

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for AGC Works

APCRDA, Amaravati

March, 2025

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ACRONYMS

AP	Andhra Pradesh
ACC	Amaravati Capital City
ACCDP	Andhra Pradesh Capital City Development Project
APCRDA	Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority
APSSDC	Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation
AIUDP	Amaravati Integrated Urban Development Program
CA	Competent Authority
DC	District Collector
DT	Deputy Tahsildar
EC	Encumbrance Certificate
GP	Gram Panchayat
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
LA	Land Acquisition
LPOC	Land Pooling Ownership Certificate
LPS	Land Pooling Scheme
MA&UD	Municipal Administration & Urban Development
MIS	Management Information System
MNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NSP	Negotiation Settlement Policy
PAP	Project/Program Affected Person
POT	Prohibition of Transfer
R&R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSR	Resettlement Register
LARR Act	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TDR	Transferrable Developmental Rights
ULB	Urban Local Body

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

1. The residuary state of Andhra Pradesh came into being on June 2, 2014 pursuant to the provisions of The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014 which was enacted to reorganize the then combined state of Andhra Pradesh. As a natural corollary, the new state embarked on constructing new capital and the State Cabinet has resolved on September 1, 2014 to locate the Capital City between Vijayawada and Guntur cities on the Southern bank of River Krishna, upstream of Prakasam Barrage.

2. With the enactment of Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Act, 2014, The Capital Region Development Authority came into being and bestowed with the task of Amaravati Capital City Construction. The proposed capital city extends to an area of 217.23 sq.km comprising of 24 revenue villages¹ in three mandals (Thulluru, Mangalagiri and Tadepalli) of Guntur District.

3. The development of capital city was delayed due to change in the policy by the succeeding government. The new government, after assuming power in June 2024, initiated the development of capital city with support from Govt. of India.

4. The GoAP has planned Amaravati Capital City Development Project (ACCDP) targeting a population of about 3.5 million by 2050, with an estimated investment of \$6.3 billion for infrastructure creation in two phases. Phase I is planned to be implemented over five years (2025-2029) with an estimated investment of \$3.64 billion, which is the overarching government program, and comprises three main components: (i) development of the Amaravati Government Complex to enable necessary public functions of the state capital with an investment of ₹10,171 crores (\$1.2 billion); (ii) construction of the trunk infrastructure works to provide basic services to the city with an investment of ₹8,845 crores (\$1.1 billion); and (iii) delivery of neighbourhood basic infrastructure for priority development areas with an investment of ₹10,949 crores (\$1.3 billion). The APCRDA sought assistance from several multi-lateral and Govt. of India agencies in this regard.

5. As part of this ACCDP project, the World Bank (under the Program for Results - P for R) and the Asian Development Bank (under Results-based Lending -RBL program) are extending funding of JPY 121,972,000,000 each, and along with Governments contribution, this program amounts to \$1.785 billion. Likewise, efforts to obtain financial assistance from the Government of India, and few other multi-lateral agencies are in advanced stage.

6. The World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Programs are supporting Phase -1 of Amaravati Capital City Development Project known as Amaravati Integrated Urban Development Program (AIUDP) for the World Bank and Amaravati Inclusive and Sustainable Capital City Development Program (AISCCDP) for ADB, collectively referred to as AIUDP. The key focus areas under AIUDP include (a) Strengthened Governance and Financing Framework, (b) Inclusive Socio-economic Growth and Community Development, and (c) Resilient Infrastructure and Sustainable Service Delivery.

Resettlement Policy Framework

7. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)² was prepared and disclosed on website of APCRDA to describe the principles, objectives and processes for preparation of specific resettlement plans that will be

¹ There are 29 habitations, including 24 villages, one part -urban municipality and 4 hamlets within the perimeter of Amaravati city. Throughout the remainder of the document, these will be referred to as “25 villages”.

² All interventions to be financed with support from multi-lateral agencies and Government of India and consequential impacts on land requirements and potential involuntary resettlement are notified in the RPF for the entire project.

applicable to all the interventions taken up under Amaravati Capital City Development Project (ACCDP). The RPF describes the principles to mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and also provides process for consultations, census and socio-economic surveys, as well as for the preparation and implementation of mitigation plans. The Resettlement Policy Framework can be accessed at:

<https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrdav2/views/home.aspx>

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for AGC Complex

8. 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 the construction of “AGC Complex”. This sub program consists of 6 packages for building AGC Infra, High Court, GAD Tower, Tower 1 and 2, Tower 3 and 4 and Assembly. The AGC complex provides the needed infrastructure for governance in Amaravati Capital City.

9. The land required for the construction of AGC Complex covered under this RAP will be assembled using a combination of land management mechanisms, including: (i) Land Pooling Scheme, whereby landowners 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 and skill upgradation; (ii) Negotiated Settlement Policy³, applicable only for land and assets within existing villages, whereby the Government and landowners agree on the terms of a compensation package finalized in accordance with Section 124 of APCRDA Act 2014 and (iii) Land Acquisition via the 2013 LARR Act, by which compensation for land acquired (replacement value and livelihood support) is provided.

Land Requirement for AGC Complex and RAP Details

10. The total land requirement for AGC Complex is 59.887 acres out of which only 0.899 acres expected to be pooled under Land Pooling Scheme (AP Capital City Land Pooling Scheme –Formulation and Implementation-Rules, 2015) from 2. Hence this RAP covers only 2 Program Affected Persons.

11. The balance land required for AGC Complex is already in the possession of CRDA through contribution to LPS (56.5040 acres from 151 farmers) and Government land (2.484 acres).

12. This Resettlement Action Plan is prepared for the balance land requirements needed for AGC Complex and the number of land-owning Program Affected Persons (PAPs) due to the construction of these works. The details are summarized in the following table:

Nature of land assembly	Affected Persons	Area required (Extent in acres)
Lands to be assembled ⁴	2	0.899
Negotiated Settlements	0	0
Total	2	2

TABLE 1: LAND REQUIRED FOR AGC WORKS

³ G.O.Ms.No.153, Dt.19-04-2017

⁴ Both the farmers are patta land holders under land to be pooled

Landless Families

13. APCRDA has considered that all landless families registered for pension by July 15, 2018 as Project PAPs for the purposes of provision of livelihood restoration measures under this project. The payment of pension and other livelihood-related benefits have been and will be monitored for all the registered landless PAPs, as per the RPF. Additionally, a separate RAP detailing the measures undertaken since 2018 and livelihood restoration measures for the landless PAPs is under preparation.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

14. The present RAP focuses on potential impacts on TWO PAPs whose land/structure is to be assembled under LPS/LARR/NSP to complete the land assembly needed for AGC Complex funded by the World Bank- ADB under AIUDP. It contains socio-economic profile of these families. However, baseline Socio-Economic survey will be conducted, as a separate exercise, for all families of Capital city villages to capture the revised base line data in continuation of the exercise done in the year 2015 to monitor their economic status at regular intervals over time.

15. The present RAP also contains the institutional and implementation arrangements including roles and responsibilities of various officers in the CRDA/State Government. The RAP also includes details of Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) that is available to all PAPs, Citizens' Advisory Committee, process for consultations during implementation, support to livelihood measures and support to vulnerable groups, certification of payment of compensation and R&R assistance, budget, timetable and monitoring and evaluation arrangement.

16. The RAP Budget for AGC Complex is estimated as Rs. 3.81 lakhs which includes Compensation, annuity etc., in addition to returnable plots as per eligibility.

I. INTRODUCTION

Overview of Amaravati Capital City

1.1 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 (AP). The State Government identified the Capital City area between Vijayawada and Guntur cities on the Southern bank of River Krishna upstream of Prakasam Barrage. The Amaravati Capital City has an area of 217.23 sq.km and is spread across 25 villages in three mandals (Thulluru, Mangalagiri and Tadepalli) of Guntur district.

1.2 The development of Amravati capital city was entrusted to Capital Region Development Authority (CRDA) but it was delayed due to policy change by the successor Government. However, the new government, after assuming power in June 2024, initiated the development process of capital city again with support from Govt. of India.

Amaravati Capital City Development Project (ACCDP)

1.3 The GOAP has planned Amaravati Capital City Development Project targeting an ultimate population of 3.5 million (2050) with an estimated investment of \$6.3 billion for infrastructure creation in two phases. Phase I will be implemented over a period of Five years (2025-2029) with an estimated investment of \$3.64 billion, which is the overarching government program of this project the World Bank-Asian Development Bank supported – Amaravati Integrated Urban Development Program (AIUDP- the program) provides partial financial support to select urban infrastructure in designated locations of Amaravati Capital City and to augment capacity of its urban governance institutions. The HUDCO, GOI and other multi-lateral funding agencies will be supporting the balance works.

Amaravati Integrated Urban Development Program (AIUDP)

1.4 The Program for Results (P for R) of the World Bank and Results-based Lending (RBL) program of ADB, extend JPY 121,972,000,000 each and Govt of AP arranges funding of \$1.785 billion. The Program comprises of three main components:(i) development of the Amaravati Government Complex to enable necessary public functions of the state capital with an investment of ₹10,171 crores (\$1.2 billion); (ii) construction of the trunk infrastructure works to provide basic services to the city with an investment of ₹8,845 crores (\$1.1 billion); and (iii) delivery of neighbourhood basic infrastructure for priority development areas with an investment of ₹10,949 crores (\$1.3 billion).

Resettlement Policy Framework

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared and disclosed on website of APCRDA to describe the principles, objectives and processes for preparation of specific resettlement plans that will be applicable to all the interventions taken up under Amaravati Capital City Development Project⁵. The RPF describes the principles to mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and also provides process for consultations, census and socio-economic surveys, as well as for the preparation and implementation of mitigation plans. The Resettlement Policy Frame work can be accessed at:

<https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrdav2/views/home.aspx>

⁵All interventions to be financed with support from multi-lateral agencies and Government of India and consequential impacts on land requirements and potential involuntary resettlement are notified in RPF for the entire project.

Land Assembling Mechanism

1.5 The Amaravati Capital City, according to its Master Plan, comprises of 217 km² of land. The procurement of land needed for Capital City is governed by a legal framework consisting of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (LARR Act 2013), the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Agency (APCRDA) Act of 2014, and 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 these AGC Complex, which are as follows:

- (i) *Land Pooling Scheme (LPS)* –An 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 (Annexure 1).
- (ii) *Negotiated Settlements (NS)* –Land assembly mechanism applicable only for land and assets located within the village planning boundary. Government and landowners agree on a compensation package finalized in accordance with Section 124 of 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 (Annexure 2).
- (iii) *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 (Annexure 3).

Landless agricultural labourers

1.6 Landless labourers working in the Capital City area have lost their primary source of income as land was assembled for the development of Amaravati. As such, all landless agricultural labourers are treated as Project Affected Persons (Annexure 4).

Resettlement Action Plan for AGC Complex

1.7 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 the construction of “AGC Complex”. This sub program consists of 6 packages for building AGC Infra, High Court, GAD Tower, Tower 1 and 2, Tower 3 and 4 and Assembly. The AGC complex provides the needed infrastructure for governance in Amaravati Capital City. The scope of this RAP is limited to impacts associated with “AGC Complex” implemented as part of the AIUDP.

Details of AGC Complex and Contracts

1.8 The tenders for AGC Complex are called by CRDA/ADCL in compliance with procurement policies of World Bank and ADB. The Design details and estimates of the AGC Complex are presented in Table-2.

S. No.	Package	Estimated Contract Value (Rs.In Crores)	Method of Procurement
1	AGC Complex	2006.90	AP e- procurement
2	High Court	1048.00	AP e- procurement

3	GAD Tower	1126.51	AP e- procurement
4	Tower 1 and 2	1897.86	AP e- procurement
5	Tower 3 and 4	1664.45	AP e- procurement
6	Assembly	768.00	AP e- procurement

TABLE 2: PROPOSED WORKS UNDER AGC

The preparation of this RAP involved the following steps:

- i. Land details (e.g. survey number, affected extent, location) are extracted from the Capital City Master GIS data after overlaying the final alignment of proposed AGC Complex as per the notified Master Plan.
- ii. Care is taken to ensure that the works cause least adverse impacts leading to minimizing Project PAPs.
- iii. Survey is carried out among PAPs
- iv. Institutional and implementation arrangements addressing project implementation, coordination with district administration, grievance redressal, implementation of benefits and entitlements for PAPs are outlined in line with RPF provisions.

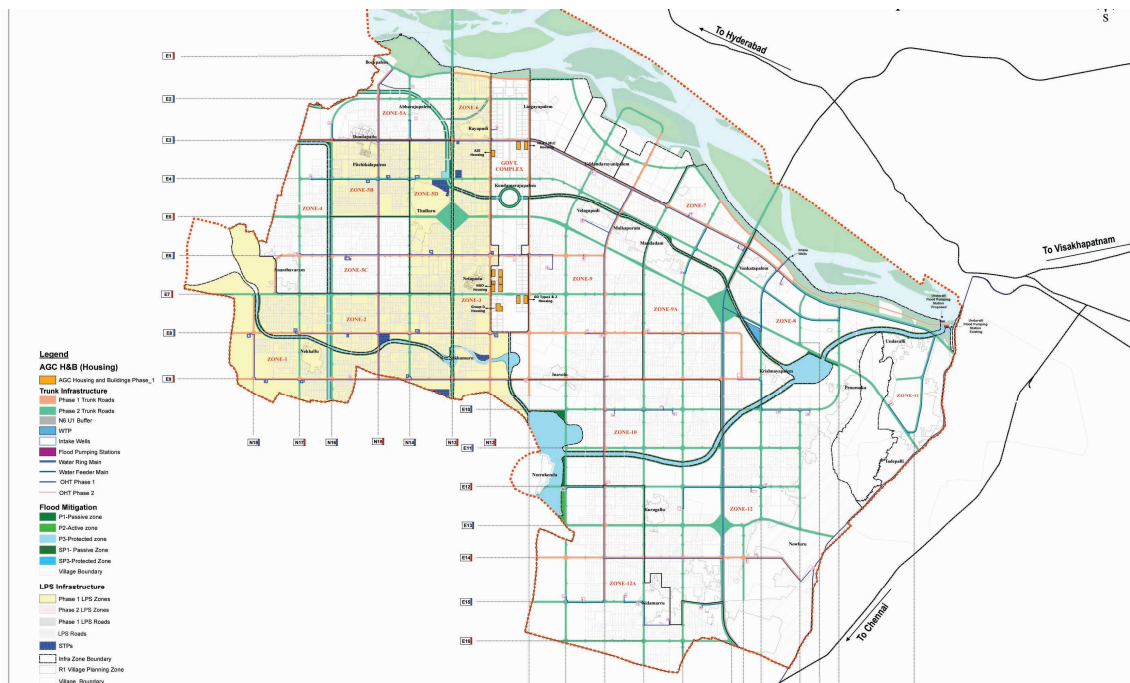


FIGURE 1:MAP OF THE CAPITAL CITY SHOWING THE AGC COMPLEX (MAP IN GEO PDF FORMAT IS AVAILABLE IN AISCCDP LINK OF CRDA.AP.GOV.IN)

II. Land Assembly Analysis

Land requirement analysis for AGC works

- 2.1 The AGC Complex will have overall positive social impacts owing to benefits accruing due to improved connectivity within and outside the capital city. It augurs the qualitative infrastructure needed for city development and reduce travel time, avoid traffic congestion and mitigate the pollution related problems.
- 2.2 Project Affected Persons: The total land requirement for AGC Complex is 59.887 acres out of which only 0.899 acres expected to be pooled under Land Pooling Scheme (AP Capital City Land Pooling Scheme –Formulation and Implementation-Rules, 2015) from two farmers. Hence this RAP covers only two Program Affected Persons.
- 2.3 The balance land required for AGC Complex is already in the possession of CRDA through contribution to LPS (56.5040 acres from 151 farmers), and Government land (2.484 acres).
- 2.4 This Resettlement Action Plan is prepared for the balance land requirements needed for AGC Complex and the number of land-owning Program Affected Persons (PAPs) due to the construction of these buildings. The details are summarized in the following table:

Land Assembly Instrument	Affected Persons*	Area required (Extent in acres)	Remarks
Lands to be assembled	2	0.899	Land Procurement process is in progress
Negotiated Settlements	0	0	Includes
Total	2	0.899	

TABLE 3: LAND REQUIREMENT FOR AGC WORKS

- 2.5 The breakdown of land assembly requirements for AGC Complex is summarized in Table 4: Overall land requirement details

2.6

S. No	Package/Village	Land assembled through LPS	Land under LA Act	Land in habitation areas	Govt. / Others*	Land to be pooled	Total
1	Rayapudi	4.877	0	0	0.282	0	5.159
2	Kondamraju palem	10.057	0	0	0	0	10.057
3	Nelapadu	34.31	0	0	2.202	0	36.512
4	Sekhamuru	7.26	0	0	0	0.899	8.159
	TOTAL	56.5040	0	0	2.484	0.899	59.887

TABLE 4: OVERALL LAND REQUIREMENT DETAILS

Impacts on public / Government lands

2.7 Compensation for families living on public/government lands follows the provisions of LPS (if agricultural land) or NS Policy (if land within habitations). However, there are no families living on government lands within village under AGC Complex.

2.8 The proposed AGC Complex will affect only two persons as detailed in Table 5: Village wise details of affected PAPs

S. No.	Package/village	Lands under LPS	Land under LARR Act	Land in habitation areas	Families residing on Government lands within village boundaries	Land to be assembled	Total
1	Rayapudi	16	0	0	0	0	16
2	Kondamraju palem	20	0	0	0	0	20
3	Nelapadu	63	0	0	0	0	63
4	Sakhamuru	52	0	0	0	2	54
		151	0	0	0	2	153

TABLE 5: VILLAGE WISE DETAILS OF AFFECTED PAPs

Lists of PAPs: The PAP list is published as a handout/brochure detailing benefits to the affected persons under this RAP for easy access to them. The list of persons from whom land to be pooled is furnished in Annexure 5. The list of landowners already compensated under LPS category is published at:

<https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrda/userinterface/admin/pafdata.aspx>

2.9 **Minimization of land requirements:** The extent of the land procurement requirement was kept in mind while finalizing the various options for implementation. All such efforts have resulted in confining the total footprint area of AGC Complex to 59.887 acres. Of this requirement, only 0.899 acres is to be procured now under LPS.

Impacts under Negotiated Settlement Policy

2.10 The AGC Complex is not impacting any private land in village areas.

2.11 **Structure loss and allotment of resettlement sites:** There are no PAPs in villages who have been physically displaced by the construction of the AGC Complex.

2.12 **Loss of Livelihood:** There is no impact on livelihoods due to construction of AGC Complex.

2.13 Post resettlement support and NGO – An NGO will be engaged by the CRDA by March 2025 to support the resettlement activities.

2.14 Resettlement areas are identified within the same village, and displaced PAPs are expected to move less than 1-2 km. Post resettlement support includes but is not limited to assisting people to access to basic facilities, transfer of ration cards and other documents, management of common amenities, and any other assistance that the people may be required once they shift to new houses. The costs for compensation is included in RAP budget.

Landless Agricultural Laborers

2.15 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, CRDA has considered all landless agricultural laborers as PAPs . 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 1st Feb, 2025, the total of number of eligible landless households is 17121.

Entitlement type	Benefit
Pension	Payment of pensions @ INR 2,500 per month per family for a period of 10 years, which is enhanced to Rs.Rs.5,000/ per month from Feb, 2024 and extended for further period of five years
Wage employment	Employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for up to 365 days per year as per applicability of the Act and eligibility of the beneficiary
Credit access	Facilitating access to interest-free loans of upto Rs.25.00 lakhs to poor for setting up enterprise
Skill development	skill upgradation and training opportunities
Education and health benefits	free access to medical and educational benefits in designated facilities

TABLE 6: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION BENEFITS TO LANDLESS LABOURERS

2.16 The CRDA has adopted the following typologies of landless households to identify Vulnerable Households: (i) Households with women head of household; (ii) households where family members have physical disabilities; (iii) Households with chronic diseases; (iv) households with aging family member who cannot longer work (over 60 years old); (v) Households with no alternative sources of income other than APCRDA pension; and (vi) Households of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes whose sole source of income is APCRDA pensions.

2.17 Using this methodology an assessment was carried out by APCRDA in June - July 2018. A total of 857 vulnerable landless Households were identified, living in the 25 villages of the Capital City area. They were assisted through accessing benefits from Government schemes and skill development initiatives. The same exercise will be renewed periodically to identify and assist the vulnerable Households among the landless Households following the same typology. The village facilitators and resettlement NGO will play key role in this effort.

Common Property related impacts

2.18 The proposed AGC Complex will not impact any Common Property Resources (CPR).

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND CONSULTATIONS WITH AFFECTED PERSONS

3.1 The CRDA has conducted, during Feb/March 2015, a comprehensive socio-economic survey of all households in the Capital City villages to collect information. The survey documented all households living in the capital city at that time. A unique ID was generated for each household in the capital city. They survey documented all households living in the capital city.

3.2 During Nov-Dec 2024, skill survey is conducted among all the households of Capital city villages to assess the skill training needs and this data base has also captured the socio-economic profile of each household. Further, it is proposed to conduct survey of all those households during April 2025 to provide a revised baseline data which will be helpful to assess the impact of the present investments.

3.3 Social Impact Assessments (SIAs) were carried out, during 2015-16, as per the provisions of the LARR Act, in the villages affected by the AGC Complex, during 2016 – 2018, as part of wider program. In all the villages, SIA reports, Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) reports, expert committee reports and decision of the appropriate government have been completed, after following the statutory LARR process, including public consultations.

3.4 The total land requirement for AGC Complex is 59.887 acres belonging to 153 farmers. Of this, 56.504 acres is already taken under LPS from 151 farmers and returnable plots and annuity and other benefits have been extended to them. The balance land to be assembled is an extent of 0.899 acres from two farmers, expectedly through LPS.

3.5 The list of persons from whom land is to be assembled is presented village wise in the Annexure 5.

Socio-Economic Survey and Profile of Affected Persons

3.6 The methodology and approach followed for the present RAP survey is outlined below:

- a) Lists of PAPs (land to be pooled /losing land and/or structures) are collected from the respective Competent Authorities.
- b) Entitlements to each of the PAPs are estimated for budget preparation assuming that land to be pooled will come under LPS.
- c) A structured questionnaire is proposed to be canvassed through Social Facilitators and CA staff with the two farmers expected to come under LPS.
- d) Both the persons have refused to answer the questionnaire and to participate in the consultation as they already approached the court and the issue is under adjudication⁶. Hence, the profile of these two PAPs is not attempted. Once the case is finalized, the process will be initiated.

Consultations during implementation of RAP

3.7 The Social Development wing of ESMU, with the support of NGO appointed for the purpose, will continuously conduct consultation to redress the grievances of the PAPs during the RAP implementation.

⁶ Steps are being diligently undertaken to resolve the legacy issues if any related to the pending court cases, with legal councils and further process will be undertaken as per the court decision.

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.8 The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared and disclosed on website of APCRDA to describe the principles, objectives and processes for preparation of specific resettlement plans that will be applicable to all the interventions taken up under Amaravati Capital City Development Project. The RPF describes the principles to mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and also provides process for consultations, census and socio-economic surveys, as well as for the preparation and implementation of mitigation plans. A summary of entitlements is presented below and further detailed out in Annexure 1,2 and The Resettlement Policy Framework can be accessed at

<https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrdav2/views/home.aspx>

	Land Pooling Scheme	Land Acquisition using LARR 2013 ⁷	Negotiated Settlement
Land and Asset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Returnable urban land up to 25-30 per cent that of the original plot (of higher value ranging from 1250 sq. yards for dry land and 1450 sq. yds. for irrigated/ jareebu land) • Returnable urban land of varying sizes (250 sq.yds to 1000 sq. yds) to the assigned landowners (pre- and post June 18, 1954) and other land occupiers/Sivoi jamadars** • Waiver and exemptions (fees & capital tax gain) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher of the two values: (i) current government guideline value, and/or (ii) average of highest 50 per cent of sale transactions three years prior to first notification • This value will be multiplied by 1.25 times and 100 Per cent solatium • Add additional amount calculated @ 12 per cent per annum on Market Value for the period between first notification and date of award • Twice the value of trees and structures affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-agricultural land (residential and commercial) - Equal Land for land (within villages/ R1 zone) • Scattered residential structures in Agricultural fields - Equivalent land (up to 500 sq.yds.) in resettlement colony • Two times the estimated value of the house/ structures (as per R&B norms) without deducting depreciation
Livelihoods/ Rehabilitation and Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annuity (unit cost rate estimated based on returns from agricultural land – for 10 years, 10 per cent annual increase; now extended to another 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time resettlement grant/annuity to all PAPs / tenants irrespective of legal status (Rs.5,00,000/) • Subsistence grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time construction grant as per GoAP norm or minimum Rs. 1,50,000/ • Transportation/relocation grant (Rs. 72,217/) • Reconstruction of cattle

⁷ Livelihood and resettlement amount as per the G.O.Ms.No.350, Revenue (Land acquisition) Department, dated:01.08.2019

	<p>years⁸ without further annual increase)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those losing less than one acre of land will receive annuity payment equivalent to one acre Agricultural Loan Waiver (one-time) up to Rs. 150,000/ Facilitate to access interest free loan of up to Rs. 25 lakhs to all the poor families for self-employment One-time additional payment of Rs. 1 lakh for gardens like lime, sapota/ guava/ amla and jasmine Sivoijamadars⁹ to receive pensions as landless laborers 	<p>Rs.3000/ per month for a period of one year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onetime Transport cost Rs.50,000/ Reconstruction grant of Rs.25,000/ (for cattle shed/petty business structures) Financial assistance to artisans/small traders/self-employed Rs.25,000/ Resettlement allowance Rs. 50,000/ Harvesting of standing crops and damages for crop loss. Provision of IAY Housing to displaced PAPs 	<p>sheds/petty shops (Rs. 36,108)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time grant for artisans, small traders, others (Rs. 36,108/) Loss of livelihood grant to all PAPs who are not receiving CRDA pension (Rs. 5000/per month for 10 years. One-time resettlement allowance to all PAPs (Rs.72,217/) Subsistence grant to all displaced PAPs @Rs.4333/ per month for a period of 12 months. Compensation to be paid within two months of signing the Negotiated Agreement
Other Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free Education and Health facilities to all those residing in capital city villages as on December 8, 2014 (both BPL and APL families). MNREGA employment of 365 days (as per applicability of the Act and demand and eligibility of the individual) Training / skill development for economic empowerment 		
Safety nets (Statewide)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Security Pensions (old age, widows, disabled) based on eligibility Affordable housing to homeless 		
Note : Inflation indexation for benefits under LARR Act is under consideration of GoAP.			

TABLE 7: COMPARISON OF ENTITLEMENTS UNDER NSP/LA/LPS

⁸ announced recently vide resolution of 36th meeting of CRDA Authority dated 2nd August 2024 to adequately compensate landowners for their plots.

⁹ Sivoijamadar is one who has been in occupation of the land at the time of consideration for its assignment provided he had been in continuous occupation of the land from the fasli immediately preceding the one in which the assignment is considered. Sivoijamadars are paid monthly pensions (same as landless) instead of Annuity payments.

Relocation and Income Restoration

3.9. There is no need for relocation under AGC Complex works.

Relocation of Public Infrastructure and CPRs :

3.10. The common property resources are not affected under AGC Complex.

Livelihood and Income Restoration: There is no impact on livelihood of any Project Affected Persons.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT for LPS/Negotiated Settlement Policy/LA

APCRDA, through district administration, will manage all impacts related to the land required for the Program using the robust institutional arrangements.

4.1 **Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA):** The Government vide G. O. Ms. No. 255, MA & UD (M2) Department, dated 30-12-2014 constituted the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority with Chief Minister of Government of AP as Chairman, Minister for MA & UD Department as Vice-Chairman and nine other members consisting of ministers and senior officers. The Authority inter alia passes resolutions for the acquisition of lands and prescribes rules/ regulations for implementation of LPS/ Negotiated Settlement Policy under the Act.

4.2 **Supporting Staff for LPS/ LA implementation:** The Government approved the APCRDA staffing pattern as per G.O. Ms. No. 81, MA & UD (M2) Department, dated 16-04-2015, for implementation of AP Capital City Development Program, including land acquisition.

4.3 **The Commissioner, APCRDA and two Additional Commissioners assisted by Directors** will supervise the Competent Authorities for Land Pooling, Negotiated Settlement and Land Acquisition. The Authority/Commissioner, APCRDA will be the approving authority for RAPs and other safeguard-related documents for the Program.

4.4 **The Competent Authority (11 Units) will work under,** administrative and functional control of the District Collector, Guntur who is the appropriate authority for Land Acquisition and the Joint Collector, Guntur who is the Program Administrator for implementing R&R policy.

4.5 **Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) in APCRDA:** The Government vide G.O.MS.No. 112, MA & UD (CRDA.2) department, dated 29-10-2024 established the Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU). This unit is responsible for managing the environmental and social aspects of the Programs supported by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank for the development of Amaravati Capital City.

4.6 The implementation of the AIUDP involves a collaborative framework with multiple entities working alongside ESMU. The Program Management Consultant (PgMC) provides strategic guidance, policy alignment, and technical expertise for planning and policy compliance, including support for safeguard frameworks and capacity-building efforts.

4.7 The Project Management Consultant (PMC) is responsible for the day-to-day operational management of the project, ensuring timely execution, quality assurance, and proper coordination between contractors, APCRDA, and the community. They manage project documentation, monitor progress, and ensure that safeguard measures, including those related to gender, social inclusion, and livelihood restoration, are effectively implemented.

4.8 Contracting agencies are responsible for the on-ground execution of infrastructure works, ensuring compliance with environmental and social standards. They maintain workforce welfare, adhere to safety protocols, and regularly report progress to the PMC and ESMU. This multi-tiered structure ensures effective project delivery with transparency and accountability.

Implementation Mechanism for LPS / NSP / LA

4.9 **Implementation Mechanism for LPS:** The LPS unit headed by Competent Authority/ Special Deputy Collector will supervise the Land Pooling Process as per the provisions of A.P Land Pooling Scheme (Formulation & Implementation) Rules 2015.

4.10 **Implementation Mechanism for NSP.** Section-124 of APCRDA Act, 2014 enables the Authority to acquire any property by way of a negotiated settlement, and in cases where the negotiated settlement fails the

provisions of LA R&R Act, 2013 would be made applicable as per the requirement of the development plan. The Competent Authority will coordinate the administration of NS Policy

Coordination with Civil Work Contracts

4.13 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. Taking of land and related assets will take place only after compensation has been paid.

Citizen Advisory Committee

4.14 A Citizen Advisory Committee is to be set up with the following objectives:

- I. This will Serve as a forum to engage with project affected persons and other stakeholders on implementation and policy matters.
- II. Serve as advisory committee to assist APCRDA in mitigating the potential the socio-economic risks in the program.
- III. To advise APCRDA to ensure that project's safeguard policies for land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods are followed.

Supporting NGO

4.15 An NGO will be engaged by APCRDA through Competitive selection process. The NGO will be one which has credentials in addressing the issues arising out of the project 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 grievance redressal mechanism.

Time Frames

4.16 The following timeframes are being proposed by APCRDA:

- i. The inventory of losses shall be completed before the commencement of final RAP preparation.
- ii. Civil works shall commence only after compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation activities have been completed for the corresponding stretches/ parcels of land.

Public Consultation Mechanism

4.17 Public consultation and participation are essential because they provide an opportunity to inform the stakeholders about the proposed program. CRDA will ensure that it will be a continuous process throughout the implementation of the program. Providing an opportunity for people to present their views and allowing consideration and discussion of sensitive social mitigation measures and trade-offs.

Consultations will continue to be held with the Project Affected Persons as it is being done currently in CA offices on daily and weekly basis.

Program Information Centers and Communication Strategy

4.18 Program Information Centers (PICs) have been established in the villages at the office of Deputy Collector/Competent Authority¹⁰ (CA) offices. The CA will be designated as Program Information Officer to provide the required information on the overall Capital City Program in the form of printed documents, information available on the website, etc. Social Facilitators of the respective villages will be trained as

¹⁰There are 11 CA units in Capital City area, they report to District Collector, as all CAs are under the functional and administrative control of District Collector.

information assistants so that they can be more accessible to the villagers to seek the required information.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)

4.19 There already exist multiple channels for public grievance management- Meekosam of AP State Government, Parishkaram of APCRDA and Right to Information Act, as detailed in RPF would remain operational for ACCDP and the proposed AIUDP.

Measures for resolving legacy issues under the LARR Act, 2013, and other land-related issues will continue, with ongoing consultations held with Project Affected Persons. These consultations will be conducted regularly, as currently practiced in CA offices on a daily and weekly basis. The standard operating procedure (SOP) for GRM is presented in Annexure 8.

Strengthening the GRM

4.20 APCRDA will continuously strengthen its existing grievance management system and ensure that it is accessible, effective, and responsive, with defined processes and timelines for resolution. APCRDA will develop standard operating procedures on grievance management and formalize the GRM based on the SOP to ensure accessibility, registration, assessment and resolution of complaints in a time bound manner, including progress tracking and feedback mechanism.

Resettlement Budget and financing plan

Budgetary Support:

4.21 The Government of Andhra Pradesh / APCRDA, the requisitioning Authority for assembling lands required for the project, will provide funds for:

- 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 LAR&R Cash Benefits for the cases referred to LAR&R Authority under section 64(1) of the LAR&R Act, 2013.
- Required for depositing proved non-titleholders–benefits under LAR & R Act and RPF

Compensation payment and R&R support mechanisms

4.22 **Costs and Budget:** 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 which will be used from the World Bank-ADB loan. All costs to be met out of World Bank-ADB loan will be based on their procurement guidelines and eligible criteria applicable to the project.

4.23 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 budget and disclosed. The cost of maintaining GRM is part of APCRDA's overall budget and hence no separate provision is required / stated.

4.24 The PIC will also serve as platform for the people to register their complaints and seek information or refer the project related documents.

Land Assembly Method	No. of Farmers	Extent of land	No. of Structure	Land Entitlement	Benefits Entitlements/Cost of civil works (Rs.)
LPS ¹¹¹²¹³	2	0.899	-	Residential : 899 (Sq. Yards) Commercial : 225 (sq. Yards)	381065

TABLE 8: BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR AGC RAP IMPLEMENTATION¹⁴

*There are no Assigned holders in the lands to be procured under LPS

Payment of all compensation and R&R entitlements will be certified by the concerned Joint Collector/ Land Acquisition Officer in case of LA¹⁵.

4.26 **RAP Implementation and Monitoring:** The Social Development wing of APCRDA will supervise and monitor the implementation of RAP. The key tasks include but not limited to engaging 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 persons 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 address them. The Social Development Wing will also support the displaced

¹¹ The regular programs of AP Skill Development Corporation, AP Horticulture department, Society for Elimination Rural Poverty and other government departments will be dovetailed and critical gap funding, if needed will be provided by CRDA for Skill trainings.

¹² Alternate plots under NSP are given in the earmarked resettlement colonies for which estimated cost per acre is Rs.75.00 lakhs.

¹³ Annuity entitlement is calculated for a period of 10 years as per legal entitlement.

¹⁴ The budget estimates are tentative and may vary during implementation basing on entitlement matrix. The cost of civil works is estimated @Rs75.00 lakhs per acre and colony location is already identified for each of the villages. The budget for consultation, public outreach information disclosure and GRM will be met out of overall program budget of AIUDP.

¹⁵ All payments shall be through bank transfers into the accounts of Awardees/ beneficiaries. In case of landowners refusing to receive compensation or not available to receive compensation, the amounts would be deposited in escrow with the LA R&R Authority. The RAP budget will be placed with district administration who is the deemed appropriate government agent, 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 UCs 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.

PAPs in their post- resettlement activities for their smooth transition.

4.27 The ESMU, CRDA will undertake impact evaluation to assess the changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and R&R assistance provided to the PAPs . The key baseline social-economic conditions will be presented in the final RAP.

4.28 **Disclosures:** The final draft of RAP, after approval of CRDA/GoAP will be re-disclosed, after vetting from funding agencies, on the APCRDA website along with Telugu translation of the Executive Summary.

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 timetable for key activities to be taken up under this RAP are listed below:

S. No	Key activities	Time Frame	Responsibility	Remarks
I. Negotiated Settlement Policy				
1	Valuation of affected house/assets	Completed	R&B Dept.	
2	Completion of Negotiations	April 2025	Negotiations Committee	
3	Payment of Negotiated Package	June 2025	Competent Authority, CRDA	
4	Plot allotments to displaced PAPs	December 2025	Competent Authority, CRDA	
5	Completion of Resettlement site development	March 2026	Competent Authority, CRDA	Resettlement sites identified.
6	Land Acquisition awards in case of unsuccessful Negotiation cases	January 2027	Competent Authority, CRDA	
7	Consultation and Information disclosure	Continuous	Competent Authority, CRDA	
II. LPS Implementation Schedule				
1	Dedicated land acquisition officer in place	Completed		
2	Obtaining consent and issuing LPOC	June 2025	Competent Authority, CRDA	
3	Allotment and Registration of Returnable Plot	July 2025	Competent Authority, CRDA	
4	Annuity Payment	Annually	CRDA	

III. LAR&R Implementation Schedule				
1	Payment of Compensation	As per LAR&R Act provisions	LAO/Dist. Administration	
IV. Other activities under RAP				
1	Grievance Redressal Mechanism	March 2025	APCRDA	Established
2	Establishment of PICs	March 2025	APCRDA	Established
3	Constitution of Citizen Committee	April 2025	APCRDA	
4	Appointment of NGO to support RAP and Monitoring	April 2025	APCRDA	
5	Relocation of affected Community assets	June 2025	APCRDA	
6	Vulnerable people action plan for concerned & Family Livelihood Action Plan for displaced PAPs	December 2025	APCRDA	NGO to prepare the plan
7	Consultation and Information disclosure	Continuous		

TABLE 9 : TIME TABLE FOR KEY ACTIVITIES FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

5.2 The Government of Andhra Pradesh / APCRDA, the requisitioning Authority for acquiring lands required for the project, shall decide 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 LAR&R Cash Benefits for the cases referred to LAR&R Authority under section 64(1) of the LAR&R Act, 2013.
- Required for depositing proved non-titleholders–benefits under LAR&R Act and RPF

5.3 All payments shall be through bank transfers into the accounts of Awardees/ beneficiaries. In case of landowners refusing to receive compensation or not available to receive compensation, the amounts would be deposited in escrow with the LA R&R Authority. The RAP budget will be placed with district administration who is the deemed appropriate government agent, 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 UCs 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 March 2025, 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 engaging with farmers and villagers on continuous basis to educate the people on their entitlement, grievance mechanisms, opportunities available for their documentation and serve a liaison between local villagers and APCRDA. They will also assist the villagers and affected persons 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 support the displaced **PAPs** 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 above table. 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 2025. 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. The M&E Agency / Consultant scope will also include to carry out annual surveys with regard to satisfaction with payment of annuities/pensions, 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.

Key indicators for monitoring of RAP implementation

- Grievance related
 - Progress in registration of returnable plots to LPS Farmers
 - Proportion of Grievances resolved within 30 days
- LPS and NSP related
 - Progress infrastructure development in LPS layouts
 - Timeliness of pension delivery
 - Timeliness of annuity payment
 - Compliance for payment of package under NSP
 - Time frame for resettlement of displaced PAPs in new houses
 - Progress of expenditure under RAP budget

- Progress in no of people receiving skill trainings
- Implementation and impact of livelihood plans for displaced PAPs
- Assistance to vulnerable people
- LA related (In case of Invocation)
 - Compliance to timeline for payment of compensation under LAR&R Act

These indicators will be monitored periodically and will be disclosed by the APCRDA .

5.6 **Impact Evaluation:** Towards the end of AIUDP implementation, an independent agency not associated with project implementation will be engaged to undertake impact evaluation to assess the changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and R&R assistance provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key baseline socio economic indicators and additional information will be collected on recall basis and the perceptions of the people on the changes in their living conditions. 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 realized 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:

5.7 **Disclosures:** This RAP will be re-disclosed on the APCRDA website along with Executive Summary translated into Telugu version. The final RAP approved by APCRDA will also be re-disclosed in the external websites of the World Bank and ADB. Hard copies of this RAP will continue to be made available to interested parties at CRDA office and Joint Collector's office, Guntur. These will also continue to be made available at the PICs. The implementation progress will be disclosed on an on-going basis. To keep the community engaged the scope of NGO services will include consultations on regular basis (twice a year) with the project displaced 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 Progress on RAP implementation will be reported to ADB and WB on a semi-annual basis through PgMC.

ANNEXURES

Annexure – 1 Entitlement Matrix for Land Pooling Scheme

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
Objectionable Govt. Lands – Eligible Sivoijamadar **	250	0	250	0
C) Yearly payment of Annual payment to all land owners losing land* for 10 years (extended to another 5 years without yearly enhancement)	Rs.30,000/acre (Rs.57000/acre for the year 2024-25-10 th Year)		Rs.50,000/acre (Rs.95000/acre for the year 2024-25-10 th Year)	
D) Yearly increase	Rs.3,000/acre		Rs.5,000/acre	
E) One-time additional payment for gardens(Rs.)	100,000			

(*In case of those losing less than one acre of land will receive the Annual payment equivalent to one acre.) –
(** These three categories of people are paid monthly pensions instead of Annual Payment, while the rest of the categories are paid Annual payment)

Other Benefits. a) Loan Waiver: One-time agricultural loan waiver of up to Rs. 150,000 is available to all farmers who have outstanding agricultural loans. b) To facilitate access to interest free loan of up to Rs. 25 lakhs to all the poor families for self-employment c) MNREGA employment of 365 days (as per applicability of the Act and demand and eligibility of the individual d) Education and Health: Free education and health facilities are available to all those residing in capital city villages as on December 8, 2014 and e) Establishment of skill development institution to provide training to enhance the skills of needy persons.

Annexure – 2 Compensation Under LAR&R Act 2013

Sl. No	Impact Category	Eligibility	Entitlement	Remarks
a)	Loss of land	<i>Patta/ Temple Land/ Assigned/residential/commercial/industrial land in Rural and Urban areas</i>	Higher of basic value or three-year average of 50 per cent higher value sale transactions - Add value of multiplier (1.0/1.25 times for urban and rural) -Add value of structures --Add Solatium 100 Per Cent -Add additional amount calculated @ 12 per cent per annum on Market Value	Basic values of land are updated prior to passing the award.
b)	Loss of Trees / Topes	Affected area	Estimated value as per Horticulture / Forest Department plus 100 per cent solatium.	
c)	Resident House owner irrespective of legal status	Physical displacement in Rural area	Constructed house not less than IAY specifications or equivalent cost if opted by displaced family.	Prevailing Unit values as per AP Housing Department Transportation cost of Rs.50,000/- for DPs.
		Physical 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 PAPs.	Subsistence grant 12 months × INR 3,000/- One-time Resettlement

				grant of INR 50,000.
	PAPs 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
d)	Cattle shed / Petty shop	Shifting from affected area to rehabilitation center	reconstruction grant	INR 25,000/-
e)	Artisan / Small trader / Self employed	Non-Agriculture/ commercial / industrial / institutional structure in affected area.	Financial assistance.	INR 25,000/-
f)	All PAPs with legal title	Loss of livelihood	One-time resettlement grant / Annual payment	INR 500,000 or 2,000 X 12 M X 20 Y
g)	Crop	Crop Cut down during survey	Damages	Gross income calculated on average yield multiplied by minimum support price. Net crop loss shall be 50 per cent of the gross income.
		Standing Crop	Standing crop allowed. Damages if required.	
h)	Unidentified impacts			R&R assistance as per the principles of this RPF

Note : Inflation indexation for benefits under LARR Act is under consideration of GoAP.

Annexure 3 - Negotiated Settlement Policy-Entitlement Matrix

SL No	Property Type	Description	Proposed Compensation
1	Residential use in R1 Zone	House / Residential Plot Excluding Common area	(1) Double the Structure Value (2) Nearest Standard plot in RH Colony equal to plinth area of structure/house site with applicable zoning regulations for R1 zone
2	Non-Agriculture /other use in R1 Zone	As is land use i.e., baron, hayricks etc.,	(1) Double the Structure Value (2) 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	1) Double the Structure Value (2) Nearest standard plot as per Plot Allotment Policy 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 compensation of the structure value without deducting depreciation values. Allotment of residential entitled nearest standard plot subject to maximum of 500 square yards in RH Colony. The FSI shall be as per Zoning Regulations.

Other Benefits

a)	Housing Unit for Residential House.	One time construction grant as per GoAP norms or minimum Rs.1,50,000/
b)	Transportation cost for displaced PAPs	Rs.72217/-(Rs.50000/ adjusted with inflation index*)
c)	Re-construction of cattle shed / petty shop	Rs.36108/-(Rs.25000/ adjusted with inflation index*)
d)	One-time grant for artisan/ small traders / certain others	Rs.36108/-(Rs.25000/ adjusted with inflation index*)

e)	Loss of Livelihood grant to Project af PAPs	Rs.5,000/- per month for a period of 10 years if not receiving CRDA pension under LPS
f)	One time resettlement allowance to all Project affected families	Rs.72217/-(Rs.50000/ adjusted with inflation index*)
g)	Subsistence grant to all Project displaced PAPs	Rs.4333/ per month for a period of 12 months/- (Rs.3000/ adjusted with inflation index*)

Note:

* adjusted with inflation index as on 1st December 2024.

Annexure 4: ASSISTANCE TO LANDLESS LABORERS

As the agricultural land has been taken over for capital construction, agriculture as a source of livelihood ceased to exist in the capital city villages. APCRDA, therefore, has agreed that, all landless families registered with APCRDA for pension by July 15, 2018, are being considered PAPs for the provision of livelihood restoration measures. Based on eligibility, the pension payment stood to 17,121 landless laborers as of 1st February 2025, and they are given an enhanced pension of Rs.5,000/ per month.

4.1 The registered landless laborers working in the Capital City area are eligible to receive a combination of livelihood restoration benefits that includes:

- i. Payment of pensions @ Rs. 2,500 per month per family for a period of 10 years, which is now extended for another five years and enhanced to Rs.5,000/ per month from Feb 2024.
- ii. Access to skill upgrading and training opportunities.
- iii. NREGA employment of 365 days (as per applicability of the Act and demand and eligibility of the individual)
- iv. Free access to medical and educational benefits in designated facilities and
- v. Facilitate Access to avail Interest free loans of upto Rs.25.00 lakhs for self-employment for poor people.

4.2 Vulnerable: APCRDA has established a methodology to identify the vulnerable among the landless families, 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 indicators used for identifying vulnerable landless families include- women-headed households including (i) households headed by women; (ii) households where family members have physical disabilities; (iii) households with members suffering from chronic diseases; (iv) households with aging family members who are unable to work (over 60 years old); (v) households with no alternative sources of income other than APCRDA pension; and (vi) households of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes whose sole source of income was APCRDA pension. The Social Facilitators are entrusted with the task of enabling these families to access additional benefits from Government program and skill development initiatives.

ANNEXURE-5 - List of PAPs for Land to be Assembled

This section gives details regarding Project affected persons for the Land to be assembled which may either be taken under Land Pooling or if needed under LARR Act, 2013.

S.No.	Village	Sy.No./Sub-Division	Extent affected in Ac.cts	Name of the PAP
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sekhamuru	146-B	0.169	Kappa Nageswara Rao
	Sekhamuru	145-B	0.035	Kappa Nageswara Rao
2	Sekhamuru	147	0.695	Chintala Srirama Murthy
		TOTAL	0.899	

The entitlements to all the PAPs will be issued duly after verification of their title over the land as per prevailing rules

Summary

No.of PAPs	Extent	Annuity for Extent Effected(10 years Rs.In Lakhs)	Eligible for Returnable Plot area for affected extent (Rs. In Lakhs)	
			Residential in Sq.Y	Residential in Sq.Y
2	0.899	391065	899	225

Annexure 6 – SOP for GRM

The detailed APCRDA GRM SOP can be downloaded from the following link, which will be updated periodically.

<https://crda.ap.gov.in/APCRDADocs/Downloads/APPLicationforms/GR%20SOPs.pdf>

The brief features of the GRM are listed below

1. Public Interface – Grievance Registration

- Citizens can submit grievances online through the *CRDA Grievance Web Portal*: <https://parishkaram.el91.com/grievances/>

Steps for Registration:

1. Access the portal and click on *Public Login*.
2. Authenticate using a *Mobile Number* and *OTP verification*.
3. Enter grievance details, including:
 - Aadhaar Number, District, Mandal, Village, Address
 - Subject, Department, and a Detailed Description of the Complaint
4. Upload supporting documents (**JPEG/PDF, if applicable**).
5. Submit the application – A *Grievance ID* will be generated and sent via *SMS*.

2. Grievance Tracking & Status Updates

- Search by *Grievance ID* or *Mobile Number* to check status.
- Filter grievances by *Subject, Department, Date Range, or Status (Pending, Resolved, etc.)*.
- Download grievance reports in *Excel format* for records.

3. HOD logins for Grievance Management

HOD Dashboard Features:

- Overview of *Total, Accepted, Pending, and Resolved Grievances*.
- Identification of cases exceeding the *Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 15 days*.

Actions Available to HODs & Officers:

- *Accept & Assign* grievances to officers for further action.
- *Transfer* grievances to relevant departments if required.
- *Reject* grievances outside the scope of CRDA.

Final Approval & Digital Signature:

- HODs review officer reports and *digitally sign* approved grievances.
- Citizens receive *SMS notifications* with the final resolution and an endorsement document link.

4. Reporting & Compliance Monitoring

- *Department & Subject-wise Reports* provide real-time grievance insights.
- *SLA Compliance* ensures grievances are resolved within *15 days*.

