops or Commercial / Industrial Structures excluding common area	Two times of the structure value. Nearest standard plot in RH center equal to plinth area of structure, without any amalgamation of plots. The FSI shall be as per Zoning Regulations.
4	Scattered residential Houses in LPS area other than R1 Zone / Lanka Lands	Residential Houses that are constructed and the owner is living in the agricultural fields.	Two times of the structure value. Allotment of residential entitled standard plot subject to maximum of 500 square yards in RH Colony. The FSI shall be as per Zoning Regulations.
5	Displaced families living on Government lands		Constructed house with IAY specifications Transitional and shifting allowance.
6	Tenants		House-less tenant will be provided IAY housing Transitional and shifting allowance to all tenants.
7	Unidentified impacts		R&R assistance as per the principles of this RPF

Other Benefits

a)	Housing Unit for Residential House.	Construction Grant as per GoAP norms or Housing Department norms as applicable
b)	Transportation cost for displaced family	INR 50,000 /-
c)	Re-construction of cattle shed/ petty shop	INR 25,000 /-
d)	Resettlement Grant	INR 50,000
e)	One-time grant for artisan/ small traders / certain others	INR 25,000/-
f)	Subsistence allowance to artisan/ small traders	INR 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 with the PAP.

*This allowance is also extended to PDFs under the Negotiated Settlement category if they are not receiving pension already.

Negotiated Settlement Documents are available in project files for reference.

Updated Resettlement unit costs: The project has adopted the unit costs for R&R assistance for negotiated settlement Policy of GoAP, w.e.f from 19.04.2017. Inflation indexation will be made w. e. f. 01.04.18. The difference to updated unit costs will be paid immediately after approval of Project for the lands covered under the Project footprint.

Annexure - 4 Baseline Socio-Economic Data

This annexure provides baseline socio-economic details of LPS and Non LPS families

4.1 Baseline Socio-Economic Survey Data - Non LPS Families (N = 56)

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

Household Head - Education Qualification		
Education level	Number	Percent
Illiterate	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	Number	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	Number	Percent
1-3	44	79.0
3-5	8	14.0

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5-7	3	35.0
More than 7	1	2.0
Total	56	100.0%

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

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

Possession of Ration Card		
	Number	Percent
Yes	27	90%
No	3	10%
Total	30	100%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Total	15	100%
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HH members hospitalized during last 6 months		
	Number	Percent
Yes	1	2
No	55	98
Total	56	100.0%

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

Fuel used		
	Number	Percent
Firewood	8	8%
Coal	7	7%
Natural Gas	6	6%
LPG	7	7%
Electric Stove	1	1%
Others	1	1%
Total	56	

Assets Owned		
	Number	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		
	Number	Percent
Yes	9	16.07%
No	51	91.07%
Total	56	100.00%

Type of Migration		
	Number	Percent
Seasonal	1	11.11%

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Regular	8	88.89%
Total	9	100.00%

Average HH Monthly Income		
In INR	Number	Percent
Less than INR 3,000	2	16.67%
INR 3,000 - 5,000	8	66.67%
INR 5,000 - 10,000	2	16.67%
Total	12	100.00%

HH Average Monthly Expenditure		
In INR	Number	Percent
Less than INR 3,000	14	100.00%
Total	14	100.00%

Indebtedness		
	Number	Percent
Yes	1	2%
No	55	98%
Total	56	100

Total loan amount taken		
In INR	Number	Percent
Less than INR 75,000	1	100%
Total	1	100.0%

HH willingness to relocate due to proposed flood mitigation works		
	Number	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		
	Number	Percent
Yes	1	2%
No	9	16%
Can't Say	46	82%
Total	56	100%

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

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

HH willingness to work in the proposed flood mitigation works		
	Number	Percent
Yes	8	14%
No	2	4%
Can't say	46	82%
Total	56	100%

4.2 Data Analysis of socio-economic conditions of surveyed LPS landowners (N=96)

Income & Indebtedness status

S. No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 102)		
1	Annual family income	Average	INR 50, 286/-
2	Level of Indebtedness	%	3.0

Assets comparison – before and after LPS

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

Demographic details

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

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

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

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

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

Possession of Ration Card		
	Number	Percent
No	4	5.88
Yes	64	94.12
Total	68	100.00

Housing and Amenities

Ownership of House		
	Number	Percent
Own	96	100.0

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Rented	0	0.0
Total	96	100.0

Type of House

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

HH having Electricity

	Number	Percent
Yes	Final 96	97.9
No	2	2.1
Total	96	100.0%

Water and Sanitation Practices

HH having Piped water supply

	Number	Percent
Yes	94	97.9
No	2	2.1
Total	96	100.0%

HH having individual latrine

	Number	Percent
Yes	94	97.9
No	2	2.1
Total	96	100.0%

Land Related

	Number	Percent
Land Ownership is <i>Patta</i>	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

Agricultural Income	Number	Percent
Less than 75,000	22	85
75,000 to 100,000	4	15
100,000 to 200,000	0	0
More than 200,000	0	0
Total	26	100

Cultivating by self or leased out

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Self/ leased	Number	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

Income earned under lease	Number	Percent
Less than 75,000	1	100
Average	15,000	

Returnable Plot

S. 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	Number	Percent
2	Are you receiving annuity regularly (Yes / No)	160	166.67
4	Self-employment/ employment, details	76	79.17

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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	Number	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	Number	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	65	65.21

Grievance Redressal

Item	Number	Percent
Do you have any grievances in LPS process / compliance	6	100
Have you submitted your grievances	6	100
Have your grievances been resolved	6	100
Are there any pending grievances with APCRDA	0	0

Indebtedness

Particulars	Number	Percent
Have you taken any loan? 1- Yes/ 2- No	3	3
If Yes, what is the purpose		
Source of Loan		
1 - Bank	1	33
2- Pvt. Money Lender	1	33
3- Relatives	0	0
4 - Neighbor	0	0
5 - Others (specify)	1	33
What is the total amount taken? In INR (Average)	75,000	

Rate your annuity amount with your earlier incomes from the lands given to LPS

Rate annuity with earlier income	Number	Percent
Less	14	18

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Same	18	23
More	48	60
	80	100

Annuity amount is being supplemented

Annuity amount is being supplemented	Number	Percent
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

	Number	Percent
Insufficient	11	16.18
sufficient	57	83.82
	68	100.00

Expected land prices for returnable plots/Sq.

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

4.3 Data Analysis of socio-economic conditions of vulnerable families under surveyed LPS landowners category (N = 25)

Gender of HH

	No. of people	Percent
Not reported	14	56.0
Female	4	16.0
Male	7	28.0
Total	25	100.0

Religion

	No. of people	Percent
Hindu	14	56.0
Not reported	11	44.0
Total	25	100.0

Caste

	No. of people	Percent
General	10	40.0
SC	3	12.0
Total	13	52.0
Not reported	12	48.0
Total	25	100.0

Possession of Ration Card

	No. of people	Percent
Not reported	5	20.0

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No	1	4.0
Yes	19	76.0
Total	25	100.0

Type of ration Card

	No. of people	Percent
Not reported	10	40.0
White	15	60.0
Total	25	100.0

Size of Family

	No. of families	Percent
1 - 2	17	68.0
3 - 4	6	24.0
5 -6	2	8.0

Type of Family

	No. of families	Percent
Individual	16	64.0
Joint	2	8.0
Nuclear	7	28.0
Total	25	100.0

Age of HH

	No. of people	Percent
Below 50	4	16
Above 50	8	32.0
Not reported	13	52.0
Total	25	100.0

Education of HH

	No. of people	Percent
Not reported	17	68.0
10th	1	4.0
7th	1	4.0
Degree 1st Year	1	4.0
Illiterate	1	4.0
Nil	4	16.0
Total	25	100.0

Assets Owned

	Before LPS		After LPS	
	No. of people	Percent	No. of people	Percent
Two wheeler	16	64.0	19	76.0
Three Wheeler	2	8.0	2	8.0
Four wheeler	6	24.0	7	28.0
Tractor	2	8.0	3	12.0
Tiller	1	4.0	1	4.0
Television	17	68.0	19	76.0

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Refrigerator	14	56.0	15	60.0
Grinder	11	44.0	12	48.0
Landline	9	36.0	10	40.0
LPG	19	76.0	20	80.0
Cell phone	22	88.0	22	88.0

Type of House

	No. of people	Percent
Kutcha	2	8.0
pucca	16	64.0
Semi pucca	7	28.0
Total	25	100.0

Ownership of house

	No. of people	Percent
Own	25	100.0
Total	25	100.0

Other facilities to the house owned

	No. of people	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Separate Toilet	25	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity	25	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe water supply	25	100.0	100.0	100.0

Land Ownership

	No. of people	Percent
Not reported	2	8.0
<i>Patta</i>	25	92.0
Total	25	100.0

Loss of structures under LPS

	No. of people	Percent
Not reported	4	16.0
No	19	76.0
Yes	2	8.0
Total	25	100.0

Any disputes on the land (not parted in LPS)

	No. of people	Percent
Not reported	6	24.0
No	19	76.0
Total	25	100.0

Agricultural Income before joining LPS

	No. of people	Percent
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Not reported	17	68.0
Less than 75,000	8	28.0
Above 75,000	1	4.0
Total	25	100.0

Cultivation by Self / leased out

	No. of people	Percent
Not reported	20	80.0
self	5	20.0
Total	25	100.0

Returnable plots, annuity and other returnable benefits:

S. No.	Item	Commercial (Yes)	Percent	Residential (Yes)	Percent
1	Received returnable plot? (Yes / No)	23	92.0	23	92.0
1A	If yes, have you registered (Yes/No)	9	39.1	9	39.1
1B	Received your returnable plot individually	22	88.0	22	88.0
1C	Identified the plot on the ground (Yes / No)	4	16.0	4	16.0
1D	Returnable plot is as per plot options (Yes / No)	18	72.0	18	72.0
1E	Do you plan to sale (Yes / No)	4	16.0	4	16.0
1F	Did you get the plot in the same village	18	72.0	18	72.0
1G	Have you mortgaged / sold your returnable plot (Yes / No).	4	16.0	4	16.0
1H	Do you want to construct? (Yes / No)	3	12.0	3	12.0
1I	Are you satisfied with conduct of lottery process (Yes / No)	18	78.3	18	78.3
1J	Do you have any objections in plot allotment	1	4.3	1	4.3

Sl. No.	Item	Frequency	Percent
2	Are you receiving annuity regularly (Yes / No)	25	100.0
4	Self-employment/ employment, details	2	8.0
5	Are you availing free health cards	20	80.0
6	Are you availing fee reimbursement	5	20.0
7	Did you get loan waiver, if yes, amount	17	68.0
	Average Amount of Loan Waived	79412	

Indebtedness

	No. of people	Percent
Not reported	1	4.0
No	21	84.0
Yes	3	12.0
Total	25	100.0

Amount of loan

	No. of people	Percent
100,000	1	33.3
125,000	1	33.3
Not reported	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0

Rate annuity with earlier income

	No. of people	Percent
Not reported	2	8.0
Less	Final	16.0
more		44.0
same	8	32.0
Total	25	100.0

Annuity amount is being supplemented

	No. of people	Percent
Not reported	11	44.0
Fair	6	24.0
Family purpose	8	16.0
Total	25	100.0

Annuity is sufficient to lead same living standard as before

	No. of people	Percent
Not reported	5	20.0
No	3	12.0
Sufficient	17	68.0
Total	25	100.0

Annexure - 5 Details of Public Consultations

Summary of Public Consultations held at Mandadam, Thulluru, Neerukonda and Krishnayapalem on 6th January 2018 on World Bank Draft Safeguards

The draft RAP and EMP were disclosed in the APCRDA website and about 400 written suggestions were received which are made available in the project files for easy access. Draft Safeguards documents namely - Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) were prepared and disclosed during December 2017 on the website of CRDA and the general public is notified through public notice. Comments and suggestions on the draft documents were invited.

A Public Notice in both Telugu and English was published well before the public consultations' dates and wide publicity within the capital city was undertaken about the public consultation by CRDA.

Minutes of the public consultation workshops held on January 6, 2018:

Venue: Mandadam APCRDA Office - 11.30 am to 2.15 pm - Participants - Around 127 out of which 20 are women but very few of them agreed to sign the attendance sheet. More than 215 people gave representations and the data analysis of the type of complaints / comments / suggestions is in progress.

Profile of the participants - Most of the participants are landowners of Undavalli and Penumaka villages while the remaining participants comprise of landowners whose lands are being acquired under RFCTLARR Act 2013 and the project displaced families and landless poor.

Proceedings: The meeting started at 11.30 am and went on till 2.15 pm with a presentation of the alignment of the Flood Mitigation Works (Blue Network) through a map and explaining about how the project will be taken up to take a precautionary measure from the happening of flood in the capital city.

The participants objected the Flood Mitigation works' project as a whole saying that this is against the judgement of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and the Environmental Act, WALTA Act and NDMA Act. The participants also expressed that the compensation being paid is not genuine and also there are a few title related issues. They also mentioned that they are ready to join Land Pooling Scheme provided that the compensation is increased up to their expectations. Some of the landowners expressed their concerns about the Gramakantham issues and also said that the pensions being paid to landless is insufficient when compared at the rising prices. They also mentioned that they are not finding any work as all the agricultural activities are stopped in the capital city region in the lands given for Land pooling. The public expressed that as per the NGT guidelines, the flood banks should not be touched to take up the Flood Mitigation works.

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Public consultation at Mandadam on January 6, 2018 – Representation from APCRDA, ADC, VMM and public

The public mentioned that the LPS layouts that are being developed are not up to the mark. They expressed that the proposed alignment is not feasible. They said that there is no drinking water for the last five decades. Krishna water has been discharged to villages of capital city to cater to the drinking water needs.

From the above discussions, it is observed that there are no comments specific to the draft RAP. However, the public who have actively participated are mainly from the villages of Undavalli and Penumaka where the sub-project of Flood Mitigation works is not covered at all.

Emails were received with identical attachment from 13 persons using 15 mail ids (13 people sent from their own mail ids while two of them sent from different mail ids) email ids. Out of these, no persons are project affected persons under flood component.

Venue: Thulluru from 3.00 pm to 4.00 pm – Participants – 17 out of which two were women comprising of landowners and landless poor.

The presentation on draft documents of EMP as well as RAP was made by the Director, Strategy. The public expressed their doubts about the alignment and the water storage capacity of the proposed reservoirs and the area / extent covered by these reservoirs. The workshop went on smoothly without any major comments / suggestions for improvement of RAP and EMP.



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Public consultation at Thulluru on January 6, 2018 – representation from ADC, APCRDA, VMM and local public

Venue: Neerukonda – 5.00 pm to 6.45 pm – Participants – 120 out of which 28 were women but no one signed the attendance sheet. The participants included landowners of Undavalli and Penumaka villages who have participated in Mandadam consultation also. Around 200 representations were received including farmers federations with identical text in the documents.

The public expressed that they are not ready to give their lands. They also expressed that they are against the capital city construction and development. They said that the vagu lands are not to be used for Flood Mitigation works. They enquired whether ASCCDP is a registered body and ADC has a right to develop infrastructure facilities. Some of the public expressed title related issues and Gramakantham issues. They expressed that the burial ground in Mandadam is getting affected for which it is made clear that the works are re-aligned to avoid displacement of the burial ground. They said that the development works are not being done as per the applicable Acts and policies. They mentioned that the records in government are misleading and hence requested for reinitiating the study about the lands, agriculture, Jareebu-dry classification, type of land use, etc., and then prepare the RAP for payment of compensation. An issue pertaining to lift irrigation to lands in Yerrabalem has been raised. The public opposed the storage capacity and extent of reservoir coverage in Neerukonda saying that the base estimates are incorrect. They expressed that the capital city should be built in an alternative area instead of present proposed locality.



Public consultation at Neerukonda on January 6, 2018

Venue: Krishnayapalem – 7.00 pm to 7.35 pm – Participants – 25 out of which six are women. The public here expressed that the sub-project is a good initiative from the government side to preserve water and as a precautionary measure to avoid flooding in the capital city. They expressed that another reservoir at Ananthavaram will also be helpful in catering to the needs of the capital city population. The public also mentioned that the R&R colonies are to be provided to PDFs with all the facilities on par with the LPS layouts. They also expressed that the Karakatta bridge has to be strengthened. Additional protection measures and safety measures to avoid disaster has to be taken up and included in the EMP.



Public Consultation at Krishnayapalem on January 6, 2018 with officials from ADC, APCRDA, VMM and local public

With this, the workshops concluded at all the four locations. The photographs as well as available attendance sheets are accessible in the project files at APCRDA, Vijayawada office. The following matrix presents the details of the issues discussed and the clarifications provided by the Authority:

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Sr. No .	Name of the village	Date /time	Participants	Major issues discussed	Clarification by the authority
1.	Mandadam	Jan 6, 2018 (11.30 am to 2.15 pm)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 215 participants • Landowners from Undavalli & Penumakur • PAPs • Landless poor people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants objected that CRDA gave two messages about the meetings; it caused ambiguity to attend the meetings. • Participants said that CRDA taking signatures from the attendees and not mention any minutes on the paper, so they objected, mainly they suspected that the attendance sheet is used as confirmation paper of the meeting. • Farmers objected that CRDA did not follow the 	<p>APCRDA received requests from the public to conduct meetings in their villages also. Accordingly two more meetings were announced in Thulluru and Krishnayapalem which are convenient for flood PAFs to participate. It is appraised to all that the participants are welcome in any / all of the meetings.</p> <p>APCRDA clarified that the participants are required to record their participation as it is an important evidence of their participation which will be kept in project files throughout the project period. It is further clarified that minutes will be included in the revised version of RAP and uploaded onto website of APCRDA for access by the public.</p> <p>The works undertaken by</p>

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Sr. No .	Name of the village	Date /time	Participants	Major issues discussed	Clarification by the authority
				<p>NGT guidelines, as per NGT flood ways are not to disturb existing ones, but in some areas Rayapudi, Lingayapalem it was filled.</p>	<p>APCRDA are in accordance with the NGT directions. If any deviations observed due to miscommunication will be quickly addressed appropriately.</p>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public also expressed that the compensation being paid is not to genuine and also there are a few title related issues. 	<p>No pending issues related to project footprint. Statements raised on adhoc basis are forwarded to concerned authorities for initiating necessary action.</p>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers expressed whether reservoir's bunds are prepared pucca 	<p>It is clarified that the bunds will be made to withstand overflows, breaches, etc., and will be as per the relevant engineering / construction codes prescribed by IS. Also the designs are vetted by professional agencies and technical committees.</p>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People expressed the concern that pensions are paid to landless is insufficient looking at the rising prices. 	<p>It is clarified in RPF and also in RAP that pension is an allowance and is not a replacement of livelihood income. Pension paid to landless is equivalent to the</p>

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Sr. No .	Name of the village	Date /time	Participants	Major issues discussed	Clarification by the authority
					annuity of the landowner with an acre or less of land.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They also mentioned that they are not finding any work as all the agricultural activities are in the capital city 	The skill development and livelihood development initiatives for promoting alternate livelihoods are explained. It is further clarified that targeted skill development programs will be conducted as desired by them.
				<p>Final</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People expressed concern about the flooding problem in the rainy season & Public enquired about the immediate mitigation measures: 	The inundation mitigation measures through the project are explained in detail. The reservoirs, canals and the pumping systems are designed to fully mitigate 1 in 100 year flows. On an immediate basis, the existing channels are being cleaned and pumping systems at Undavalli are being completed.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public expressed that the earth material would be generated from widening and deepening of the canals: Mitigation measures has to be taken up and included in the EMP. 	The EMP has already put in place mitigation measures regarding dug earth.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People expressed that as 	The proposed

ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for Flood Mitigation Works

Sr. No .	Name of the village	Date /time	Participants	Major issues discussed	Clarification by the authority
				<p>per the NGT guidelines, the flood banks should not be touched to take up the Flood Mitigation Works.</p>	<p>works will be as per the directions of Hon'ble NGT.</p>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They expressed that the proposed alignment is not feasible 	<p>Alignments are finalized only after conducting required studies and after approval of the Competent Authorities.</p>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People expressed that they faced the drinking water problem from the last 5 decades. 	<p>The Capital City Infrastructure Master Plan has addressed the water supply scheme for the entire capital city.</p>
2.	Thulluru	Jan 6, 2018 (3.00 pm to 4.00 pm)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 17 participants • 2 women • Landless poor & landowners and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public expressed their doubts about the alignment and the water storage capacity of the proposed reservoirs and the area/ extent covered by these reservoirs. They also expressed that it becomes difficult for them to attend the frequent meetings, surveys, FGDs, etc.. in view of their current work and requested not to create any disturbance unless the meeting/ issue is really urgent. 	<p>It is clarified that the alignments are finalized after conducting required gravitational studies and with the approval of the Competent Authorities. Similarly, new reservoirs are proposed with a storage capacity of 0.4 TMC at Neerukonda, 0.1 TMC at Krishnayapalem and 0.03 TMC at Sakhamuru. The public are informed that unless and until there is a great need, meetings and surveys will not be scheduled as suggested.</p>

ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for Flood Mitigation Works

Sr. No	Name of the village	Date /time	Participants	Major issues discussed	Clarification by the authority
3.	Neerukonda	Jan 6, 2018 (5.00 pm to 6.45 pm)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 120 participants • 28 women • No one signed the attendance sheet. • landowners of Undavalli & Penumakala • Landless labours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public expressed that they are not ready to give their lands. They also expressed that they are against the capital city construction and development. • Vagu lands are not to be used for Flood Mitigation Works. • They enquired whether ASCCDP is a registered body and ADC has a right to develop infrastructure facilities. • Some of the public expressed title related issues and Gramakantham issues. • They said that the development works are not being done as per the applicable Acts and policies • They mentioned that the records in government are misleading and hence requested for reinitiating the study about the lands, agriculture, Jareebu-dry classification, type of land use, etc, and then prepare the RAP for payment of compensation. • The public opposed the storage capacity and extent of reservoir coverage in Neerukonda saying that the base estimates are incorrect. • They expressed that the capital city should be built in an alternative location instead of Amravati. 	<p>It is clarified that required technical studies have been carried out as required to finalize the designs and drawings and there is no necessity for any apprehension as to the storage capacity of the reservoirs. Further, it is clarified that ASCCDP is a project designed by APCRDA which is constituted under the Act and the ADC is the executing agency of the works. Other issues as raised by the public as to Gramakantham, development works, etc., have been explained in a transparent manner. With regard to construction of Amaravati at alternative location is a policy matter to be decided by the Government.</p>
4.	Krishnayapalem	Jan 6, 2018 (7.00 pm to 7.35 pm)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total - 25 • Women: 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public expressed / enquired about the green belt development along 	<p>The public are clarified that sufficient green</p>

ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for Flood Mitigation Works

Sr. No .	Name of the village	Date /time	Participa nts	Major issues discussed	Clarification by the authority
				<p>the vaagus (canals) and reservoirs: included in the EMP</p> <p>Suggestions from the local people in the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public here expressed that the sub-project is a good initiative from the government side to preserve water and as a precautionary measure to avoid flooding in the capital city. • The public also mentioned that the R&R colonies are to be provided to PDFs with all the facilities on par with the LPS layouts. • They also expressed that the Karakatta bridge has to be strengthened. Additional protection measures and safety measures to avoid disaster has to be taken up and included in the EMP. 	<p>belt development is being taken up along the Vaagus (canals) and reservoirs as per the assurance given to NGT by APCRDA.</p>

Website clipping of invitation for Public Consultation Workshops held on January 6, 2018



Public Notice in Newspapers about the public consultations held

Andhra Prabha dt. 3-1-2018

6 నుంచి మందడ, నీరుకొండలో

సీఆర్‌డీఏ సదస్సులు

కమిషనర్ చెరుకూరి శ్రీధర్

అమరావతి, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సీఆర్‌డీఏ అధ్యక్షులలో జనవరి 6వ తేదీ ఉదయం 11 గంటలకు, మద్యపానం కేసులకు మందడ, నీరుకొండ గ్రామాలలో సదస్సులను ఏర్పాటు చేస్తున్నట్లు సీఆర్‌డీఏ కమిషనర్ చెరుకూరి శ్రీధర్ తెలిపారు. వరద నియంత్రణ చర్యలకు సంబంధించిన సామాజిక ప్రభావ అంచనా-పునరావాస కార్యచరణ ప్రణాళిక, వరద నియంత్రణ చర్యలకు సంబంధించిన పునరావేశ ప్రభావ అంచనా-చర్యచరణ నిర్వహణ ప్రణాళికల వివేదికపై నిర్వహిస్తున్న తరచుపాటు ప్రజలు, వ్యవసాయ సంస్థల ప్రతినిధులు, మేధావులు, ప్రకృతి నియంత్రణ, సంఘ సేవకులు, ఇతర ప్రభుత్వాల అధికారులు పాల్గొని తమ సలహాలు, సూచనలు ఇవ్వాలని కోరారు.

లివ్‌లిటి సై ప్రజలపరిలో సీఆర్‌డీఏ మేళో మధనం

అమరావతి రాజధాని నగరం అందరికీ అనుభవ నివాస యోగ్యమైన నగరంగా తీర్చిదిద్దే క్రమంలో భాగంగా పబ్లిసిటీ కార్యక్రమంలో లివ్‌లిటి అనుభవ పాఠ్య నిర్వహించి మేళో మధనం జరపాలని సీఆర్‌డీఏ కమిషనర్ చెరుకూరి శ్రీధర్ అధికారులను అడిగారు.

Deccan Chronicle Dt. 6-1-2018

IN BRIEF

APCRDA awareness meeting today

Guntur: The APCRDA to conduct awareness meetings at Neerukonda and Mandadam villages of Amaravati capital region on January 6. APCRDA commissioner Ch. Sreedhar said the APCRDA will conduct awareness meetings on flood management and rehabilitation and relief packages under social impact assessment survey. He said the meeting will be held at 11 am in Mandadam and at 3 pm in Neerukonda. He said all details about the awareness programmes were available on the APCRDA website. He asked all people concerned to give suggestions to the APCRDA.

ప్రపంచ బ్యాంక్ ప్రాజెక్టులపై వర్మోషాపులు
29-12-2017 08:58:37

ఆమరావతి: ఆమరావతిలో ప్రపంచ బ్యాంక్ ఆర్థిక సహాయంతో అమలవుతున్న వివిధ ప్రాజెక్టులు లోపయోగంగా, ప్రజలపైనా, వర్మోషాపులపైనా ఎటువంటి దుష్ప్రభావాన్ని చూపని విధంగా పూర్తవ్వాలంటే పాటించాల్సిన జాగ్రత్తలు, అనుసరించాల్సిన విధానాలపై వివిధ వర్గాల వారి ఆభిప్రాయాలను తెలుసు కునేందుకు ఏపీసీఆర్డీయే కన్సల్టేషన్ వర్మోషా పులను నిర్వహించనుంది. రాజధాని లోని మండలం, వీరుకొండ దట్టే వచ్చే నెల 6వ తేదీన వరుసగా ఉదయం 11, మధ్యాహ్నం 3 గంటలకు ఇవి జరిగనున్నాయి. రాజధానిలో ప్రపంచ బ్యాంక్ కోర్కాకుతో నిర్మితమవుతున్న రహదారులు, వరద నియంత్రణ ప్రాజెక్టుల కారణంగా నిర్వాసితులు లేదా ప్రభావితులయ్యే వారికి పతన్యం వసరావసం లభించేలా చూడడంతోపాటు ఆ ప్రాజెక్టులు పర్యావరణంపై ఎటువంటి ప్రతికూల ప్రభావం చూపడాన్ని నిరోధించేందుకు జప్ప టీటీ ముసాయిదా ప్రతిపాదనలు సిద్ధమయ్యాయి.

వీటి పై విస్తృత చర్చ జరిగితే ఇవి మరింత పక్కాగా రూపు దిద్దుకునేందుకు అవకాశం ఉంటుందన్న ఆభిప్రాయంతో సీఆర్డీయే పైన పేర్కొన్న కన్సల్టేషన్ వర్మోషాపులను తలపెట్టింది. వీటిలో సదరు రంగాల్లో నిపుణులు, స్వచ్ఛంద సంస్థల ప్రతినిధులు, ప్రకృతి ప్రేమికులు, సామాజికవేత్తలు, ఇతర వర్గాల వారు పాల్గొని, ముసాయిదా ప్రతిపాదనపై తమ ఆభిప్రాయాలు తెలుపాలని సీఆర్డీయే కోరుతోంది. వీటిల్లో వ్యక్తమైన ఆభిప్రాయాలు, వచ్చిన సూచనలను క్రోడీకరించి, ప్రపంచ బ్యాంక్ ప్రాజెక్టులు ఎటువంటి దుష్ప్రభావాన్ని చూపని విధంగా పూర్తయ్యేందుకు దోహదపడే మార్గనిర్దేశాలను ఖరారు చేస్తామని పేర్కొంది.

తాజావార్తలు

- 318 ముందే.. కిక్కు
- తూ.గో. జిల్లాలో కలకలం రేపుతున్న వరుపు హాళి
- పైనలిస్తే జై..!
- ఎంటీఎంకో జుబ్బర్ అప్రపాచి విస్తృత తనిఖీలు

Print Media Coverage:

The public consultations were widely covered by the regional media which are as under:

సంక్షిప్త వార్తలు

వరద నివారణ చర్యలు తెలియజేయండి

- మండలం రైతులు

తుక్కూరు, జనవరి 6: వరద నివారణ చర్యలు తీసుకునేటప్పుడు రైతుల ఆభిప్రాయం కూడా తీసుకోవాలని మండలం రైతులు సీఆర్డీయే అధికారులకు సూచించారు. పాల వాగుని ఎలా పూడ్చారని అడిగారు. వరద నియంత్రణ అంటే వాగులను పూడ్చటం కాదని మల్లెల శేషగిరిరావు అధికారులతో అన్నారు. ప్రత్యామ్నాయం లేకుండా వరద నియంత్రణ చర్యలు ఎలా తీసుకుంటారో చెప్పాలని రైతులు అధికారులను నిలదీశారు. పల్లాలు లేవు కనుక ప్రస్తుతం బాగానే ఉంటుందని, తరువాతే సమస్య ఎదురవుతుందన్నారు. వాగుల మళ్లింపు పత్రీయ నిపుణుల పర్యవేక్షణతో జరగాలన్నారు. వాగులు పూడ్చితే ప్రస్తుతం ఉన్న గ్రామాలకు ఎఫెక్టు ఉంటుందన్నారు. ఇప్పటికే అయ్యన వాగును పూడ్చి ప్రత్యామ్నాయంగా చర్యలు తీసుకున్నప్పటికీ సరైన పరిణామాలు లేవని రైతులన్నారు. సదస్సులో సీఆర్డీయే కన్సల్టేషన్ అధికారులు రైతులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

Sun, 07 January 2018
epaper_andhrajyoti

CRDA holds workshop

STAFF REPORTER
VIJAYAWADA

The A.P.-Capital Region Development Authority (AP-CRDA) organised a workshop on Building Information Model-based Building Approval System (BIM-BBAS) for its officers, architects, licensed technical persons and other stakeholders, on Saturday.

Online approvals

CRDA senior planning officer G. Nageswara Rao told the participants that the BIM would be deployed for giving online approvals for LPS constructions in the capital region.

Deccan Chronicle Dt. 07-01-2018

ఏకపక్షంగా అధికారుల నడక

మండలంలో
మండిపడిన రైతులు



+ అధికారులు, రైతుల మధ్య జరుగుతున్న వాగ్వాదం

మండలం(తుమ్మలూరు), న్యూస్ టుడే: రాజధాని అమరావతి నిర్మాణంలో అధికారులు ఏక పక్షంగా వ్యవహరిస్తున్నారని రైతులు ఆగ్రహం వ్యక్తం చేశారు. తుమ్మలూరు మండలం మండలం కాంటింటింట్ అధికారి కార్యాలయంలో శనివారం ఏపీ సీఆర్ డీఏ అవ్వల్లో నిర్వహించిన సామాజిక అంచనా, పునరావాస ప్రణాళికా అవగాహన సదస్సులో రైతులు ఆవేదన వ్యక్తం చేశారు. సహజసిద్ధంగా ఏర్పడిన బాగులను ఎందుకు పూర్తిగా ఉన్నతస్థాయిస్థానం స్థాయివాది మల్లెల నేషనరీరాష్ట్ర అధికారులను ప్రశ్నించారు. దీనిపై తెలంగాణ అధికారులను అడుగుతుంటే ఎందుకు సరైన సమాధానం ఇవ్వటంలేదని

ప్రశ్నించారు. కార్యక్రమానికి అందరూ హాజరుకా వాలని చెప్పిన అధికారులు ఇరుకు గదుల్లో సమావేశాన్ని ఎందుకు ఏర్పాటుచేశారని అన్నారు. ప్రజల సలహాలు స్వీకరించే సదస్సుకు పోలీసులు ఎందుకు వచ్చారని టెల్లింటూ పోలీసులను బయటకు వంపాకే సదస్సు నిర్వహించాలని వట్టుబట్టారు. దీంతో పోలీసులను బయటకు వంపించారు. ఈ దశలో సీఆర్ డీఏ అధికారి శాస్త్రి, రైతుల మధ్య వాగ్వాదం జరిగింది. చట్టప్రకారం కాకుండా ఇష్టారీతిగా వ్యవహరిస్తామంటే తుదకదని రైతులు తేల్చిచెప్పారు. కార్యక్రమంలో ఉండవల్లి, ఎర్రబాలెం, తుమ్మలూరు మండలంలోని రైతులు హాజరైయ్యారు.

Eenadu dt. 07-01-2018

భూసేకరణలో పాలాలు

ఇచ్చేందుకు రైతులు ససేమిరా

గీరుకొండ (గ్రామీణమండలం), న్యూనటువే: మంగళగిరి మండలం గీరుకొండలో కొండవీటివారు రిజర్వాయర్ కోసం భూసేకరణ ద్వారా పాలాలు ఇచ్చేందుకు సిరాకరిస్తూ రైతులు అభ్యంతరం తెలిపారు. కొండవీటివారు అధునికీకరణ పనుల నేపథ్యంలో భూసేకరణపై అభ్యంతరాలు తెలిపేందుకు పంచాయతీ కార్యాలయం వద్ద ఆమరావతి డెవలప్‌మెంట్ కార్పొరేషన్ (ఏడీసీ) అధికారులు శనివారం సాయంత్రం సమావేశం నిర్వహించారు. 1150 ఎకరాల్లో కొండవీటివారు అభివృద్ధి పనులు చేసేందుకు ప్రతిపాదనలు పెట్టామని ఏడీసీ డైరెక్టర్ శాస్త్రి తెలిపారు. కులగల్లు గ్రామపరిషత్‌లోని 50 ఎకరాలు రిజర్వాయర్ పరిధిలోకి వస్తుందని చెప్పారు. కొండవీటివారు పెద్దఎత్తున వరదనీరు వచ్చినా ఈ రిజర్వాయర్‌లో నిల్వ చేయవచ్చన్నారు. దీని చుట్టూ విశాలమైన రహదారులు, చట్నీని గ్రీనరీ కల్చిస్తామన్నారు. నిదమల్రు ఎంపీ టీసీ సభ్యుడు మురైకెడ్డి శ్రీనివాసరెడ్డి మరికొందరు రైతులు సమావేశానికి హాజరయ్యారు. కొండవీటివారు రిజర్వాయరు ఎన్నిఎకరాల్లో నిర్మిస్తున్నారని అధికారులను ప్రశ్నించారు. భూసేకరణ పేరుతో రైతులను ఇబ్బందులు పెడుతున్నారని ఆందోళన వ్యక్తం చేశారు. ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు ప్రతినధులు వస్తున్నారని తెలుసుకుని తామంతా వచ్చామని అన్నారు. భూసేకరణను వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నామని చెప్పి అభ్యంతరపత్రాలను ఏడీసీ అధికారులకు ఇచ్చి వెళ్లారు. ఏడీసీ అధికారులు గాయత్రీ, సరేష్, రవి, రమాణ, ఆశోక్, ప్రపంచబ్యాంకు ఎన్.జి.వో ప్రతినధి డాక్టర్ కీర్తి తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

Final

Enadu Dt. 07-01-2018

నమస్సులు విననప్పడు నదన్నులు ఎందుకు ?

- రైతుల ప్రశ్నలకు తీర్పు మొహాలు వేసిన సీఆర్‌డీఏ అధికారులు
- ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు డ్వారా ప్రతినిధి ఎదుటి రైతులపై అధికారుల దౌర్జన్యం
- నదన్నులు ఇచ్చేప్పటివరకే నిర్వహణ రైతులు



మండల/తాలూకా పంచాయతీ నిధులు, సమావేశంలో ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు సీనియర్ నిపుణుడి ఆధ్వర్యంలో ప్రతినిధి డాక్టర్ కీర్తి తదితరులతో ఒక కార్యక్రమం ప్రారంభించారు. వారిలో ప్రశ్నలకు తీరుస్తూ ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు ద్వారా పనులు చేపట్టబడటం వల్ల వచ్చే ఇబ్బందులు తెలుపటం ముఖ్యం అంటూ కీర్తికి ప్రశ్నలు వచ్చాయి. ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు కిందకి ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు నిధులను విస్తరించాలని కోరుకుంటూ ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు అధికారులను ప్రశ్నించారు. ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు కిందకి ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు నిధులను విస్తరించాలని కోరుకుంటూ ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు అధికారులను ప్రశ్నించారు. ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు కిందకి ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు నిధులను విస్తరించాలని కోరుకుంటూ ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు అధికారులను ప్రశ్నించారు. ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు కిందకి ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు నిధులను విస్తరించాలని కోరుకుంటూ ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు అధికారులను ప్రశ్నించారు.

ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు లేదు.. అభిప్రాయ సేకరణ లేదు..

ఆందోళనలో అన్నదాతలు

మంగళగిరి టౌన్ : కొండవీటి వారు అధునికీకరణలో భాగంగా పాలాలు సప్లయ్ రైతుల నుంచి శనివారం అభిప్రాయాలు సేకరించేందుకు ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు ప్రతినిధులు సమావేశం ఏర్పాటు చేశారు. వారు సాయంత్రం 5 గంటలకు వస్తాయని సీఆర్‌డీఏ అధికారులు చెప్పారు. దీంతో గీరుకొండ గ్రామంలోని కొండవీటి వారు సమీపంలో సప్లయ్ అన్నదాతలు అక్కడికి వారిగా చేరుకున్నారు. అయితే, రూల్స్ T గంటలు దాటినా ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు ప్రతినిధులు రాకపోవడంతో రైతులు సిరాకరించారు. గీరుకొండ నుంచి ఇంద్రవల్లి హైల్డ్ స్ట్రయిస్ వరకు కొండవీటి వారును ఆరు వీకరించేందుకు మొత్తం 1,100 ఎకరాలు అవసరమని వ్యతిరేక ప్రకటనలు రావడంతో రైతుల్లో ఆందోళన మొదలైంది. ఈ ప్రదేశంలో సుమారు 12 కిలోమీటర్ల మేర కొండవీటి వారు ఇందరం, దాన్తి అనుకోన ఉన్న రైతులు తమ వంట పొలాలను డ్రాస్ట్ షూలింగు ఇవ్వకపోవడం వారికి మరింత ఆందోళన కలిగిస్తోంది. ఇప్పటికే ఒక్క గీరుకొండ గ్రామంలోనే 68 ఎకరాలు భూ సేకరణ ద్వారా సేకరించి, రిజర్వాయర్ ఏర్పాటు చేసేందుకు సీఆర్‌డీఏ అధికారులు స్టాటిస్టిక్స్ కూడా విమర్శం చేశారు. అయితే అక్కడున్న రైతులతో పాటు మిగతా గ్రామాల రైతులు కూడా దీన్ని ఘోషగా వ్యతిరేకించారు. ఈ తరుణంలో ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు ప్రతినిధులు రైతులతో సమావేశమై, అభిప్రాయ సేకరణ చేస్తారనడం.. తీరా ఆమెనున్న సమయాలకి వారు అక్కడకు రాకపోవడం అన్నదాతలకు సిరాకరి కలిగిస్తోంది.

Sakshi Dt. 07-01-2018

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Annex 5A: Summary of Focus Group Discussions

Out of the 20 affected villages²¹, 20 Focus Group Discussions were conducted in 14 villages at different locations. Around 165 people consisting of PAFs and landless pensioners, women’s groups, SC/ST community, structure affected PDFs, PDFs affected on government lands, etc. The attendance sheets and the detailed pictures of these FGDs are available in the project files for reference. A detailed description of the key issues raised and how those issues are addressed is presented below.

No	Key issues raised	How those addressed
Mandadam: 25-07-2017: FGD with marginal farmers, landless pensioners and PDFs due to structure loss - 15 attended		
	Entitlements to the LA and LPS	The entitlements under LA, LPS and Negotiated Settlement Policy have been explained in detail.
Ayinavolu: 25-07-2017: FGD with women pensioners and marginal farmers - 23 including seven women		
	Requested for extending Health cards coverage and acceptability in more number of hospitals for all kinds of ailments.	Government of Andhra Pradesh as part of the NTR Vaidya Seva issues Health cards to only BPL families / holders of white ration cards. In Amaravati, the Health cards are issued to all the residents of Capital City as on 8-12-2014. These health cards enable treatments to 1044 ailments at designated hospitals across Andhra Pradesh.
Pichikalapalem: 25-07-2017 : FGD with Marginal Farmers, pensioners and occupants in Government lands - 35 including 9 women		
	Loans for small business, fees reimbursement	The policy is being prepared for issue of loans to initiate entrepreneurial activities.
Krishnayapalem: 19-03-2018 : FGD with occupants in Government lands: 8 participants including 1 woman		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annuity is not being paid to the occupants who are on Govt. lands. It is requested to provide annuity to them on par with other assigned LPS land owners. They also knowingly or unknowingly depending upon Government lands for the past three generations and getting their livelihood. • Pension amount of INR 2500 is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The compensation to occupants of Government lands was covered under G.O.Ms.No.153 dated 19-04-2017 and the compensation is being paid accordingly. ▪ With reference to payment of pensions to non-residents it is clarified that all the persons who are in Household survey will be provided with pensions as per their eligibility. If those eligible are missed out, they can apply to receive the

²¹ Total 20 revenue villages affected by the flood mitigation works but impacts are only in 15 villages.

ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for Flood Mitigation Works

	<p>also not given to some of the occupants who are not now living in that village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase of Pension amount is proposed. • The eligibility or ineligibility of occupants needs clarity to know how they are given residential returnable plots 250 sq. yd. per Acre. Majority of the occupant's demand to provide at least 500 sq. yd. as their family size is increased. • Minimum of INR 30,000/- not applied to one individual as he has his government land about 0.60 acres at four different places. 	<p>pension amount. It is clarified that about 200 new pensions are sanctioned in the preceding weeks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indexation of pension amount is considered. ▪ The allotment of residential plots to occupants is as per the guidelines under land pooling scheme. Specific grievances, if any, may be applied to concerned CA for examination. ▪ It is clarified that an individual can receive annuity equivalent to 1 acre even if he / she possesses combined extent of less than 1 acre. The request is not admissible as per the policy.
<p>Nowluru-2 (Yerrabalem): 19-03-2018 : FGD with LPS Landowners: 6 participants</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage in existing village will be a problem for them. Before, this capital city project, there are vaagus and <i>Donkas</i> through which the sewage water flows. But now all the vagus, vankas and <i>Donkas</i> were taken away by CRDA and developing them as returnable plots. Now they may face drainage problem. • An individual who is Dumb and local eligible person is not getting pension from CRDA or handicap pension under Social security scheme. • Providing infrastructural facility to all LPS returnable plots to be planned as soon as possible. • Loss of Agricultural activity is a problem for the farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flood mitigation plan including storm water discharge is explained. The plan will ensure that there are no issues arising out of discharge of storm water. ▪ Indexation of pension amount is considered. ▪ With reference to development of Infrastructure, it is clarified that all steps are being taken in a phased manner to develop the infrastructure as per master plan.
<p>Sakhamuru : 20-03-2018 : FGD with LPS landowners: 4 participants</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary stones at some returnable plots to be fixed. • Health Cards issue brought to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boundary stones as per standards are fixed for all the returnable plots with GPS coordinates. Any specific issue will be addressed by the CA.

	<p>notice of the Commissioner. The Commissioner assured that there will be some particular individual on this job of health cards, and his Phone number will be written on the walls of every CRDA office to facilitate the Health card holders to contact the person at need times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal employment to be provided to local labour or vehicles. • NTR Sujala Sravanthi Scheme is excellent in supplying drinking water to Sakhamuru village. • Water for daily use is not available. Hence there will be much water trouble for daily use during ensuing summer and it is requested to plan for alternative source of water either from the pipe line arranged at VIT or from SRM or from Sakhamuru park where water pipes arranged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project information centre is designated to provide additional support regarding health cards. A qualified medical doctor is placed as coordinator to facilitate health care and treatment related issues for Amaravati health card holders. A sticker containing essential information will be affixed to each health cardholder's residence and communication material is handed over regarding treated ailments and designated hospitals. A common toll free number 104 will attend to resolving any queries ▪ Steps are being taken to position a person to look after health cards issues and specific instructions have been issued to all contractors by the ADC to engage local people in construction work. ▪ Suitable steps will be taken to redress water problems.
<p>Velagapudi : 20-03-2018; FGD with LPS landowners: 9 participants</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination in LPS package for the same individual for an extent of 0.19 acres of Jareebu it is INR 30,000 offered but for other parcel of land with the same extent of 0.19 under assignment is offered only INR 10,000. But the individual expects that a minimum of INR 30,000 for the assigned land also. • Returnable Plots registration is pending as their plots are located on the land of a person who is willing to give land to CRDA either under LPS or under LA or NSP. Requested to take steps for reallocation of plots. • Panchayat Secretary told that if Vaagu is properly levelled to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is clarified that compensation is being paid as per the approved guidelines and there is no discrimination in payment of annuity to any person. Specific cases may be brought to the notice of the concerned CA for redressal. Steps are being taken to relocate the plots in the undisputed area. Flood Mitigation Works will be done as per the drawings approved to avoid inundation.

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	<p>ensure free flow of rain water into Krishna River, it a good solution for inundation problems and requested to take steps accordingly as all land now is under the control of CRDA.</p>	
<p>Abbarajupalem: 21-03-2018: FGD with LPS landowners: 3 participants</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Returnable plots for LPS land owners allotted on the land not surrendered by the private individual. And also there are only two boundary poles for the commercial plots which require planning for erection of another two poles. • It is complained that the authorities have denied payment of annuity to them treating their lands as non Jareebu now, though they were classified as Jareebu lands in the past and paid annuity accordingly for three years. It is further complained that notices were issued to 11 land owners and the individuals went to the court also. But two individual have not yet received either notice or annuity but orally informed. Thus the farmers are not willing to get their lands registered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Utmost care has been taken to allot plots in lands under possession of APCRDA. Specific grievances as to plot allotment may be brought to the notice of the concerned CA for redressal. ▪ A technical committee constituted by the District Administration has reviewed all cases regarding land classification and annuity is paid based on the decision of the Committee.
<p>Borupalem: 21-03-2018 : FGD with LPS landowners: 11 participants</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Returnable plots registration is somewhat slow. • Flood water from Vykuntapuram must be diverted into the Krishna River. • Vaagu digging soil must be used for filling the low-lying areas where plots are in existing village nearer to Vaagu. • One individual who has gone to Singapore told that there is no private land which all the land resources are in the government control and also all individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New registration offices are set up in centralized places to ensure speedy registration of plots. It is informed that about 10,000 registrations are already complete. Channelization of flood water will be attended as per the approved drawings to ensure safety of property and lives. Consultations are in its way for the transfer of PWD lands to APCRDA.

	<p>work hard and give more importance to cleanliness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is informed that Lands under PWD control are not yet transferred to and all those types of land must come to CRDA custody and then all the land owners of Borupalem who surrendered their land under LPS will go to Registration. • Jareebu lands are now treated as non-Jareebu which is a major problem related to 14 acres of Lemon Gardens. • Infrastructure as promised to be provided at the LPS layouts at the earliest. 	
<p>Venkatapalem: 21-03-2018 : FGD with LPS landowners and Marginal farmers: 15 participants</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is opined that it will take 20 years or so for getting the area developed as promised. So all the LPS land owners request for enhancement of annuity period from 10 years to 15 years annuity. • 1325 health cards were issued at Venkatapalem village and all of them shall be provided with medical aid without any ceiling and without any charges for Medical tests. • Kalyana Lakshmi scheme shall be extended to poor people in upper castes also. • LA farmers land under valued as INR 22 lakhs. But the land owners request to fix the value basing on the market value at INR 4 crore per acre. • Health card Desk is to be situated at Thulluru. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The matter of extending annuity to LPS landowners beyond 10 years, Kalyana Lakshmi, Medical facilities are noted and passed on to appropriate authorities.

Kuragallu: 22-03-2018 : FGD with LPS landowners: 18 participants	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is enquired about the Buffer Zone under flood mitigation Measures (where no residential construction cannot take place) which is meant for the purpose of greenery and for strengthening of Bunds of the proposed channels. • Revetment of Channels is necessary as it is the loose black soil which may be eroded during floods. • In survey no. 577 an extent of 0.51 acres which was surrendered to CRDA under LPS. Annuity of INR 15,000/ for one year was paid and it was delayed the next two annuities. • People demanded to solve the Gramakantham burning issue as soon as possible. • The Land owners of Jasmine gardens demands for higher compensation. • 10 cents exemption is a demand from the people of Kuragallu. • Poles for the plots to be placed to identify where one's own plot is. There are no poles to some plots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buffer zone as provided under Flood Mitigation Works and as per the drawings will be adopted. Similarly revetment of channels will be taken up as per drawings and designs. ▪ The issue relating to Gramakanthams' is considerably resolved already. ▪ The payment of annuity is being made to all the eligible LPS landowners. The third year annuity has already been released. Compensation to LPS farmers including jasmine gardens is being paid as per the provisions of LPS Rules. Specific demarcation of plots is being carried out by putting boundary stones.
Ananthavaram & Nekkallu: 22-03-2018 : FGD with LPS landowners: 8 participants	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some delay in payment of annuity • Gramakantham issue • Partial loan waiver. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With regard to the partial loan waiver, the beneficiary is advised to submit representation for taking suitable steps.
Penumaka : 25-04-2018 FGD with LPS landowners: 4 participants including 1 woman	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allotment of returnable plots not yet done. The farmers requested to give the returnable plots as soon as possible. • Health cards were issued to everyone but in some hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The request for extending unlimited medical facilities, capital gains tax is passed on to appropriate authorities.

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	<p>these were not accepted, saying that, that particular hospital/disease is not listed on the health card.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farmers who attended to the FGD felt happy for the rise in Land prices due to capital announcement / formation only. • People request capital gain tax exemption until the allotted plot(s) is sold. • Peg-marking is not yet dor 	
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Final

Brief Photo Report of Focussed Group Discussions²²



FGD at Krishnayapalem with people dependent on government lands on 19-03-2018



FGD at Yerrabalem (Nowluru-2) with LPS landowners on 19-03-2018

²² Full set of photographs are made available in project files at APCRDA, a few visuals only are presented for ready reference.

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FGD at Sakhamuru with LPS landowners on 20-03-2018



FGD at Velagapudi with LPS landowners on 20-03-2018



FGD at Abbarajupalem with LPS landowners on 21-03-2018



FGD at Venkatapalem with LPS landowners on 21-03-2018



FGD at Kuragallu with LPS landowners on 22-03-2018





FGD at Borupalem with LPS landowners on 21-03-2018

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<p>Mandadam – FGD with pensioners on 25-07-2017</p>	<p>Mandadam – FGD with Structure loss on 25-07-2017</p>
	
<p>Ayinafolu- FGD with women pensioners on 25-07-2017</p>	<p>Ayinafolu – FGD with Marginal farmers on 25-07-2017</p>
	
<p>Pichikalapalem – FGD with Pensioners on 25-07-2017</p>	<p>Pichikalapalem – Marginal Farmers on 25-07-2017</p>
	
<p>Pichikalapalem – occupants in Govt. Land on</p>	<p>Mandadam –FGD with marginal Farmers on 25-07-2017</p>

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25-07-2017	
	
FGD with LPS landowners at Penumaka on 25-04-2018	FGD with marginal farmers at Undavalli on 25-04-2018

Annexure - 6 Land Guideline Values in the Project Area²³

MARKET VALUES OF LANDS IN CAPITAL CITY VILLAGES - RATES AS PER THE REGISTERS / RECORDS						
Name of the village	Revision as on 01-08-2018			Revision as on 29-04-2017		
	Agricultural land INR Per Acre	Agricultural land fit for house sites INR per acre	House sites INR per Sq.Yd	Agricultural land per acre		Agricultural land put to non-agricultural use per sq. Yard Residential / Commercial
	Wetlands / Jareebu & Dry			Wetlands / Jareebu (2)	Dry (1)	
Krishnayapalem	577000	3049200	630		10,00,000	500
Nowlur-1	1039000	3234000	1450		18,00,000	579,1100 & 2000
Nowlur-2	1039000	3234000	1450		18,00,000	1100
Kuragallu	462000	3146000	650		8,00,000	500
Neerukonda	462000	3146000	650	4,00,000		500
Nidamaruru	693000	4065600	840		12,00,000	600
Undavalli	2079000	4042000	1650		36,00,000	2200
Penumaka	924000	5082000	1050		16,00,000	800
Abbarajupalem	462000	2541000	525		8,00,000	400
Borupalem	462000	2541000	525		8,00,000	400
Dondapadu	346500	2541000	525		6,00,000	400
Pitchakalapalem	346500	2541000	525		6,00,000	400
Inavolu	346000	2541000	525		6,00,000	400
Rayapudi	924000	3303300	682.5		16,00,000	500
Kondamarajupalem	577000	2541000	525		10,00,000	500
Lingayapalem	577000	2541000	525		10,00,000	400
Uddandarayunipalem	577000	2541000	525		10,00,000	400
Malkapuram	462000	2541000	525		8,00,000	400
Nekkallu	346000	2541000	525		6,00,000	400
Nelapadu	346500	2541000	525	6,00,000		400
Sakhamuru	346000	2541000	525		6,00,000	400
Thullur	462000	5082000	1050		8,00,000	800
Velagapudi	462000	2541000	525		8,00,000	400

²³ These are guideline values captured from Sub-Registrar Office.

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Venkatapalem	1155000	2310000	1050		20,00,000	800
Mandadam	693000	2887000	1155		12,00,000	1859.5
Ananthavaram	346000	2541000			6,00,000	400

Under LPS or under Negotiated Settlement Policy, the revision of Market Values will not have any bearing. 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.

Annexure - 7 List of PAFs, PDFs - Flood Mitigation Works

List of PAFs under Land Acquisition for Flood Mitigation works

S.no.	Village	Survey Number	Name of the landowner
1	Sakhamuru	45	Marri Sivaiah
2	Sakhamuru	45	Marri Saraswathi
3	Sakhamuru	45	Marri koteswara Rao
4	Sakhamuru	45	Marri Srinivasa Rao
5	Abbarajupalem	32	Yadlapalli Ganesh
6	Ananthavaram	117	Bandla Seshagiri Rao
7	KURAGALLU-1	530	MURUGUDU MADHUSUDHAN RAO
8	Lingayapalem	184	Anumolu Venkata Tiruchand Gandhhi
9	Malkapuram	3	Nuthakki Ramadevi
10	Malkapuram	3	Nuthakki Suryaprakasarao
11	MANDADAM-1	94	BORRA HANUMANTARAO
	MANDADAM-1	94	
12	MANDADAM-1	121	CHINTALA SIVA DURGA VARAPRASAD
13	MANDADAM-1		GADDIPATI BHARATHI
14	MANDADAM-1	126	Nuthakki Narasimha Naidu
15	MANDADAM-1	278	PRATHURI SAMBASIVA RAO
	MANDADAM-1	280	
	MANDADAM-1	280	
16	NEKKALLU	59	RAVELA RAMACHANDRA RAO
17	NEKKALLU	59	RAVELA SREENIVASA RAO
18	NEKKALLU	59	RAVELA RAMBABU
19	NEKKALLU	59	RAMINENI RAMARAO
20	NEKKALLU	59	RAMANENI STHANAKA BABU
21	NEKKALLU	59	RAMANENI MALLESWARI
22	NEKKALLU	59	ABBURI RAJANI
23	NEKKALLU	120	VINAY CHOWDARY JONNALAGADDA
	NEKKALLU	120	

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	NEKKALLU	120	
	NEKKALLU	122	
24	NEKKALLU	122	JONNALAGADDA MADUSUDHANA RAO
25	Nowlur-2	586	AKULA SIVA SANKAR RAO
26	Pichchikalapalem	93	KAKUMANU MADHAVARAO
27	Rayapudi-1	93	MADALA BHUVANESWARA RAO
28	Rayapudi-1	93	MALISSETTY ANKARAJU
29	Rayapudi-1	93	MALISSETTY SRINIVASA RAO
30	Rayapudi-1	93	PENUMUCHU SHESHU KUMARI
31	Rayapudi-1	93	YAMPARALA RAMARAO
32	Rayapudi-1	152	RAYAPUDI EDUKONDALU
33	Rayapudi-1	162	KONURU HANUMANTHARAO
34	Rayapudi-1	18	MANDALI ANUSHA
35	Rayapudi-1		MALISSETTY VENKATARATNA KUMARI
36	Rayapudi-1		MALISSETTY SRINIVASA RAO
37	Rayapudi-1	337	ADUSUMILLI TRIPURASUNDARI
38	Rayapudi-1		KONURU RANGANAYAKAMMA
39	Kondamarajupalem	28	KONDAVEETI SRINIVASA RAO
40	Kondamarajupalem	28	KONDAVEETI SIVA KUMARI
	Kondamarajupalem	34	
	Kondamarajupalem	35	
41	Velagapudi	23	GUDURI SIVA RAMA KRISHNA
	Velagapudi	4	
	Velagapudi	23	
	Velagapudi	24	
42	Velagapudi	41	GARIKAPATI RAMA KRISHNA
	Velagapudi		
43	Velagapudi	3	GADDE VENKATESWARA RAO
44	Velagapudi	3	GADDE CHANDRA SEK HAR
45	Velagapudi	42	NEERUKONDA JAYA SIVA RAMA KRISHNA
46	Velagapudi		JASTY RAM PRASAD
47	Velagapudi		GAGGARA SURYA NARAYANA
48	Velagapudi		TALLAM MANIKANTA ANANTHA SAI VISWANADH
49	Velagapudi		Manne krishna kishore
50	Velagapudi		DAGGUMATI MARUDVATHI DEVI
51	Venkatapalem	196	Pasupuleti Parvathi Devi
52	Venkatapalem	231	Lanka Venkata Lakshmi
53	Penumaka	84	Chappidi Latha, W/o Suresh
54	Penumaka	84	Chappidi Sree Ramulu, S/o Venkaiah
		84	
55	Penumaka	84	Meka malliswari, W/o Sambireddy
56	Penumaka	84	Meka Sambireddy, S/o Kotireddy
57	Penumaka	84	Reddybattula Nagireddy
58	Penumaka	85	Arekuti Sivareddy, S/o Pitchireddy
59	Penumaka	87	Meka Bharghivi, W/o Sridhar reddy
60	Penumaka	87	Doddipati Pitchaiah & Meka Punan Reddy
61	Penumaka	88	Kaza . Jyothi Babu, Mallavarapu Nageswararao
62	Penumaka	88	Meka Obul Reddy
63	Penumaka	88	Meka Punna Reddy, Doddipati Pitchaiah
		88	
64	Penumaka	88	Mallavarapu Syamala, W/o Koteswara rao

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65	Penumaka	88	Meka Ramireddy, S/o Obul reddy
66	Penumaka	88	Jonnala Venkata Sivamma, W/o Rami reddy
67	Penumaka	88	Meka Seshamma,
68	Penumaka	88	Meka Venkareddy, S/o Anji reddy
69	Penumaka	89	Meka Chandrashekhar reddy, S/o Venkata reddy
		89	
70	Penumaka	89	Meka Subba reddy, S/o Siva reddy
71	Penumaka	89	Katikala Narasimhareddy, S/o Ramakrishna reddy
72	Penumaka	89	Meka Seethamahalakshmi, W/o Subba reddy
73	Penumaka	89	Meka Guravauiah
74	Penumaka	90	Meka sivareddy & lakshmareddy
75	Penumaka	90	Kallam Vijayashekhar reddy, S/o Siva reddy
76	Penumaka	93	Doddipati Rambabu, S/o Ramachandra rao
77	Penumaka		Neelapu Ramya, W/o Manoj
78	Penumaka	229	Tamma Sudharani W/o Naga Muni Reddy
79	Penumaka	230	Kallam Sivareddy S/o Koti Reddy
80	Penumaka	232	Dandamudi Krishnarao S/o Ramalakshmaiah
81	Penumaka	232	Dandamudi Sadasivarao S/o Ramalakshmaiah
		232	
82	Penumaka	232	Polisetty Sivayya S/o Ankamaiah
83	Penumaka	232	Polisetty Krishnakumari W/o Hanumantha Rao
		233	
84	Penumaka	233	Polisetty Sivayya S/o Ankamaiah
85	Penumaka	233	Chekka Seshamma
86	Penumaka	233	Polisetty Rama mohanarao S/o Ankamma
		235	
87	Penumaka	234	Kallam Naveen Kumar Reddy S/o. Siva Reddy
88	Penumaka	235	Polisetty Ramamohanrao S/o Ankamma
89	Penumaka	236	Mannava Appaji S/o Krishnaiah
90	Penumaka		Mannava Lakshmana & 3 Others
91	Penumaka		Mannava Krishna Rao S/o Kotaiah
92	Penumaka		Mannava Narasimharao S/o Goapaiah
93	Penumaka		Mannava China Seshaiiah
94	Penumaka		Polisetty Venkateswararao S/o Ankamaiah
95	Penumaka	239	Meka Sambireddy S/o Gopi Reddy
96	Penumaka		Meka Anjireddy S/o Bapi Reddy
97	Penumaka		Bandi Veerareddy S/o Subba Reddy
98	Penumaka	240	Meka Renuka W/o Srinivasa Reddy
99	Penumaka		Meka Jayarami reddy S/o Lakshma Reddy
100	Penumaka		Meka Sesa ratnam W/o Sambu Reddy
101	Penumaka		Meka padma W/o Sambu Reddy
102	Penumaka		Meka venkayamma W/o Peddi Reddy
103	Penumaka		Chirasani Bitchhireddy S/o Siva Nagi Reddy
104	Penumaka	Meka Srinivasareddy S/o Sambu Reddy	
105	Penumaka	242	Mannava Veeraiah
106	Penumaka	245	Muppiri Venkanna
107	Penumaka	247	Paritala Kotaiah
108	Penumaka	249	Singamsetty Markandeya Babu S/o Venkateswara Rao
109	Penumaka		Dandu Manikumar S/o Anantha padmanabha sasthry
	Penumaka		Repala Nageswararao S/o Hanumantha Rao

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List of PDFs under Land Acquisition or Negotiated Settlement Policy

S.no	Village	Survey number	Name of the PDF
1	Mandadam-1	106	Aluri venu gopala rao
	Mandadam-1		
2	Mandadam-1	107	Nuthakki satyanarayana
	Mandadam-1		
3	Mandadam-1	107	Bejawada hanumantha rao
4	Mandadam-1	107	Bejawada satyanarayana
5	Mandadam-1	107	Aluri sarveswararao
	Mandadam-1		
	Mandadam-1		
6	Mandadam-1	107	Yarramaneni punnarao
	Mandadam-1		
7	Mandadam-1	110	Aluri suryanarayana
8	Mandadam-1	110	Aluri venkata rao
9	Mandadam-1	110	Madala venu gopala rao
10	Mandadam-1	111	Gudapati havish
11	Mandadam-1		Gudapati siva naga mani
12	Mandadam-1		Gudapati venkateswara rao
13	Mandadam-1		Gudapati sambasiva rao
	Mandadam-1	107	
14	Mandadam-1		Muppa nageswara rao
15	Mandadam-1		Peddu swarupa rani
16	Mandadam-1		Gudapati harshavardhana rao
17	Mandadam-1		Lavu sudha rani
18	Mandadam-1	117	Idupulapati koteswara rao
19	Mandadam-1	117	Idupulapati nageswara rao
20	Mandadam-1	117	Idupulapati rambabu
21	Mandadam-1	284	Gaddam gloryt rambabu
22	Mandadam-1	284	Bellam naga archana
23	Mandadam-1	284	Saggurthi ramya keerthana
24	Mandadam-1	284	Pathuri lakshmi narayana
25	Velagapudi	41	Garikapati ramakrishna
26	Rayapudi-1	152	Shaik mohiddin babu
27	Rayapudi-1	155	Jani begum

Annexure – 8 Summary on LPS PAFs – Blue Network

Extent and Count:

The total land requirement for the Flood Mitigation works is 1,998.86 acres of which 1131.30 acres is already available with APCRDA through Land Pooling Scheme, while 781.72 acres is government land. Therefore, the total land already available with APCRDA is 95.6%.

The total count of parcels under LPS category is 500 corresponding to 2,041 landowners. 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 1754 landowners including 4 landowners as part of linked activities – Undavalli Pumping Station (not using Bank funds).

The list of landowners is available at the following link:

https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrda/userinterface/admin/PAFData_Flood.aspx

Dry and Jareebu Classification:

Analysis of the number of landowners and extent indicates that 77% of the landowners had dry lands corresponding to 81% extent, 22% had Jareebu lands corresponding to 18% 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 48% 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 affected extent under flood mitigation works.

Annuity:

Total annuity paid for the 1,754 landowners is approx. ₹53 crores till date (including 3rd year annuity).

Residents & non-resident landowners:

Out of these 1,754 landowners around 648 (forming 37%) landowners are currently residing in the capital city while the remaining 63% of the landowners are non-resident. Out of these 648 resident landowners, 96 resident landowners were surveyed forming a sample size of 12%, 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 in **Annexure 4** 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 families 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% possesses land outside capital city area.

Before joining LPS 85% of the families earned agricultural income of less than INR 75,000. 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 75,000. The average annual family income of the LPS landowners who were surveyed is INR 50,286. The average income earned from the land leased out is INR 15,000.

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 peg-marking and infrastructure.

With regards to the Information and access to communication, 68% are using Mana Amaravati App, 82% are accessing information through WhatsApp, 90% are physically visiting the APCRDA unit offices, 84% are getting information through mike announcements and SMS based communication. 65% of people are visiting the APCRDA website for information.

As regards the grievance Redressal, 100% grievances are addressed by APCRDA.

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

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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 Flood Mitigation Works, 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.
- The landowners' expectation of increase in price is very optimistic ranging from a minimum increase of INR 5,000 per sq. yd. in residential areas to INR 10,000 per sq. yd. in commercial areas over the next 6 - 7 years over and above the current values.

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 1754²⁴.

The current progress of LPS for the project footprint is presented below:

S. No.	Particulars	Current Progress in Numbers
1	Land Pooling Scheme Farmers affected by Flood Mitigation Works	1,754
2	Number of farmers provided with returnable plots	1533 ²⁵
3	Number of farmers who were paid annuity for 3 years	1,754
4	Skill Development Trainings and Job placements	trained more than 1,133 people to date; more than 770 got placed and 863 got directly recruited; (not separately segregated for project footprint yet)
5	Number of farmers who received loan waiver	19,709 (not segregated for project footprint yet)
6	Job cards and person days of employment	16,676 job cards were issued and 44,392-person days of employment generated during the current financial year (not segregated for project footprint yet)
7	Free Education Scheme	Total 49 Students applied for Reimbursement of Tuition Fee. 21 students were found eligible for availing fee Reimbursement (not segregated for project footprint yet)
8	Free Medical facilities	Three Phases Mega health camps were conducted by Network hospitals for 4,011 beneficiaries (not segregated for project footprint yet)

Note: Above details will be segregated for project footprint during project monitoring

²⁴ This number includes all categories of landowners including encroachers, those who purchased assigned lands.

²⁵ Remaining 221 will be allotted returnable plots in the subsequent lotteries

Annexure - 9 Village-wise affected Encumbrance Details

List of village-wise Encumbrances under Land acquisition

S.no.	Village	Survey number	Sub division	Project affected extent (in acres)
1	Sakhamuru	45	45-b	0.22
2	Sakhamuru	45	45-b	0.22
3	Sakhamuru	45	45-b	0.22
4	Sakhamuru	45	45-b	0.22
5	Abbarajupalem	Final	A	0.11
6	Ananthavaram	117	2	0.17
7	Kuragallu-1	530		0.05
8	Lingayapalem	184	-	1.35
9	Malkapuram	3	1	0.015
10	Malkapuram	3	2	0.015
11	Mandadam-1	94	A	0.930
	Mandadam-1	94	B	
12	Mandadam-1	121		2.0000
13	Mandadam-1			
14	Mandadam-1	126		0.05
15	Mandadam-1	278	B	
	Mandadam-1	280	2	0.5500
	Mandadam-1	280	3	
16	Nekkallu			3.93
17	Nekkallu			
18	Nekkallu			
19	Nekkallu			
20	Nekkallu	59		
21	Nekkallu			
22	Nekkallu			
23	Nekkallu		A	0.65
	Nekkallu	120	B	0.7
	Nekkallu		C	0.33
	Nekkallu			0.28
24	Nekkallu	122	A	0.28
25	Nowlur-2	586	D	0.15
26	Pichchikalapalem	93	93/2a	0.08
27	Rayapudi-1	93	A3	0.5000
28	Rayapudi-1	93	A3	0.2500
29	Rayapudi-1	93	A3	0.2500
30	Rayapudi-1	93	A3	0.8100
31	Rayapudi-1	93	C	0.4000
32	Rayapudi-1	152		0.5700
33	Rayapudi-1	162		0.0900
34	Rayapudi-1	188	A	0.3500
35	Rayapudi-1		A	0.3100

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36	Rayapudi-1		A	0.2000
37	Rayapudi-1	337	1	3.9900
			2	3.7000
38	Rayapudi-1		2	0.5000
39	Kondamarajupalem	28		2.5900
40	Kondamarajupalem	28		
41	Kondamarajupalem	34	2	0.0600
	Kondamarajupalem	35	B	0.5000
42	Velagapudi	23	2	0.01
	Velagapudi	4	-	0.32
	Velagapudi	23	1	0.99
	Velagapudi	24	A	2.02
43	Velagapudi	41	F	0.06
	Velagapudi		D	0.22
44	Velagapudi	3	A	0.07
45	Velagapudi	3	B	0.67
46	Velagapudi	42	-	3.28
47	Velagapudi			
48	Velagapudi			
49	Velagapudi			
	Velagapudi			
50	Velagapudi			
51	Venkatapalem	196		0.02
52	Venkatapalem	231		0.54
53	Penumaka	84		0.5
54	Penumaka	84		0.8
		84		0.445
55	Penumaka	84		0.4
56	Penumaka	84		0.6
57	Penumaka	84		0.03
58	Penumaka	85		0.35
59	Penumaka	87	A2	0.29
60	Penumaka	87	B	0.0075
61	Penumaka	88	A1	0.77
62	Penumaka	88	A1	0.06
63	Penumaka	88	B1	0.5
		88	B3	0.05
64	Penumaka	88	B3	0.36
65	Penumaka	88	B3	0.36
66	Penumaka	88	B3	0.36
67	Penumaka	88	B3	0.24
68	Penumaka	88	C	1.57
69	Penumaka	89	A1	1.81
		89	A2	1.02
70	Penumaka	89	A2	0.515
71	Penumaka	89	A2	0.95
72	Penumaka	89	A2	0.515
73	Penumaka	89	B	0.0075

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74	Penumaka	90		1.98
75	Penumaka	90		1.34
76	Penumaka	93		0.55
77	Penumaka			0.28
78	Penumaka	229		0.1628
79	Penumaka	230		1.36
80	Penumaka	232		0.3665
81	Penumaka	232		0.0425
		232		1.035
82	Penumaka	232		1.145
83	Penumaka	232		1.145
		233		0.38
84	Penumaka	233		0.4
85	Penumaka	233		0.03
86	Penumaka	233		0.905
		235		0.06
87	Penumaka	234		0.045
88	Penumaka	235		0.06
89	Penumaka	236		2.40
90	Penumaka			
91	Penumaka			
92	Penumaka			
93	Penumaka			
94	Penumaka			
95	Penumaka	239		2.22
96	Penumaka			
97	Penumaka			
98	Penumaka	240		0.38
99	Penumaka			0.2
100	Penumaka			1.05
101	Penumaka			0.82
102	Penumaka			0.22
103	Penumaka			2.34
104	Penumaka			1.9
105	Penumaka	242		0.185
106	Penumaka	245		0.1075
107	Penumaka	247		0.094
108	Penumaka	249		0.93
109	Penumaka			0.74
110	Penumaka			0.65

List of village-wise Encumbrances under Negotiated Settlement Policy

S. No	Village	Sy. No.	Project affected extent
1	MANDADAM-1	106	0.11
	MANDADAM-1		0.56
2	MANDADAM-1	107	0.14
	MANDADAM-1		0.40
3	MANDADAM-1	107	0.20
4	MANDADAM-1	107	0.20
5	MANDADAM-1	107	0.20
	MANDADAM-1		0.92
	MANDADAM-1		0.54
6	MANDADAM-1	107	0.17
	MANDADAM-1		0.80
7	MANDADAM-1	110	0.33
8	MANDADAM-1	110	0.33
9	MANDADAM-1	110	0.10
10	MANDADAM-1	111	0.07
11	MANDADAM-1		0.10
12	MANDADAM-1		0.10
13	MANDADAM-1		0.10
	MANDADAM-1	107	0.80
14	MANDADAM-1		0.06
15	MANDADAM-1		0.05
16	MANDADAM-1		0.10
17	MANDADAM-1		0.10
18	MANDADAM-1	117	0.59
19	MANDADAM-1	117	0.67
20	MANDADAM-1	117	0.54
21	MANDADAM-1	284	1.52
22	MANDADAM-1	284	0.10
23	MANDADAM-1	284	0.10
24	MANDADAM-1	284	0.21
25	Velagapudi	41	0.15
26	Rayapudi-1	152	0.01
27	Rayapudi-1	155	0.01

Annexure - 10 Assistance to Landless Families

1. Landless laborers working in the Capital City area lost their primary source of income as land was assembled by APCRDA for the development of Amaravati. Irrespective of the land assembly instrument used, i.e. LPS or Land Acquisition, the majority of agricultural day-laborer jobs no longer exists, except from those working for landowners who have not joined the LPS and/or whose land still not has been acquired under the LARR Act. Landless laborers may still continue to farm on this land. As such, the majority of landless agricultural laborers have been directly impacted by the capital city development project. A key consideration concerning landless laborers is therefore the extent to which alternative sources of income are available locally to replace the loss of income from agricultural jobs.

2. Although OP 4.12 applies only to the footprint of the World Bank financed project, it is challenging to differentiate between landless laborers affected by land assembly mechanisms within and outside the World Bank project boundaries. Therefore, APCRDA has agreed that for purposes of this RPF, all landless families registered with APCRDA for pension by July 15, 2018 will be considered project affected people, for the purposes of provision of livelihood restoration measures. This goes beyond the APCRDA requirements related to landless families under the World Bank policies, and it illustrates the commitment of the agency to ensure that all those impacted by the Capital City development are provided opportunities to restore their livelihoods in a reasonable amount of time. The payment of pension and other livelihood related benefits will be monitored for the list of registered landless families as per this RPF and subsequent RAPs. As of July 15, 2018, the total of number of landless agricultural laborers is 21,374.

3. Landless laborers are not tied to any particular land parcel, and they work depending on availability of opportunities as and when they arise. Livelihood restoration packages have been uniformly extended to all the identified and registered landless laborers within Amaravati City since May 2015. As of May 2015, approximately 15,000 landless families were registered with APCRDA as residents of the Capital City area (families who resided in the area by December 2014). Subsequently, the number of landless families registered has increased, as APCRDA has allowed registration of additional laborers including, for example, cases of family members of original residents getting married and establishing a separate family. Unregistered landless families who wish to enroll in livelihood restoration programs need to demonstrate that they lived in the Capital City before December 2014. Proof of residence for registration includes Ration Cards, Aadhar Cards, and Voter Id Cards.

4. Landless laborers working in the Capital City area are eligible to receive a combination of livelihood restoration benefits that includes: (i) payment of pensions @ INR 2,500 per month per family for a period of 10 years, with annual adjustment linked to inflation index. The period of 10 years was estimated as the time needed for the Capital City to fully develop, transitioning to an urban area with predominantly non-agricultural income generating activities; (ii) employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for up to 365 days per year; (iii) facilitate access to interest-free loans for setting up enterprises; (iv) access to skill upgrading and training opportunities; (v) provision of subsidized food; and (vi) free access to medical and educational benefits in designated facilities.

5. Measures are in place to ensure consistency with the World Bank policy on involuntary

resettlement, in order to assist landless agricultural laborers to improve or at least restore their living standards and livelihoods to levels prior to their displacement. There is substantial variability²⁶ in records of income levels of landless agricultural laborers pre- and post- the announcement of the capital city, hence an accurate estimate of the average income of landless laborers is challenging to obtain. A review of all available data suggests that the average income level of landless households pre-capital city announcement was roughly INR 5,000 per household per month (actual - INR 4,694). In 2017, average incomes for landless laborers ranged from INR 8,500 to INR 13,500 per household per month, with data from the most recent survey (2018) suggesting an average income level of approximately INR 10,000 per household per month (actual - INR 9,636)^{16,27}.

6. Data show that if accessed as designed, the livelihood restoration package designed by APCRDA, would result in an estimated household monthly income of INR12,350 (assuming full access to all benefits and assuming two family members working). This level of earnings is substantially higher than average pre-Capital City announcement levels. This is, however, a high bound estimate. Some landless laborers may have challenges accessing, or taking advantage of all the benefits in the livelihood restoration package, which may leave them in a situation that is inferior to their pre-Capital City status. Estimates suggest, for instance, that women constitute more than 70% of agricultural worker population. Women typically make half of the income of men laborers, suggesting that the income level in some households (headed by women, for instance) may be significantly lower than the estimated maximum. This problem could be particularly acute for large or extended families where more than one family member may have lost their income²⁸.

7. Figure A11.1 compares income levels of households from the various data sources available, including: (i) full access to livelihood restoration package, including MGNREGA benefit and the APCRDA pension (INR 12,350); (ii) average household income in 2015 (INR 8,476); (iii) average household income in 2017 (INR 9,636). This indicates that if access to the benefit package as designed by APCRDA is effective, and if MGNREGA benefits are available, landless laborers would have access to earning levels that are comparable or even higher than those that existed prior to the initiation of the LPS.

²⁶ Baseline data on income of landless laborers (pre- and post-announcement of capital city project) collected by several sources were analyzed. Data differ substantially across sources. This variability is not surprising given the different dates for data collection, as well as the different methodologies, including sample as well as sample sizes, geographical coverage, etc.

²⁷ Vasavya Mahila Mandali (2018) 'Assessment on Agricultural Labourers and Implementation of Benefits in Amaravati Capital City Villages'

²⁸ Payne, G. (2018), Assessment of Land Assembly Instruments and their Implementation

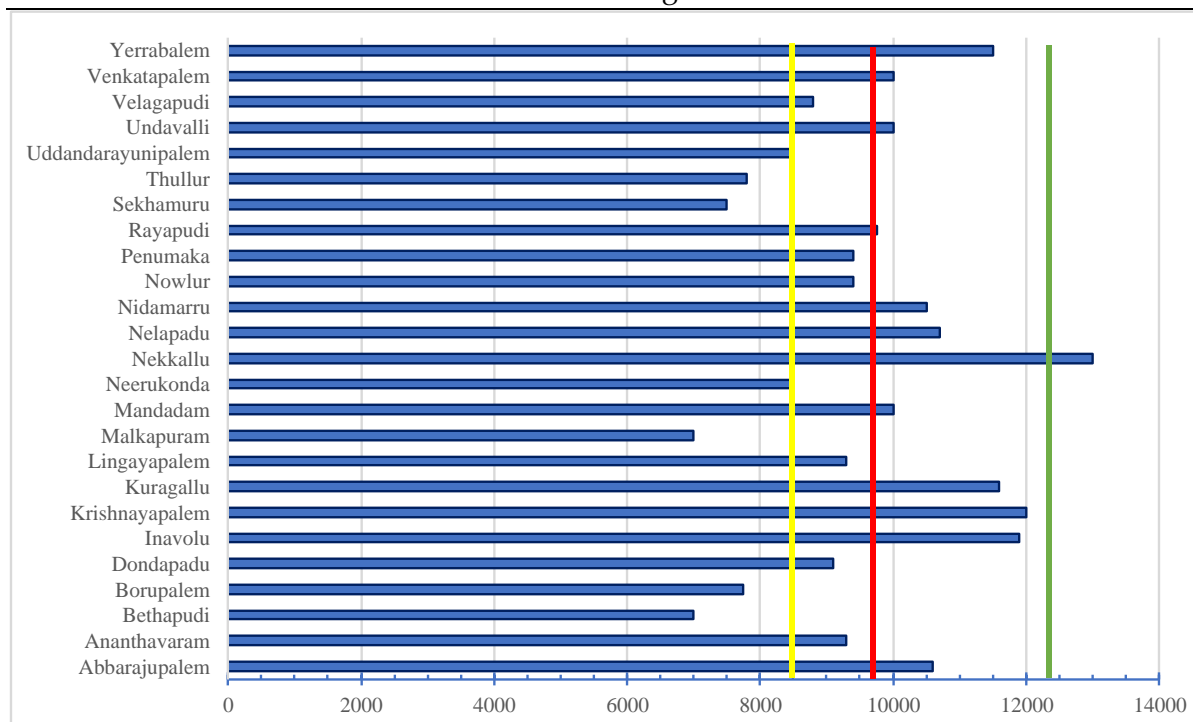


Figure A.11.1 – Monthly earning of agricultural laborers (in INR) in Capital City villages. Data include monthly household pension of INR2500. Yellow line indicates average household income from 2015 (INR8,476). Red line indicates average household income from 2018 (INR 9,636). Green line indicates monthly income of a household receiving benefit package including full MGNREGA benefits and APCRDA pension⁴³.

8. Data from consultations and field surveys also showed that a share of the landless laborers may be in a situation of high vulnerability. Therefore, measures in addition to those already in place by APCRDA and covering all landless laborers are included in this RPF, to identify and to address, specifically, the needs of the most vulnerable subset of landless laborers, who need extra support to return to their levels prior to the announcement of the capital city. The following typologies of landless households are recognized as those at the highest risk: (i) families with woman as head of household including inter alia single women, widows; (ii) households where family members have physical disabilities; (iii) families with chronic diseases; (iv) households with aging family member who can no longer work (over 60 years old); (v) families with no alternative sources of income other than APCRDA pension; and (vi) families of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes whose sole source of income is APCRDA pensions.

9. APCRDA has established a methodology to identify the most vulnerable of the landless, i.e. households for whom the package of livelihood restoration benefits – either by design or by nature of benefits – are not sufficient to help them restore their livelihoods to pre-Capital City standards, and who may need additional assistance. The methodology for identification of vulnerable families, within a total universe of 21,374 landless households, includes the following steps:

- i. Identification of subset of landless laborers in 25 villages, consistent with the six typologies of highest risk/vulnerability;

- ii. Deployment of network of 1,920 Self Help Groups²⁹ (SHG) that exist in the Capital City area, which include 19,200 women members, actively engaged and well connected in their communities. SHG, in collaboration with NGO/consultants, reach out to families pre-identified according to typology (e.g. single women/head of household, with physical disabilities and chronic diseases, elderly, with no source of income other than pension, ST/SC). Common Interest Groups consisting of 10 members from SHGs are formed in each village and assigned to contact landless laborer households and to identify vulnerable landless families
- iii. One Village Facilitator from APCRDA's Competent Authority Office acts as nodal person to oversee outcomes of identification exercise.
- iv. Orientation sessions are held with Common Interest Groups to explain the purpose and approach to be followed. Final selection of the vulnerable families. Common Interest Group Leaders contact landless families to understand their needs and requirements for employment and livelihood, and single out most vulnerable families, in need of additional support.
- v. APCRDA organizes focus groups with identified vulnerable landless households and develops specific livelihood measures aimed at improving the living conditions of most vulnerable group.
- vi. Specific Action Plans will be prepared for different typologies of households³⁰, where targeted measures will be identified and expected results will be outlined
- vii. Monitoring mechanisms for implementation of measures targeted to vulnerable landless families, including methodology and frequency of monitoring are established

10. Using this methodology for identification of vulnerable landless families, an assessment was carried out by APCRDA in June - July 2018. A total of 857 vulnerable landless families were identified, living in the 25 villages of the Capital City area. APCRDA has a complete listing of families and their contact information. The economic and employment profile in the communities, and that of the landless families, varies from village to village, confirming the need for more targeted measures to resolve the needs of the most vulnerable families. The list of vulnerable landless families will likely change with time, and the number of families may increase or decrease reflecting the economic conditions of very poor households at the bottom of the income ladder. Monitoring the impact of the proposed measures on these target households, as well as the overall trend of living and economic conditions in the Capital City area will be critical, to ensure that opportunities are provided to all vulnerable landless households to restore their livelihood, and in the longer term, that the economic transformation of the area from rural to urban is lifting living standards of the poorest. The methodology to identify vulnerable landless families will be repeated within six (6) months, in order to assess impacts and new potential needs. Vulnerable landless families that may have not been identified in the June-July 2018 survey will have recourse to reach out to APCRDA and request

²⁹ Self Help Groups support members in finding solutions to common problems. SHGs in AP serve as a vital agent of social change and catalyst for the empowerment and development process in a community, through providing a cost-effective credit delivery system, enabling participation in identifying, planning, budgeting, and implementing village development programs, generating a forum for collective learning, promoting democratic culture, fostering entrepreneurial culture, providing a firm base for dialogue and cooperation in programs with other institutions.

³⁰ Households of similar characteristics will be grouped together and, when possible, measures will be targeted to multiple households

to be included in the program of additional assistance (e.g. through GRM, by contacting project NGOs).

11. The information obtained from these 857 families includes: (i) characteristics of household; (ii) amount and source of current household income; (iii) skill set and interests; and (iv) challenges in accessing and/or benefitting from livelihood support packages already being offered by APCRDA. Focus group discussions were held with the families to discuss the rationale for the additional livelihood restoration measures and the importance of their participation in the identification measures to address their specific circumstances. Next steps include: first, by August 31, 2018, preparation of Action Plans for individual households or for typology of households, which present the set of measures to: (i) provide new opportunities for target vulnerable landless families to improve their livelihood; and (ii) address some of the bottlenecks in accessing existing programs. Second, activate monitoring mechanisms to verify and calibrate the success of proposed measures, aiming at reducing the number of vulnerable families with time. These involve the engagement of SHGs and NGO/consultants (both APCRDA and World Bank's) in reaching out to the households and following up periodically on the progress. And third, engage with communities and identify new potential families that may need additional assistance. It is expected that the original number of vulnerable landless families will reduce gradually, as target support measures bridge existing gaps and allow families to access opportunities to improve their livelihoods. At the same time and as the transformation of the Capital City area advances, it is likely that additional landless households become vulnerable and need to be the focus of additional livelihood support measures. The monitoring mechanism in place, building on the present and the penetration of SHGs and of NGO/consultants, will provide a channel to identify on a continuous basis, families that may fall into a vulnerable state.

12. An initial set of measures have been identified in focus groups discussions with members of vulnerable landless families. Participants suggested measures that would be suitable and applicable to their situation. The active participation of households in the identification and implementation of these additional measures is essential. This was strongly emphasized during the focus groups. The roles and expected engagement of the families in these new activities will continue to be stressed as implementation of the measures is rolled out, and as additional initiatives are identified. A list of new targeted measures that is being rolled out as of end of July 2018 is presented below. While they are similar in nature to some of the general initiatives that APCRDA is implementing across the Capital City for all landless laborers, these additional measures are specifically tailored and targeted to the needs of the identified 857 families. Specifically:

- i. Expanding safety nets for targeted beneficiaries - roughly 4 percent of the households include a family member with a disability, or elderly, who may not be getting all the government assistance that is available and they are entitled to receive. APCRDA will ensure the family receives all the available support to which they are entitled;
- ii. Skill training for those eligible - roughly 65 percent of the households are either surviving on the APCRDA pension alone, or they are only engaging in very low paying jobs. There are untapped employment opportunities around the Capital City area (e.g. construction, masonry, government and university complexes), which these households are not benefitting from, as was determined during the focus group discussions, primarily because of lack of skills. A program will focus on providing tailored skill trainings and matching employment opportunities in the Capital City area, and focusing on those family members who are able to work. The current skill

training offered by APCRDA targets individuals in the age range of 18-35 years old. This targeted training program will be made available for reskilling landless laborers of up to 50 years of age;

- iii. Provision of (i) information on employment opportunities in villages across the Capital City- i.e. jobs dashboard for people to be aware of available opportunities outside of their village; of (ii) safe, public transportation options for women to travel for work to other locations/villages; and (iii) general training to households on transformation to urban livelihoods and how to live in urban settings.
- iv. Creation of more employment opportunities under MGNREGA – a number of possible expansion to the menu of employment opportunities under MGNREGA may be feasible for APCRDA and would be appealing to some of the households within and in adjoining area of capital city.

13. SHGs, under coordination from APCRDA, will continue to be engaged in reaching out to the targeted households and supporting them as these proposed measures are rolled out. NGOs engaged by APCRDA and by the World Bank will closely assist in the implementation of measures targeted to the vulnerable landless families.