



Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA)

Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report July - December 2025



Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report
(SSMR)

The World Bank – Amaravati Integrated Urban Development Program
(P507508)

ADB – Amaravati Inclusive and Sustainable Capital City Development
Program
(RRP IND 58395-001)

Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority
Lenin Centre, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

July to December 2025

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ACRONYMS

ACC	Amaravati Capital City
ADB	Asia Development Bank
ADCL	Amaravati Development Corporation Ltd
ACCDP	Amaravati Capital City Development Project
AIUDP	Amaravati Integrated Urban Development Program
APCRDA	Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority
APSSDC	Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation
BOCW Act	Building and other construction workers (Regulation of employment & conditions of Services) Act
CA	Competent Authority
CAC	Citizen Advisory Committee
CESMP	Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan
CL Act	Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act
DC	District Collector
DLI/DLR	Disbursement Linked Indicators / Disbursement Linked Results
EC	Encumbrance Certificate
ESMU	Environmental and Social Management Unit
GBV/SEA/SH	Gender Based Violence, Sexual Exploitation & Abuse/ Sexual Harassment.
GP	Grama Panchayat
HMP	Hot Mix Plant
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
IC	Implementation Committee
ICC	Internal Complaints Committee
ISMW	Interstate Migrant Workmen (Regulation of employment & conditions of services) Act
IVA	Independent Verification Agency
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LA	Land Acquisition
LPOC	Land Pooling Ownership Certificate
LPS	Land Pooling Scheme
MA&UD	Municipal Administration and Urban Development
MNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NSP	Negotiated Settlement Policy
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAP	Program/Project Affected Persons

PgMC	Program Management Consultant
PMC	Project Management Consultants
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RFCTLARR Act	Right to Fair Compensation Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act
RMCP	Ready Mix Concrete Plant
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SC	Supervisory Committee
SCGJ	Skill Council for Green Jobs
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TIDCO	Township and Infrastructure Development Corporation
TISS	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
ToT	Training of Trainers
WB	World Bank
WMM	Wet Mix Macadam

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Social Safeguards

The Amaravati Capital City Development Program is being implemented by APCRDA with financing from the World Bank Amaravati Integrated Urban Development Program (AIUDP Loan No. 9761-IN) and the Asian Development Bank's Amaravati Inclusive and Sustainable Capital City Development Program (AISCCDP Loan No. 4573-IND) to develop Amaravati as a planned, inclusive, resilient, and environmentally sustainable capital city over an area of 217 sq. km. As of 31 December 2025, 31 infrastructure projects covering Housing and Buildings, Trunk Infrastructure, Flood Mitigation, LPS Infrastructure, and Utilities are under implementation with varying physical and financial progress, supported by 6 PMCs, 7 major Contractors, and a fully established Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU).

To ensure safeguard compliance, 73 Contractors' Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs) have received conditional approval, including 31 CESMPs for WB-ADB funded projects, with revised submissions expected by February 2026. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for all major components—LPS Infrastructure, Housing & Buildings, Trunk Infrastructure, Flood Mitigation, and landless families—have been prepared and disclosed. Key safeguard-related DLIs/DLRs and KPIs show strong progress, including full staffing of ESMU, integration of OHS and SEA/GBV provisions in all bidding documents, submission of the first Semi-Annual Safeguard Monitoring Report by July 2025, and initiation of the second report by February 2026. Capacity-building achievements include 6,520 persons trained (against a target of 17,000), eight job fairs, constitution of 69 Gender Committees, formation of Citizen Advisory Committees, functioning RWAs with 43% women representation, and rollout of the enhanced Parishkaram GRM portal.

During July–December 2025, APCRDA conducted extensive stakeholder engagement and capacity building, including multiple trainings on OHS, road safety, CESMP implementation, and SEA/SH/GBV, along with two rounds of village-level consultations covering over 1,100 participants. A quarterly GRM review meeting reported no grievances at labour camps, highlighting the need for strengthened awareness. E&S staffing shows 100% deployment at PgMC level, while contractor-level deployment remains partial (58% Environmental Engineers, 84% Social & Labour Managers, and 58% OHS Managers). ICT-enabled monitoring systems, including DLI/DLR tools and ZOHO platforms, are operational, and a dedicated E&S monitoring ICT tool is under finalisation, expected to be rolled out by March 2026.

S N o	Contractor	Environment Managers			OHS Managers			Social & Labour Managers		
		Total Required	Total Deployed	% of Deployment	Total Required	Total Deployed	% of Deployment	Total Required	Total Deployed	% of Deployment
1	BSRIIL	7	5	71	7	7	100	7	7	100
2	L&T	2	2	100	2	2	100	2	2	100
3	MEIL	5	4	80	5	4	80	5	4	80
4	MVR IPL	2	2	100	2	2	100	2	1	50
5	NCC	7	3	43	7	6	86	7	6	86
6	RVR	6	4	67	6	6	100	6	5	83
7	SPCL	2	1	50	2	2	100	2	1	50
	Total	31	21	68	31	29	94	31	26	84

Land assembly for Amaravati Capital City is being implemented primarily through the Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), supplemented by NSP and limited acquisition under the RFCTLARR Act, following a voluntary and transparent approach aligned with WB-ADB safeguards.

Land Assembly - Total land requirement and procurement through LPS and RFCTLARR Act

Total Target Extent (A)	Land Pooled under LPS (B)	Land acquired as per the LARR Act (C)	Balance land to be pooled A- (B+C)
37941.58	35017.89 (92.3%)	117.94	2805.75

Total land requirement and procurement status for infra works

Component	Total Requirement (Acres)	Land Procured (Acres)	Balance (Acres)
Infrastructure Works	12,670	12,243.25	426.76

Land requirement and status of procurement form infra works funded by WB&ADB

Balance in June 2025 (Acres)	Land Pooled (Acres)	Balance in December 2025 (Acres)
156.80	50.64	106.16

Against a total target of 37,941.58 acres, APCRDA has assembled 35,017.89 acres (92.3%) through LPS and 117.94 acres through RFCTLARR Act acquisition, leaving a balance of 2,805.75 acres. Under NSP, 11.145 acres have been procured against a requirement of 121.448 acres. For infrastructure works, 12,243.25 acres have been procured against a requirement of 12,670 acres, reducing the balance to 426.76 acres. Under AIUDP (WB-ADB), the land balance reduced from 156.80 acres (June 2025) to 106.16 acres by December 2025 following pooling of 50.64 acres. A notification has been issued for acquisition of 12.5758 acres, and acquisition is under process for E-3 Phase-I (Km 4+228 to Km 4+371).

A notification has been issued for acquisition of 12.5758 acres, and acquisition is under process for E-3 Phase-I (Km 4+228 to Km 4+371).

Under LPS, 62,062 out of 69,987 returnable plots (88.68%) have been registered, while 7,925 plots, affecting 1,914 farmers, remain pending due to disputes, litigation, documentation gaps, and NRI or non-responsive ownership. Cumulative annuity payments from 2015 to December 2025 amount to ₹2,040.46 crore, including ₹239.64 crore during the reporting period, with only ₹4.18 crore pending.

RAPs collectively address the additional land requirement of 106.15 acres, impacting a total of 720 Project Affected Persons (PAPs). As of December 2025, 17,601 landless families received pensions, 28,304 families received annuity, 6,520 persons received skill training, and 700 beneficiaries secured employment. Social audits conducted by TISS, Hyderabad confirmed participatory and transparent processes while identifying gaps in plot registration and grievance timelines; corrective actions are under implementation.

Labour and social safeguards remain strong. 30 out of 31 works (over 97%) have valid labour licenses and workmen compensation policies. Nineteen labour camps accommodate 6,816 workers (81% migrant), with functional GRMs, 19 GRCs, and 100% training coverage of members. All 50 identified children were enrolled in schools/Anganwadi's, with 100% Pulse Polio coverage of 56 children. Contractors implemented Cyclone Montha preparedness measures under close PgMC and APCRDA supervision. While improvements are evident, gaps persist in overcrowding (12 camps) and availability of crèche, canteen, and recreational facilities, which are being addressed through time-bound corrective action plans and enhanced monitoring.

Safeguard compliance is monitored through bi-weekly reviews, PMC inspections, and four Sub-Committees (Order No. 2810419 dated 11-10-2025). During July–December 2025, 218 site inspections resulted in 1,159 observations, all of which are being systematically tracked through PMCs, PgMC, and APCRDA, reinforcing compliance with national regulations and World Bank–ADB safeguard requirements.

Gender

The Amaravati Capital City Project has integrated gender inclusion into its social safeguard framework in alignment with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank requirements, recognizing the differentiated impacts of land pooling, large-scale construction, and labour influx on women, particularly those from vulnerable groups. Institutional mechanisms to support gender mainstreaming are largely in place, with dedicated Gender & Inclusion Specialists deployed within APCRDA and ADCL, functional Citizen Advisory Committees, and extensive community engagement through 2,450 Self-Help Groups across 29 villages federated into 70 Village Organizations. These platforms

have enabled the participation of more than 6,100 women in discussions on livelihoods, skills development, GBV awareness, and grievance redressal.

Women's participation in project employment stands at 273 (145 local and 128 migrant), predominantly in unskilled roles, with minimal representation in skilled positions and none in semi-skilled categories, highlighting a significant skills gap that requires targeted training and upskilling interventions. Gender-focused labour welfare assessments across 19 labour camps confirm the availability of core facilities such as separate accommodation, sanitation, safe drinking water, health privacy, sanitary napkins, and female nursing staff. However, limited provision of crèche and breastfeeding facilities—available at only two camps—remains a critical gap affecting women workers with childcare responsibilities.

Compliance with statutory and policy requirements on sexual harassment prevention and GBV mitigation is strong. All Contractors have constituted Internal Complaints Committees and conducted regular meetings with trained, gender-balanced members, while most PMC agencies are compliant. Code of Conduct implementation is robust, with nearly all project staff and workers sensitized and covered. Capacity-building initiatives have reached 6,543 participants across GBV, SEA/SH, POSH Act, and Code of Conduct trainings, demonstrating strong workforce-level compliance. Nevertheless, community-level GBV awareness and gender sensitization activities remain uneven across Contractors, with limited outreach beyond select agencies.

Overall, the project demonstrates sound compliance with gender safeguard requirements and effective institutional arrangements. Priority areas for improvement include enhancing women's access to skilled employment, expanding childcare and breastfeeding facilities at labour camps, strengthening community-based gender and GBV outreach, and closing remaining institutional and staffing gaps to ensure more inclusive and equitable project outcomes.

Skilling

The Social Development Wing of APCRDA trained 6,520 beneficiaries across 20 skill categories through APSSDC, RSETIs, government departments, universities, and NGOs, focusing on sectors aligned with employment demand including 451 during January to June 2025.

- Top sectors: IT-ITeS (2,840), Management & Entrepreneurship (837), BFSI (665), Construction (488);
- Women trainees: 3,390 (55%), with strong participation in IT-ITeS, BFSI, Micro Skillpreneurship, Apparel, Beauty & Wellness, and Horticulture;
- Youth trainees (14–24 yrs): 5,124 (79%), reflecting youth-oriented, career-ready skill development;
- Low-income group: 5,208 trainees (81%) with annual income below Rs. 1.44 lakhs; and

- Local residents: 681 trainees (10%) from Capital city villages.

Total eight Job Melas have been conducted with the focus on employment for local youth.

The programs emphasize inclusive, employment- and livelihood-focused training, enabling youth, women, and low-income groups to access career and self-employment opportunities in the capital region.

OHS

The Occupational Health, Safety, and Environment (OHS&E) Report provides a consolidated overview of safety performance, inspections, audits, trainings, mock drills, and compliance status across project sites for the period July to December 2025. The report reflects the organization's continued commitment to strengthening safety governance, proactive risk management, and fostering a positive safety culture across all active projects.

During the reporting period, OHS statistics indicate strong safety performance, with an average manpower engagement of 18,723 personnel and a total of 4.30 million man-hours worked, all recorded as safe man-hours. There were two fatalities, lost time injuries (LTIs), dangerous occurrences, 6000 man-days lost, demonstrating the effective implementation of the OHS management system. Although 86 first aid cases and 16 near-miss incidents were reported, all were promptly investigated and closed. Highlighting proactive incident reporting and effective control measures.

The contractor has issued a cheque for amount of Rs. 15,74,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Lakhs Seventy-Four Thousand Only) as the statutory compensation to the dependents of the deceased workers in accordance with the provisions of the Employees Compensation Act. The amount of Rs. 15,74,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Lakhs Seventy-Four Thousand Only) was the Compensation arrived at, by the Labour Department in the fatality case of Late Sri Sandip Tukaram.

The Compensation amount was submitted through a Demand Draft issued by India Overseas Bank, Chandramouli Nagar Branch, Guntur, bearing DD No. 262537 dated 09.02.2026 for Rs. 15,74,400/-, drawn in favor of the Commissioner for Employees Compensation & Judge Labour Court, Latur. The relevant details are enclosed in Annexure XII: Compensation Details of Sri Sandip Tukaram.

Similarly, the contractor has issued a cheque for amount of Rs. 14,28,875/- (Rupees Fourteen Lakhs Twenty-Eight Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy-Five Only) as the statutory compensation to the dependents of the deceased workers in accordance with the provisions of the Employees Compensation Act. The amount of Rs. 14,28,875/- (Rupees Fourteen Lakhs Twenty-Eight Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy-Five Only) was the

Compensation arrived at by the Labour Department in the fatality case of Late Sri Bapi Bera.

The compensation amount was submitted through a Demand Draft issued by India Overseas Bank, Chandramouli Nagar Branch, Guntur, bearing DD No. 262475 dated 21.01.2026 for Rs. 14,28,875/-, drawn in favor of the Commissioner for Employees Compensation, West Bengal. The relevant details are enclosed in Annexure XIII: Compensation Details of Sri Bapi Bera.

PgMC is continuously monitoring the disbursements to be made to Next of Kins of the deceased. Updates, accordingly, shall be notified.

A robust inspection and monitoring program was implemented during the period. A total of 683 OHS inspections were conducted covering Plant & Machinery, Electrical Safety, Power Tools, Scaffolding, Fire Safety, PPE compliance, Health & Welfare facilities, Stores, and Labour Camps. These inspections ensured statutory compliance, early hazard identification, and timely corrective actions, contributing to continuous improvement in site safety performance.

The organization conducted 106 structured safety audits, including 23 Monthly OHS Audits, 52 Electrical Safety Audits, 12 Road Safety Audits, and 19 specialized audits. These audits strengthened compliance, reinforced accountability among Contractors and PMCs, and enhanced overall safety assurance across projects.

A total of 73 EHS Committee Meetings were conducted during the reporting period, providing an effective forum for reviewing safety performance, discussing site-specific issues, tracking corrective actions, and ensuring active worker participation in safety decision-making.

The Non-Conformance Report (NCR) status reflects strong compliance. No NCRs were raised during December 2025 or cumulatively from July to December 2025, indicating effective preventive safety management and adherence to safety standards.

Emergency preparedness was strengthened through 71 mock drills conducted across various projects. These drills covered scenarios such as fire, electrical shock, road accidents, soil collapse, fall from height, snake bite, medical emergencies, CPR, heat stress, sunstroke, welding fume inhalation, and equipment-related incidents. The drills enhanced workforce readiness and tested emergency response mechanisms.

Extensive capacity-building and safety awareness programs were conducted to improve hazard awareness, safe work practices, and compliance with the Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) and OHS requirements.

Road Safety

During the reporting period, comprehensive road safety and traffic management measures were implemented across the Program to ensure safe and efficient movement of construction and public traffic. All activities were carried out in compliance with CESMP provisions, SOP guidelines, IRC standards (IRC SP:55-2014), and the World Bank-ADB Environmental and Social requirements, with a strong focus on work-zone safety, material transportation, and protection of vulnerable road users.

Site-Specific Traffic Management Plans (TMPs) were prepared, reviewed, and approved for trunk roads, link roads, bridges, buildings, flood mitigation works, and LPS zones in coordination with Contractors, PMC, and PgMC teams. Special emphasis was placed on diversion planning, pedestrian safety, village and school interfaces, and regulated material movement routes. By 31 January 2026, TMP approvals were achieved across all major AIUDP packages, demonstrating robust compliance.

APPROVAL OF TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT STATUS

S.NO	Road No	Contractor	Status
1	E-3 Ph-1	NCC	Submitted and Under Review
2	E-6	RVR	Submitted and Under Review
3	E-8	RVR	Submitted and Under Review
4	E-9	RVR	Submitted and Under Review
5	E-14	MEIL	Submitted and Under Review
6	N-6	MEIL	Submitted and Under Review
7	N-9	BSR	Submitted and Under Review
8	N-11	RVR	Submitted and Under Review
9	N-12	NCC	Submitted and Under Review
10	N-15	NCC	Submitted and Under Review
11	N-18	BSR	Submitted and Under Review
12	Zone 2A	BSR	Submitted and Under Review
13	Zone 2B	BSR	Submitted and Under Review

On-ground implementation included barricading, lane segregation, temporary signage, speed regulation. Mandatory signs such as speed limit, Go Slow, Stop, and Men at Work were installed along project roads to regulate traffic and reinforce defensive driving awareness among road users. Entry road sections of Amaravati Capital City were developed to facilitate smoother traffic movement and maintained with road safety devices such as solar blinkers, road studs, chevron signs, and regulatory signages as per IRC guidelines. Flagmen were deployed and safe pedestrian pathways were provided at high-risk locations. Trunk roads, flood mitigation zones, and LPS areas were continuously monitored with the objective of achieving zero work-zone incidents, particularly at critical corridors and bridge diversion locations.

In line with the WB and ADB requirements and APCRDA, Road Safety Auditors (RSAs) were fully onboarded across the packages by December 2025. Aarvee Consultants, handling three packages, deployed a Road Safety Auditor, Road Safety Audit (RSA) findings are integrated into the Traffic Management Plans (TMPs), and a diversion permit system is being planned for implementation based on site activities. The RSA assigned to Package-402 is also overseeing Packages-401 and 403. TYPASA completed the onboarding of its Road Safety Auditor in November 2025, and the RSA is actively supporting road safety audits, compliance verification, and site monitoring.

A network-based traffic flow management framework was adopted at the city level, integrating quarry-to-project material transport routes, internal capital city circulation, and external entry corridors. Alternate route studies and missing-link improvements were undertaken to reduce congestion, enhance safety, and improve resilience of the traffic network.

Traffic flows to major public destinations and peak-hour entry routes were monitored in coordination with local traffic police to minimize public disruption during construction. Regular inspections, road safety audits, and compliance reviews were conducted by ESMU, PgMC, PMC, and RSAs with non-compliances tracked and closed through corrective actions.

Capacity-building initiatives such as Road Safety and Defensive Driving Training programs were conducted for APCRDA, ADCL, PgMC, PMC, Contractors and drivers to strengthen hazard awareness, defensive driving practices, and protection of vulnerable road users.

Going forward, efforts will focus on strengthening enforcement at high-risk locations, enhancing alternate routes and missing links, intensifying compliance monitoring, continuing training and awareness programs, and introducing periodic driver fitness and medical checks to support a proactive and sustainable road safety framework for Amaravati Capital City.

1. INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

The Amaravati Capital City Development Program (ACCDP) is a flagship urban development initiative of the Government of Andhra Pradesh aimed at developing Amaravati as a planned, inclusive, resilient, and environmentally sustainable capital city. In support of this vision, the Program has been designed as a major infrastructure initiative to facilitate the systematic development of core urban infrastructure and services within the capital city area.

This Program is being implemented by the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA) with financial assistance from the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the Program-for-Results (PforR) financing instrument and the Results-Based Lending (RBL) modality, respectively. The program encompasses large-scale infrastructure development, including arterial and internal road networks, drainage and flood management systems, water supply and sewerage infrastructure, public utilities, and associated urban services.

In line with the financing arrangements and safeguard requirements of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, comprehensive Environmental and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA) and Programmatic Safeguard Systems Assessment (PSSA) studies were conducted for the Amaravati program. These assessments evaluated the adequacy of existing institutional, legal, and procedural frameworks for managing environmental and social risks and impacts and ensured that safeguard principles are systematically integrated into program design, implementation, and monitoring.

Amaravati, envisioned as a modern and sustainable capital city of Andhra Pradesh, places strong emphasis on environmental stewardship as a core principle of its development process. All infrastructure projects under the program are subject to statutory Environmental Clearance (EC) procedures, ensuring compliance with applicable national environmental regulations as well as the environmental safeguard requirements of the World Bank and ADB. Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are undertaken to systematically identify, predict, and evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with proposed developments.

The outcomes of these assessments inform the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive suite of safeguard instruments, including Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), Contractors' Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs), Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), Labour Management Procedures (LMPs), and Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs). These instruments guide Contractors and implementing agencies in managing and mitigating impacts related to air, water, and noise pollution; waste and hazardous materials management; biodiversity and ecological resource protection; labour and working conditions; occupational health and safety;

community health and safety; gender; and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups during the construction and implementation phases.

This Semi-Annual Safeguard Monitoring Report presents the status of safeguard implementation during the reporting period, with particular focus on construction-phase environmental management, labour welfare and regulatory compliance, occupational health and safety measures, stakeholder engagement activities, grievance redress mechanisms, land assembly, resettlement, and rehabilitation processes. The report also documents compliance with national regulatory requirements and lender safeguard commitments, identifies gaps and implementation challenges, and outlines corrective and preventive actions undertaken or proposed to strengthen environmental and social performance.

The findings presented in this report are based on field inspections, contractor and Project Management Consultant (PMC) submissions, third-party monitoring inputs, grievance records, and stakeholder consultations, and are intended to provide the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank with an objective assessment of environmental and social safeguard performance under the Program.

1.1 Program Description

The development of Amaravati Capital City is planned and implemented under the jurisdiction of the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA). The APCRDA's mandate extends over the Capital City area of 217 sq. km, which forms part of the larger Andhra Pradesh Capital Region covering 8,603 sq. km. APCRDA is responsible for the overall planning, infrastructure provision, and phased development of Amaravati into a modern, sustainable, and inclusive administrative capital.

Within this broader jurisdiction, the support of international development partners is geographically limited and programmatically focused. The World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) jointly support the Amaravati Capital City Development with a primary emphasis on identified infrastructure investments and institutional strengthening components located within the Capital City area.

The World Bank's financial assistance to the Amaravati program is titled "Amaravati Integrated Urban Development Program" (Loan No. 9761-IN), while the Asian Development Bank supports the program under the title "Amaravati Inclusive and Sustainable Capital City Development Program" (Loan No. 4573-IND).

The spatial coverage of infrastructure projects financed by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank during Phase I of the program is illustrated in Figure below.

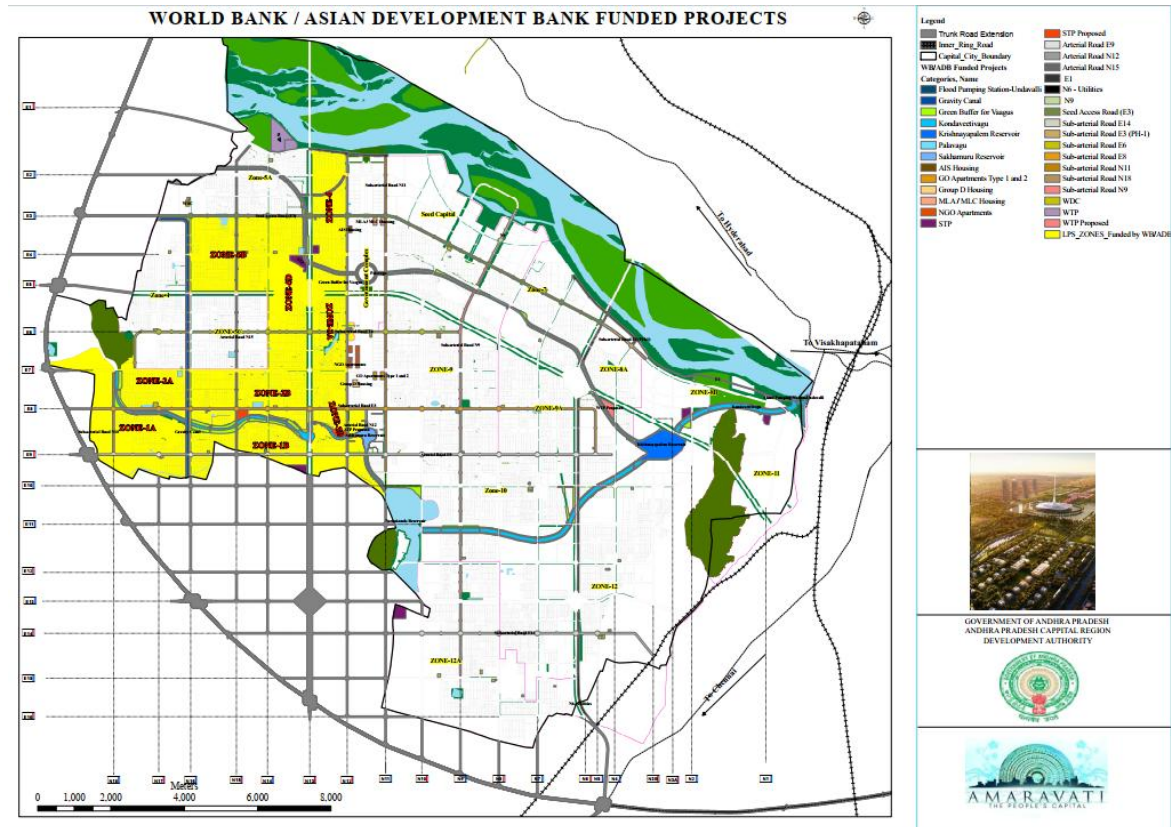


Figure 1-1: Map of Project Areas Supported by the WB and the ADB

1.1.1 Project-wise onboarded status of PMCs and Contractors

Under the Amaravati Integrated Urban Development Program (AIUDP), a total of 28 projects were awarded during the reporting period of the First Semi-Annual Safeguard Monitoring Report (January 2025 to June 2025). Subsequently, three additional projects were awarded to Contractors.

Therefore, as of the current reporting period, a total of 31 projects has been awarded and are at various stages of implementation. Details of the work, along with the associated Contractors corresponding PMCs, and status of these projects are provided below.

Table 1-1: Status of onboarded PMCs, Contractors and civil work

S. No	Infra Work Project	PMCs	Contractors	Physical Progress as on 31st Dec 2025	Financial Progress as on 31st Dec 2025
Housing and Building					
1.	Hon'ble MLAs & MLCs and AIS Officers Housing - 18 Towers*	Bureau Veritas	M/s. NCC Limited	30.09%	25.18%
	Housing for Gazetted Officers - Type I & II and Group D	Feedback Infra Pvt Ltd	M/s. Shapoorji &	6.44%	5.27 %

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S. No	Infra Work Project	PMCs	Contractors	Physical Progress as on 31st Dec 2025	Financial Progress as on 31st Dec 2025
	Employees - 14 Towers		Pallonji Co Ltd		
3.	External Infra works for Gazetted Officers - Type I & II and Group-D Employees Housing.	Bureau Veritas	M/s. Shapoorji & Pallonji Co Ltd	0.88%	0.00%
4.	Housing + External Infra works for Non-Gazetted Officers - 12 Towers	Tractebel Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited	2.72%	1.46%
5.	Housing + External Infra works for Non-Gazetted Officers - 9 Towers	Tractebel Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited	4.17%	1.89 %
Trunk Infrastructure Works					
6.	N9 Road with utilities*	Aarvee Associates	BSR	5.93%	4.19%
7.	N18 Road with utilities*		BSR	27.71%	18.36%
8.	N15 Road with utilities*		NCC	4.18%	3.81%
9.	N11 Road with utilities*		RVR	1.80%	1.15%
10.	N12 Road with utilities*		NCC	2.43%	1.18%
11.	N6 Utilities Only*		MEIL	0.23%	0.02%
12.	E14 Road with utilities*		Aarvee Associates	MEIL	0.96%
13.	E6 Road with utilities*	RVR		2.09%	1.70%
14.	E8 Road with utilities*	RVR		1.82%	2.36%
15.	E9 Road with Utilities*	RVR		4.55%	3.62%
16.	E3 Road with utilities (Ph-I)	NCC		9.07%	7.20%
17.	E1 Karakatta Road - Part A	Not yet appointed	Not yet appointed	Tender is in process	-
18.	E1 Karakatta Road - Part B	Not yet appointed	Not yet appointed	Tender is in process	-
19.	WTP (Water Treatment Plant)	Not yet appointed	NCC	5.93%	4.19%
20.	WDCs-Water Distribution Centres	Not yet appointed	NCC	27.71%	18.36%
Flood Mitigation Works					
21.	Palavagu, Kondaveetivagu, and Sakhamuru Reservoir	TYPSA	MVR	20.31%	19.34%

S. No	Infra Work Project	PMCs	Contractors	Physical Progress as on 31st Dec 2025	Financial Progress as on 31st Dec 2025
22.	Gravity Canal and Krishnayapalem Reservoir	TYPSA	MVR	29.80%	26.79%
23.	Neerukonda Reservoir	TYPSA	NCC	4.73%	2.52%
24.	Flood Pumping Station at Undavalli	Not yet appointed	MEIL	Agreement under process	
25.	Green Buffer for Vaagus	Not yet appointed	Not yet appointed	Tender preparation stage	
LPS Works					
26.	Zone-1A	Not yet appointed	BRS Infra	4.31%	4.25%
27.	Zone-1B	Not yet appointed	BRS Infra	3.19%	3.13%
28.	Zone-2A	Aarvee Associates	BRS Infra	4.48%	3.33%
29.	Zone-2B	Aarvee Associates	BRS Infra	3.99%	3.02%
30.	Zone-3A	Tractebel Engineering	RVR Projects	2.03%	1.78%
31.	Zone-3B	Tractebel Engineering	MEIL	4.30%	3.97%
32.	Zone-5B	Tractebel Engineering	RVR Projects	1.65%	1.23%
33.	Zone-5D	Tractebel Engineering	BSR Infra	3.87%	3.85%
34.	Zone-6	Aarvee Associates	MEIL	2.60%	2.35%
35.	STP Package XXXXVI	Aarvee Associates	MEIL	0%	0%

1.2 Overview of progress

1.2.1 Status on prior approval of CESMP and physical progress of projects

As of 31 December 2025, APCRDA had approved (conditional approval) a total of 73 CESMPs, of which 31 CESMPs pertain to the World Bank and Asian Development Bank funded projects. This demonstrates APCRDA's strong institutional commitment to environmental and social (E&S) safeguard compliance across the Amaravati Capital City Development Program.

All CESMPs are currently under rigorous review, and the first round of revisions is expected to be completed shortly.

The details of CESMP related to the WB and ADB projects are illustrated as below.

Table 1-2: Status of CESMP review and approval

S.No	Project Name	Source	Contractor	PMC	CESMP Vr.01-submission & conditional approval	Remarks
1	E14 Road	WB+ADB	MEIL	Aarvee	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
2	E3 Road - Phase I	WB+ADB	NCC	Aarvee	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
3	E6 Road	WB+ADB	RVR	Aarvee	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
4	E8 Road	WB+ADB	RVR	Aarvee	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
5	E9 Road	WB+ADB	RVR	Aarvee	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
6	N11 Road	WB+ADB	RVR	Aarvee	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
7	N12 Road	WB+ADB	NCC	Aarvee	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
8	N15 Road	WB+ADB	NCC	Aarvee	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
9	N18 Road	WB+ADB	BSR	Aarvee	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
10	N6 Utilities	WB+ADB	MEIL	Aarvee	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
11	N9 Road	WB+ADB	BSR	Aarvee	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.

S.No	Project Name	Source	Contractor	PMC	CESMP Vr.01-submission & conditional approval	Remarks
12	Zone - 2A	WB+ADB	BSR	Aarvee	Yes	Revised document submitted to APCRDA for approval
13	Zone - 2B	WB+ADB	BSR	Aarvee	Yes	Revised document submitted to APCRDA for approval
14	Zone - 6	WB+ADB	MEIL	Aarvee	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
15	GOs and Group D employees - External Infra	WB+ADB	SPCL	Bureau Veritas	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
16	Hon'ble MLAs and MLCs and AIS Officers - Housing	WB+ADB	NCC	Bureau Veritas	Yes	Updation of document under progress
17	GOs and Group D employees - Housing	WB+ADB	SPCL	Feedback	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
18	Zone - 1A	WB+ADB	BSR	Nippon Koei	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
19	Zone - 1B	WB+ADB	BSR	Nippon Koei	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
20	STP - Package 46 (Zone - 1,2,3,5,6)	WB+ADB	MEIL	Not Available	Yes	Conditional approval granted recently for agreement execution.
21	Water Distribution Centres (WDCs)	WB+ADB	NCC	Not Available	Yes	Updation of document under progress
22	Water Treatment Plant (WTP)	WB+ADB	NCC	Not Available	Yes	Updation of document under progress
23	NGO (Housing+Ext. Infra) - 12 Towers	WB+ADB	L&T	Tractebel	Yes	Updation of document under progress
24	NGO (Housing+Ext. Infra) - 9 Towers	WB+ADB	L&T	Tractebel	Yes	Updation of document under progress
25	Zone - 3A	WB+ADB	RVR	Tractebel	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to

S.No	Project Name	Source	Contractor	PMC	CESMP Vr.01-submission & conditional approval	Remarks
						observations of APCRDA.
26	Zone - 3B	WB+A DB	MEIL	Tractebel	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
27	Zone - 5B	WB+A DB	RVR	Tractebel	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
28	Zone - 5D	WB+A DB	BSR	Tractebel	Yes	Returned for complete compliance to observations of APCRDA.
29	Flood Works - Gravity Canal, Krishnayapalem Reservoir	WB+A DB	MVRIPL	Typsa	Yes	Updation of document under progress
30	Flood Works - KV, PV, Sakhamuru Reservoir	WB+A DB	MVRIPL	Typsa	Yes	Updation of document under progress
31	Flood Works - Neerukonda Reservoir	WB+A DB	NCC	Typsa	Yes	Updation of document under progress

1.2.2 Status on Preparation and Disclosure of RAPs

In compliance with applicable national legislation and the WB and ADB safeguard requirements, APCRDA has prepared and disclosed the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) on its official website for the following investment components: (i) Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) Infrastructure Works; (ii) Housing and Building (H&B) Works, (AGC Works) ; (iii) Flood Mitigation Works; and (iv) Trunk Infrastructure Works. The scope, implementation status, and key safeguard provisions of these RAPs were reviewed and reported in the previous Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report. In addition, the RAP for landless families was prepared, finalized, and disclosed during the current reporting period, in accordance with the agreed Resettlement Policy Framework and the WB and ADB disclosure requirements.

1.2.3 KPIs related to Environment, OHS, Labour, Gender, and GRM

DLIs/DLRs ensure that financial disbursements are tied to measurable progress, promoting accountability and results-oriented urban development. KPIs, in parallel, help stakeholders monitor, evaluate, and continuously improve performance under

the Amaravati Integrated Urban Development Program. The status of various DLRs and KPIs related to Environment & Social is listed below.

Table 1-3: Progress of KPIs

S. No	DLR No	List of KPI	Progress status	Remarks
1	1.2 (ii)	(a) Inclusion of OHS, SEA/ GBV environmental and social considerations in bidding documents	Included	All Standard Bidding Documents have incorporated OHS, SEA/ GBV environmental and social provisions.
2	1.2 (ii)	(b) Issuance of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation policies and approaches	Completed	G.O. MS. No. 45 Dated: 25-03-2025, of Municipal Administration & Urban Development (CRDA)
3	1.2 (ii)	(d) Comprehensive semi-annual reporting on E&S compliance within 45 days of semester end in Y1	First report submitted by July 31st, 2025	2nd Semi Annual Safeguard Monitoring report by February 15th 2026
4	1.2 (i)	Establishment of ESMU with staffing and budget following G.O. Ms.No.112	Completed	Status report of Adl. Commissioner No. MAU61-EE0ENV(OTH)/7/2025-CZLE, dated 13.05.2025
5	1.3(b)	E&S Compliance Monitoring- For the purpose of reviewing the Contractors' Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs) and undertaking field-level monitoring of environmental and social (E&S) compliance, the entire ESMU team was constituted into four sub-committees in accordance with Order No. Rc.No. MAU61-LND0OTH/244/2025-LND (2810419), dated 24-09-2025. Subsequently, the sub-committees were reconstituted vide e-file No. 2810419 dated 11-10-2025 to include newly inducted team members.	In Progress	Standardized environmental and social (E&S) monitoring formats have been finalized and circulated to the Project Management Consultants (PMCs). Monthly site visit and monitoring plans are prepared by the respective Sub-Committees at the end of each month, and site inspections are conducted in accordance with the approved plans. During the reporting period, a total of 228 site inspections were carried out by all four Sub-Committees, and the observations and findings were formally shared with the PMCs for necessary corrective and follow-up actions. The level of E&S compliance is reviewed during the biweekly E&S monitoring meetings with the PMC E&S team members.

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S. No	DLR No	List of KPI	Progress status	Remarks
				During the reporting period, a total of 10 review meetings were conducted with the Social and Labour Managers of the PMCs. In addition, 10 joint review meetings were held with the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and Environmental Managers to review safeguard compliance and implementation of progress.
6	4.2	Skill training for 17,000 people	In Progress	6520 individuals have been trained so far
7	4.2	Develop a Training and Capacity Building Action Plan based on the ongoing skill census being conducted by the APCRDA.	In Progress	The Training and Capacity Building Action Plan is under finalization based on the findings of the Socio-Economic Survey 2025 conducted by APCRDA.
8	4.3	Organizing Job Fairs	In Progress	Eight job fairs have been conducted so far
9	4.3	12,000 people out of the total trainees who are placed in job roles for more than 150 days	In Progress	40 women have been placed, and 60 women are self-employed. They are in the process of completing the criteria of more than 150 days in their respective job roles
10	6.1 (i)	Appointing a Gender & Inclusion Specialist in ESMU	Completed	The proceedings of appointment was shared in the 1 st ESSMR report.
11	6.1 (i)	Formation of Citizen Advisory Committees (CACs) and conducting quarterly meetings	CAC has been constituted as per the proceedings of Commissioner APCRDA No. Rc. No. CRDA-15023(33)/12/2017- Date:27-03-2025	First meeting conducted on 4th April 2025, second Meeting on July 4th and the third Meeting on October 10th, 2025.
12	6.1 (i)	Creation of government housing and public housing complexes, which have active Residents Welfare Associations (RWAs) with women representatives	RWAs have been constituted in all 8 locations.	Two meetings were conducted in Nidamaruru and Dondapadu. 43% women members are in the committee
13	6.1 (i)	Improve the existing communication channels and grievance redress systems to	New Parishkaram portal with key	Handholding training is proposed.

S. No	DLR No	List of KPI	Progress status	Remarks
		create both physical and digital platforms to share ideas and suggestions across diverse groups as per the KPIs mentioned in PIOM.	enhancements: multi-channel integration, bilingual support, escalation, feedback loop, and reopening features have been developed. Three Men Audit Committee has been constituted either to Reopen or confirm the validity of the closure.	
14	6.1 (i)	Organize Quarterly Community-based Organizations (CBOs) meetings to sensitize women, minorities, vulnerable groups and low-income groups on developments in the Capital city, skill trainings and GBV issues	Quarterly meeting has been planned	A total of 3270 women participated in 25 Village Organizations meetings held in Q-3 and Q-4 conducted.
15	6.1 (i)	Conduct quarterly Gender committee meetings to sensitize GBV, SEA/SH related issues.	A total of 69 gender committees has been constituted.	The Gender Committee meetings for Quarter 3 have been completed and 50 women participated. Quarter - 4 meetings is scheduled in Feb 2026
16	6.1 (i)	Prepare a Gender Inclusion and Community Participation Action Plan by May 2025	Prepared	The plan uploaded in DLI & DLR
17	6.1 (i)	Monthly activity report by NGO with focus on entitlements for project-affected persons, vulnerable population, gender, and livelihood issues.	Submitted MPRs for May & June 2025	MPRs were reviewed, and remarks were shared with APCRDA. The NGO has completed the vulnerability survey and is now engaging NSP PAs to gather feedback and create awareness on NSP package details.

2. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR E & S SAFEGUARDS

2. Institutional Arrangements for E & S Safeguards

To strengthen APCRDA’s institutional capacity for E&S safeguard management, the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has established a dedicated Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU). ESMU is responsible for overseeing environmental, occupational health and safety (OHS), and social safeguard compliance across program activities, ensuring effective implementation of safeguards throughout the entire project lifecycle. Its key functions include coordination of environmental regulatory compliance— including adherence to National Green Tribunal (NGT) orders— engagement with Contractors and stakeholders to promote environmental sustainability and social inclusion, management of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), provision of training and capacity building on E&S instruments, and continuous safeguard monitoring and supervision.

The ESMU operates in accordance with a set of guiding statutory and safeguard documents, including Environmental Clearances issued by AP SEIAA; Consents to Establish and Operate issued by APPCB; Waste Management and Hazardous Material Management Plans; approvals related to quarries and stone crusher plants; and the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plans prepared for the Capital City and its interlinked infrastructure projects, including Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), trunk infrastructure, housing and building works, and flood mitigation projects.

2.1 C – ESMP Implementation

As of 31 December 2025, APCRDA had approved a total of 73 CESMPs, of which 31 CESMPs pertain to the WB and ADB funded projects. This demonstrates APCRDA’s strong institutional commitment to environmental and social (E&S) safeguard compliance across the Amaravati Capital City Development Program.

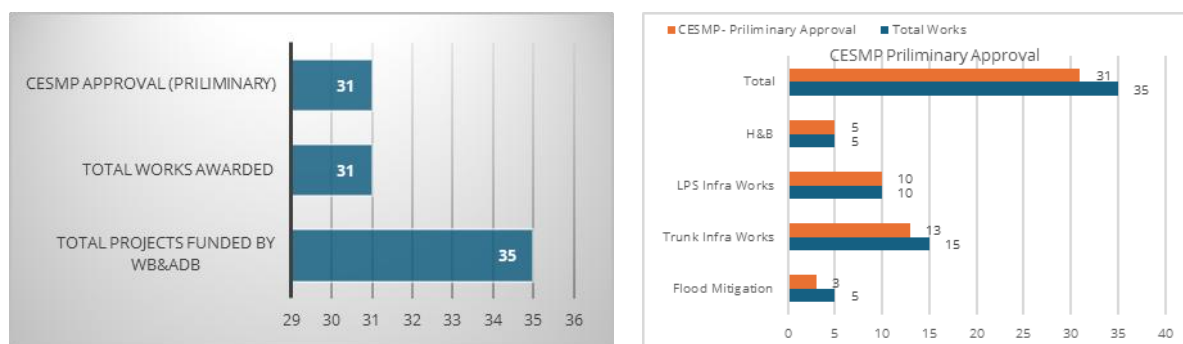


Figure 2-1: Details of total projects and CESMP (Preliminary) approval

2.1.1 Deployment of Key personnel at ESMU, Contractor, PMC and PgMC

The Organogram of the Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU), including APCRDA, PgMC, PMC, and Contractor Agencies, is presented below:

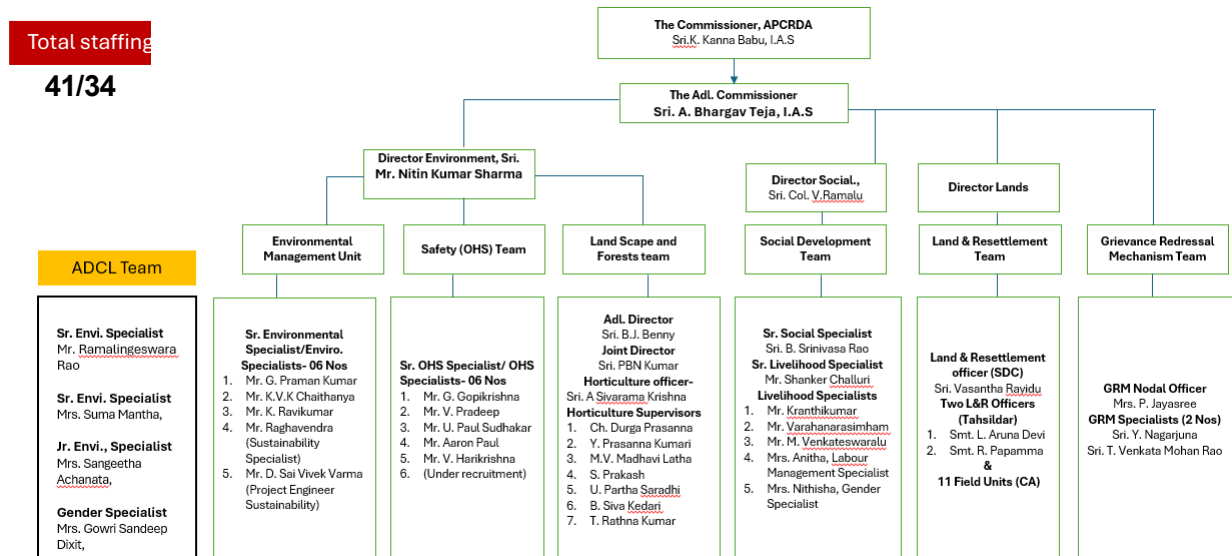


Figure 2-2: Organogram - ESMU- APCRDA

Deployment of PgMC E & S Staff

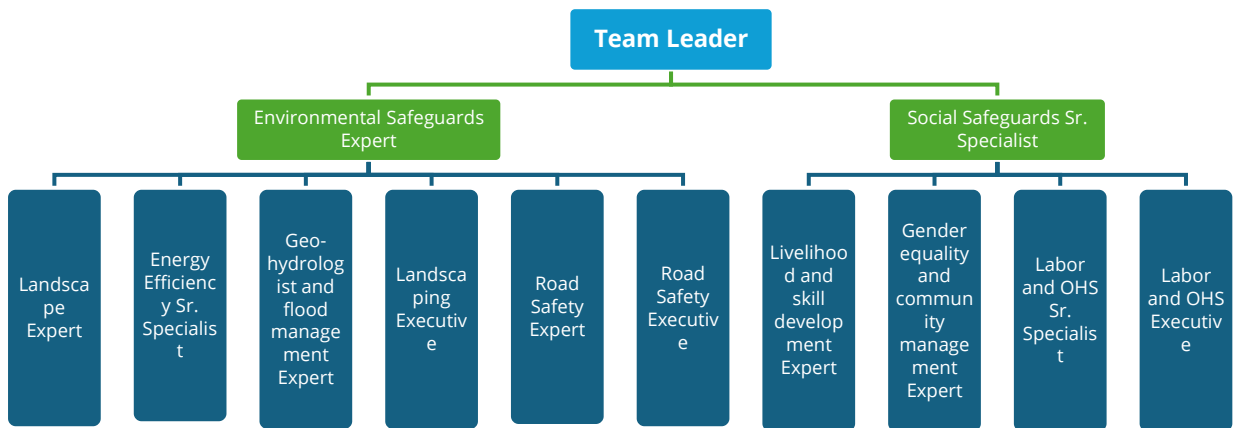


Figure 2-3: PgMC ESMU Team Structure

Table 2-1: Deployment of Key E&S personnel at the PgMC level

S. No	Position	To be Deployed	Deployed	% of deployment
Environment, Health and Safety				
1	Environmental Safeguards Specialist	1	1	100
2	Sr. Labour and OHS Specialist	1	1	100
3	Labour and OHS Executive	1	1	100
4	Road Safety Specialist	1	1	100

S. No	Position	To be Deployed	Deployed	% of deployment
5	Road Safety Executive	1	1	100
6	Geo-Hydrologist and flood management specialist	1	1	100
7	Energy Efficient Specialist	1	1	100
8	Landscaping Executive	1	1	100
9	Landscaping specialist	1	1	100
Social Safeguards				
10	Sr. Social Safeguard Specialist	1	1	100
11	Gender Equality and Community Management Specialist	1	1	100
12	Livelihoods and Skill Development Specialist	1	1	100
Total		12	12	100

Deployment of PMC E & S staff

A total of 6 PMCs with 10 functional units are managing and providing technical support to 7 contractor firms executing 31 individual works/projects.

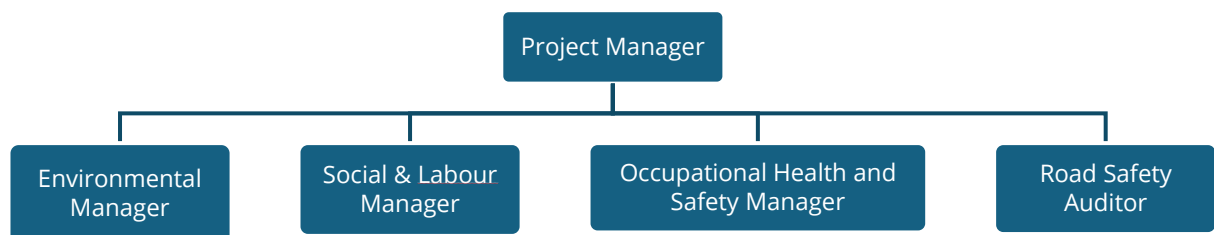
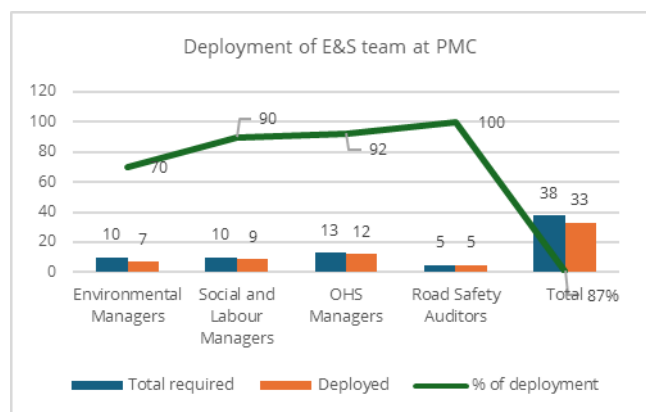
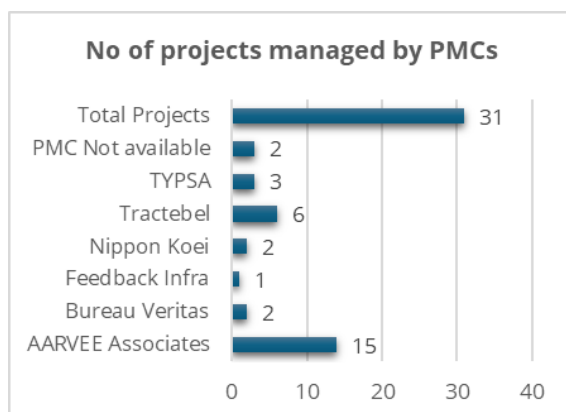


Figure 2-4: PMC E&S Team Structure



Deployment of Contractor E & S staff

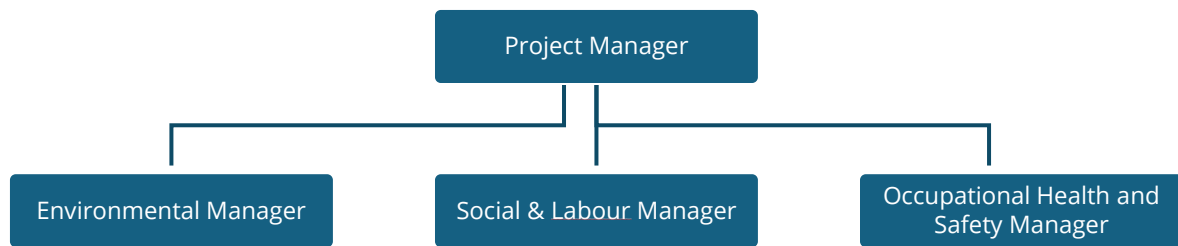
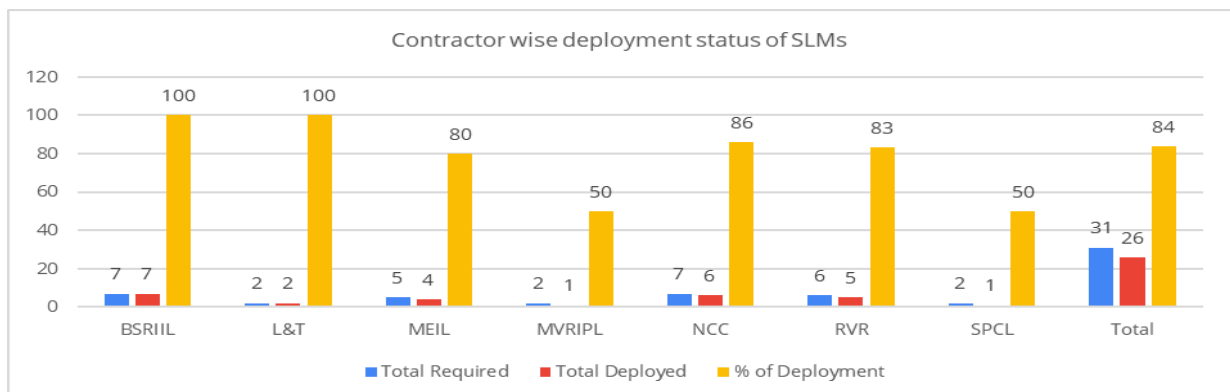


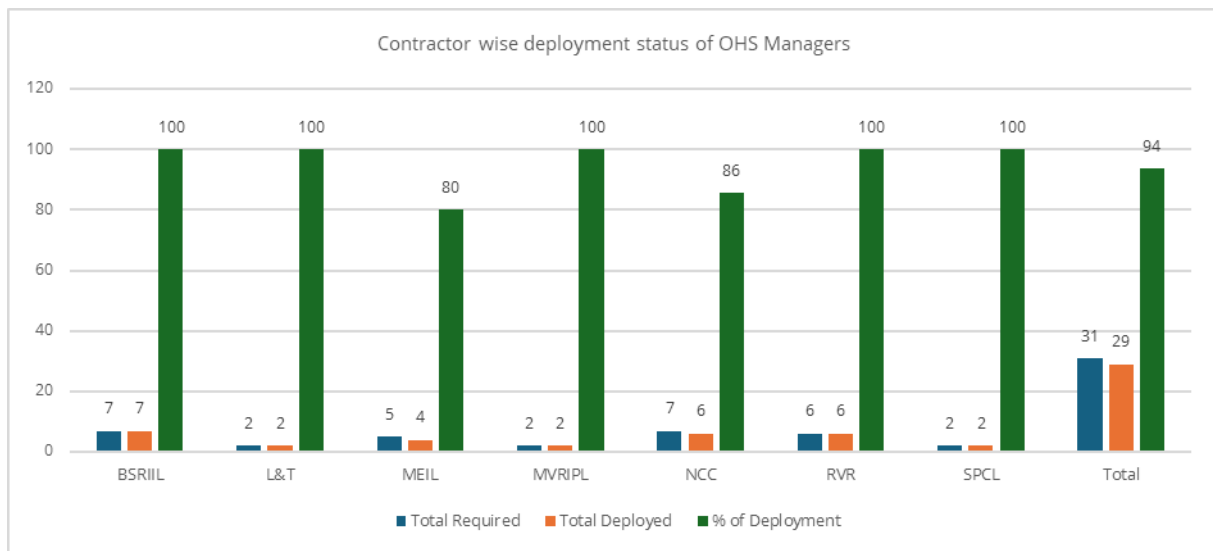
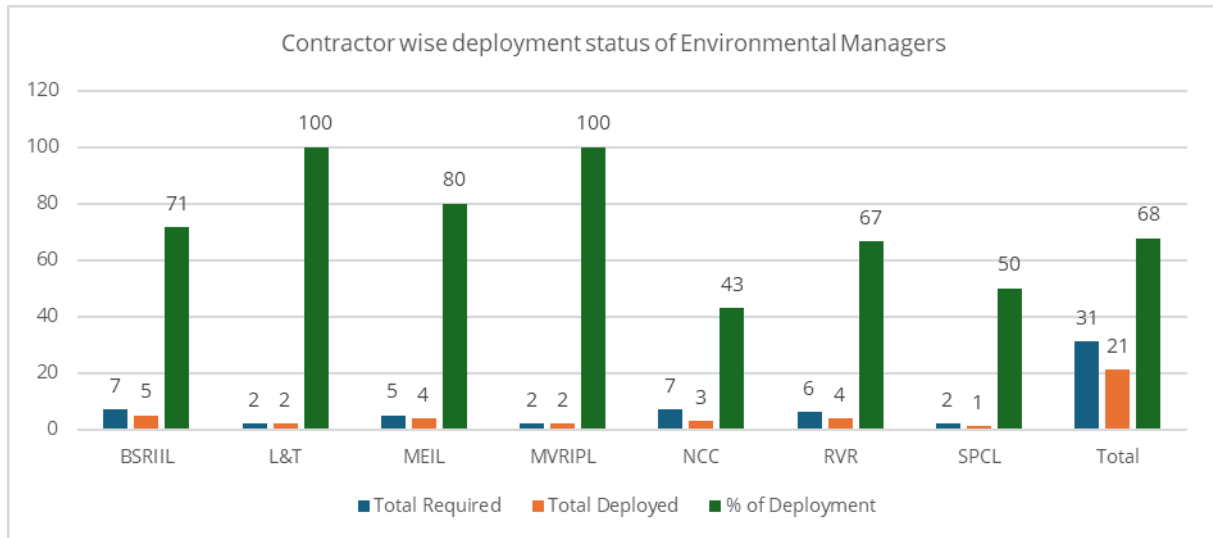
Figure 2-5: Contractor E&S Team Structure

Table 2-2: Deployment of Key Personnel at Contractor’s Level

S. No	Position	To be Deployed	Deployed	% of deployment
1.	Environmental Engineer	31	21	68
2.	Social and Labour Manager	31	26	84
3.	OHS Manager	31	29	94
	Total	93	76	82

S. No	Contractor	Environment Managers			OHS Managers			Social & Labour Managers			Reason for delay
		Total Required	Total Deployed	% of Deployment	Total Required	Total Deployed	% of Deployment	Total Required	Total Deployed	% of Deployment	
1	BSRIIL	7	5	71	7	7	100	7	7	100	Constraints expressed by contracting agencies in mobilizing adequately qualified and experienced manpower for Amaravati
2	L&T	2	2	100	2	2	100	2	2	100	
3	MEIL	5	4	80	5	4	80	5	4	80	
4	MVRIP L	2	2	100	2	2	100	2	1	50	
5	NCC	7	3	43	7	6	86	7	6	86	
6	RVR	6	4	67	6	6	100	6	5	83	
7	SPCL	2	1	50	2	2	100	2	1	50	
	Total	31	21	68	31	29	94	31	26	84	





2.1.2 ESMU Activities and Trainings

Activities

The Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) of APCRDA ensures compliance with environmental and social safeguards, including NGT orders, during Amaravati’s development. It oversees impact assessments, ESMP preparation and implementation, mitigation measures, statutory clearances, monitoring, and reporting to stakeholders such as the WB and ADB, while also providing technical support, stakeholder coordination, grievance redressal, capacity building, and documentation of safeguard activities.

Table 2-3: Events undertaken between July to December 2025

Event	Details	Date	Types of Participants
Stakeholder Engagement	Stakeholder engagement on E&S issues in all villages of Capital City	15.07.2025 to 17.07.2025	Village heads, school headmasters or teachers, Parent committee

Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report July to December 2025

Event	Details	Date	Types of Participants
			heads and parents, cattle owners, and teenagers. Total participants: 376, Male participants: 222 Female participants: 154
Training	POSH Act, GBV/SEA/SH	12.08.2025	Members of ICC constituted at contractor level, SLMs of PMC and Contractors. Total Participants: 36 Male participants: 29 Female participants: 7
Training	Incidents reporting – SEA/SH and GBV by WB&ADB	12.09.2025	ESMU APCRDA, PgMC, PMC and Contractors
Training	Training on ESIRT (Environmental and Social Incident Reporting Toolkit) by WB&ADB	12.09.2025	ESMU APCRDA, PgMC, PMC and Contractors
Capacity building workshop ¹	Workshop and Capacity Building Program on key Environmental & Social (E&S) concepts & documents related to APCRDA.	16.10.2025 & 17.10.2025	Members of ESMU – APCRDA, ADCL & PgMC. Total Participants: 26 Male participants: 20 Female participants: 6
Training	Work at Height safety, fall-from-height rescue operations, and scaffolding safety. The program was conducted in collaboration with M/s. Karam Safety	02.12.2025	Workers of contracting company M/s. SPCL. Total Participants: 13 Male participants: 13 Female participants: 0
Capacity building cum training	ToT on SEA/SH/GBV & SOP (Gender) by WB &ADB	04.12.2025 to 06.12.2025	E&S- Social & Labour Managers- team members of PMC and Contractors.
Training	Road Safety and Defensive driving	05.12.2025	E&S team members of PMCs and Contractors.
Stakeholder Engagement	Interaction of WB&ADB representatives with Villagers of Rayapudi	09.12.2025	CA unit members and Villagers of Rayapudi Total Participants: 37 Male participants: 25 Female participants: 12
Training Program	Training program on CESMP implementation – Social safeguards and Gender	20.12.2025	Social and Labour Managers of PMCs and Contractors. Total Participants: 32 Male participants: 30 Female participants: 2
Stakeholder Engagement	Stakeholder engagement on E&S issues in all villages of Capital City	27.12.2025, 29.12.2025 & 30.12.2025	Village heads, school headmasters or teachers, Parent committee heads and parents, cattle owners, and teenagers. Total Participants: 685

¹ Schedule_Orientation on 16 and 17 October 2025.pdf

Event	Details	Date	Types of Participants
			Male participants: 582 Female participants: 103
Review Meeting	On functioning of Grievance Redressal committees at labour camps	31.12.2025	Members of Employees & Employers (GRC)

Stakeholder Engagement Program (July 15 to 17th)

As part of the Capital City Environment Management Plan (EMP), APCRDA conducted quarterly stakeholder consultations across villages in the Amaravati Capital Region to strengthen community engagement and ensure effective implementation of Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs). The consultations were organized in collaboration with PgMC, PMCs, Contractors, and CA/SDC offices during 15–17 July 2025, following formal directions issued by the Additional Commissioner.

The program covered multiple villages across Nowluru, Kuragallu, Nidamaru, Malkapuram, Thulluru, Venkatapalem, Mandadam, Velagapudi, Penumaka, Undavalli and adjoining areas. A total of 376 participants attended the consultations, including SHG members, farmers, youth, Anganwadi workers, teachers, health workers, local officials, and elected representatives, with 59% male and 41% female participation.

The consultations aimed to raise awareness on environmental and social safeguards, health and safety measures, grievance redressal mechanisms, and mitigation measures during construction activities. Communities actively shared concerns related to local employment opportunities, dust pollution, heavy vehicle movement, road safety, illegal soil and sand mining, theft and social issues linked to migrant labour, delays in LPS implementation, damage to infrastructure and utilities, and inadequate communication from Contractors. Stakeholders also emphasized the need for better safety measures, transparency in project information, and prioritization of local resources and labour.

Key lessons and way forward include strengthening traffic and safety management, enhancing dust control measures, improving communication and transparency, addressing LPS and land-related issues, promoting local employment, ensuring timely repair of infrastructure, strengthening grievance redressal systems, and conducting more frequent stakeholder consultations.

The consultations reinforced the importance of participatory engagement in improving environmental and social safeguard compliance and fostering trust between project authorities and local communities.



APCRDA Rural Engagement Sessions
on Environmental & Social Safeguards to be followed during Amaravati constructions

Meeting Schedule

- July 15:** Krishnayapalem, Nowluru, Kuragallu, Nidamarra
- July 16:** Inavolu, Dondapadu, Pitchukulapalem, lingayapalem, Uddandarayunipalem, Malkapuram, Nelapadu, Sakhamuru, Venkatapalem, Abbarajupalem, Borrapalem, Rayapudi, Kondamarajupalem
- July 17:** Velagapudi, Mandadam, Penumaka, Undavalli, Thulluru, Ananthavaram, Nekkalu

Attend the meetings at the designated LPS unit offices and share your valuable feedback. Join Us to Build Amaravati Together!

[P](#) [r](#) [a](#) [j](#) [a](#) [R](#) [a](#) [j](#) [a](#) [d](#) [h](#) [a](#) [n](#) [i](#)



Figure 2-6: Stakeholder Engagement Program in Various Villages

Half day training on POSH Act, Gender based violence SEA/SH

A half-day training program on the POSH Act and GBV/SEA/SH was organized by ESMU and PgMC on 12 August 2025 at the CRDA Skill Hub, Thulluru. The session was facilitated by Ms. Vijaya Lekshmi, legal councilor of One Stop Center Guntur District. The training was attended by Internal Committee (IC) members of all APCRDA and ADCL Contractors, along with Social and Labour Managers from PMCs and contracting agencies.

The program focused on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, with emphasis on its objectives, scope, and applicability. Key sessions included defining workplace sexual harassment, identification of aggrieved women, and detailed explanations of various forms of harassment, including *quid pro quo* and hostile work environment. Preventive measures such as zero-tolerance policies, promotion of a respectful workplace culture, and professional conduct were highlighted. The training also covered the complaint redressal mechanism, roles and responsibilities of the Internal Committee, complaint handling procedures, statutory timelines, confidentiality requirements, and implications of false or malicious complaints.



Figure 2-7: Half day training conducted by Ms. Vijaya Lekshmi

Review cum Training program on Incident reporting & Gender



Figure 2-8: Presentation given by PMCs during the training

During the September Implementation Support Mission, the World Bank and ADB teams conducted a capacity-building training program on ESIRT reporting for APCRDA and ESMU team members. The training covered various aspects of construction related risks, hazards and control measures and emergency reporting protocols to the World Bank.

Stakeholder engagement Interaction of the WB and ADB representatives with Villagers of Rayapudi

As part of the World Bank and ADB Technical Mission visit held from 8–11 December, a stakeholder interaction meeting was jointly organized by the Lands Department, APCRDA, CA Offices, and the GRM Wing to understand farmers' concerns related to the demarcation and registration of returnable plots under the Capital City Land Pooling Scheme (LPS). The meeting, attended by representatives from the World Bank, ADB, APCRDA officials, CA Office staff, PgMC social team, and NGO representatives.

Key issues raised by farmers, including the need for comprehensive village development with quality infrastructure and basic services; fulfilment of assurances given in 2014 regarding educational fee concessions for children of land-contributing farmers; resolution of pending Gramakandam exemption and Jareebu land categorization issues through constituted committees; issuance of identity cards to LPS farmers; extension of annuity and pension schemes as lifetime support; challenges in accessing personal bank loans; and enrolment of eligible new beneficiaries under the pension scheme, with authorities clarifying the procedures and follow-up actions for each concern.



Figure 2-9: the WB and ADB officials interacting with Villagers

Workshop and Capacity Building Program on key Environmental & Social (E&S) concepts & documents

An orientation program was conducted for ESMU personnel, on 16th & 17th October 2025 with the objective of strengthening understanding and effective

implementation of Environmental and Social (E&S) safeguard requirements under APCRDA-supported program.

The sessions comprehensively addressed key program documents such as the Program Appraisal Document (PAD), Program Implementation Document (PID), Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLI), and Disbursement Linked Results (DLR). Detailed technical orientation was also provided on environmental clearance processes, EIA & EMP, Environmental and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA), Program Safeguard Systems Assessment (PSSA), Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs).

On the social safeguards side, participants received extensive inputs on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), land-related aspects, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risk management, occupational health and safety requirements at both site and camp levels, and labour regulations and compliance aspects. Interactive sessions and quizzes facilitated better understanding and practical clarity on each subject.

Overall, the program ensured that participants gained a thorough and practical understanding of the listed topics, enabling them to effectively discharge their roles in E&S compliance and monitoring.



Figure 2-10: ESMU training on Key APCRDA Documents and E&S

Training Program on CESMP implementation – Social safeguards and Gender Inclusion

A one-day training program was conducted on 22.12.2025 for Contractor Social & Labour Managers (SLMs) to strengthen their capacity in effective implementation of the Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP). The program focused on practical, field-oriented application of social safeguards, labour compliance, and operational responsibilities essential for responsible project execution.

The training adopted a blended methodology combining technical presentations, group exercises, participatory discussions, and digital assessments. Participants were divided into thematic groups to encourage peer learning and hands-on engagement. A pre-training assessment helped establish baseline understanding, followed by structured group exercises where participants developed flowcharts and step-by-step procedures on key CESMP components such as stakeholder engagement, labour law compliance, labour influx management, GBV/SEA-SH prevention, grievance redressal, and the roles and responsibilities of SLMs.

Technical sessions provided in-depth orientation on statutory labour requirements, the WB and ADB standards for labour camps, grievance redress mechanisms, GBV/SEA-SH action planning, and daily monitoring and documentation practices. Special emphasis was placed on practical compliance tools, risk mitigation measures, and audit-ready record keeping.

Participant feedback indicated high relevance and practicality of the sessions, particularly on labour camp management and safeguard implementation.

The training effectively enhanced the practical knowledge and operational readiness of SLMs. The participatory and practice-driven approach enabled participants to translate CESMP requirements into actionable field-level procedures, supporting improved social and labour compliance across project sites.



Figure 2-11: SLMs participating in discussions of the training

Stakeholder Engagement program – from 27th to 30th December 2025

As mandated under the Capital City Environmental Management Plan (EMP), stakeholder engagement activities were conducted across multiple villages between 27 and 30 December 2025. The engagements aimed to ensure effective communication, meaningful participation, and incorporation of feedback from project-affected communities; facilitate the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures; inform local stakeholders about ongoing and proposed project activities; raise awareness on community health and safety, including the

prevention of communicable diseases; and receive feedback, concerns, and suggestions from affected persons and other stakeholders.

The Contractor is responsible for implementing the CESMP and ensuring community health and safety during the construction phase. The Project Management Consultants (PMCs) provide technical guidance to Contractors and monitor effective implementation and compliance with CESMP provisions.

Stakeholder meetings focused on anticipated environmental and social impacts of the project and corresponding mitigation measures, community health and safety during construction, labour management and workers' welfare, traffic management and road safety arrangements, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation measures, and the Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM). An overview of expected project impacts and detailed explanations of environmental and social safeguard measures were shared with participants.

Participation

A total of 754 participants attended these meetings, comprising 564 community members and 190 representatives from officials, agencies, and other stakeholders. The wide participation reflects strong community interest and engagement in the project and its safeguard measures.

Overall, the stakeholder engagement process facilitated transparent information sharing, enhanced community awareness, and supported inclusive consultation in line with EMP and CESMP requirements.





Figure 2-12: Stakeholder Engagement Program

Review Meeting on GRM System at Labour Camps

A quarterly review meeting of the Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs) was conducted on 31 December 2025 at the APCRDA Project Office, Rayapudi, under the chairpersonship of the Deputy Collector & Nodal Officer (GRM), APCRDA. The meeting was attended by members of all the Grievance Redressal Committees of Labour camps & Contractors.

Purpose

The primary objective of the meeting was to review the functioning of GRCs established at labour camps in compliance with Section 9C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, strengthen grievance handling mechanisms, and ensure timely, fair, and transparent resolution of individual worker grievances.

Key Discussions

The session focused on:

- Roles and responsibilities of GRC members and Grievance Redressal Officers;
- Types of grievances handled by GRCs (wages, working conditions, hours, leave, and holidays);
- Prescribed timelines for grievance inquiry (within 7 days) and disposal (within 45 days);
- Importance of record maintenance, confidentiality, and adherence to principles of natural justice;
- Awareness creation among workers regarding GRC availability and procedures; and
- A standard grievance handling flow process was explained, including provisions for appeal under Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act if workers are dissatisfied with GRC decisions.

Key Observations and the Way Forward

During record verification, it was observed that no grievances had been reported, indicating a need for improved awareness among workers. GRC members were instructed to ensure:

- Continuous Display GRC details prominently at labour camps and worksites;
- Conduct periodic awareness programs for workers; and
- Hold regular meetings and address complaints within stipulated timelines.

The meeting concluded with directions to strengthen employer–employee communication and ensure effective functioning of GRCs to promote industrial harmony and compliance with labour and social safeguard requirements under APCRDA projects.



Figure 2-13: Training of GRC members

2.1.3 ICT Tool Functioning

Functioning of the E & S ICT tool

Four ICT tools have been rolled out and are currently in use at the APCRDA: (1) DLI/DLR Monitoring Tool, (2) ZOHO Projects, (3) ZOHO Deployment, and (4) ZOHO Analytics.

CESMP implementation monitoring

The ICT tool for Environmental and Social monitoring (E&S) is currently in the finalisation stage. The fully functional E&S monitoring tool may be rolled out by March 2026. The PgMC, in consultation with the PMCs and the ESMU, has finalized the required input formats and shared them with the Authority for integration into the ICT platform. The first round of review of the formats incorporated in the platform has been completed, and additional requirements have been communicated to the Authority for further refinement

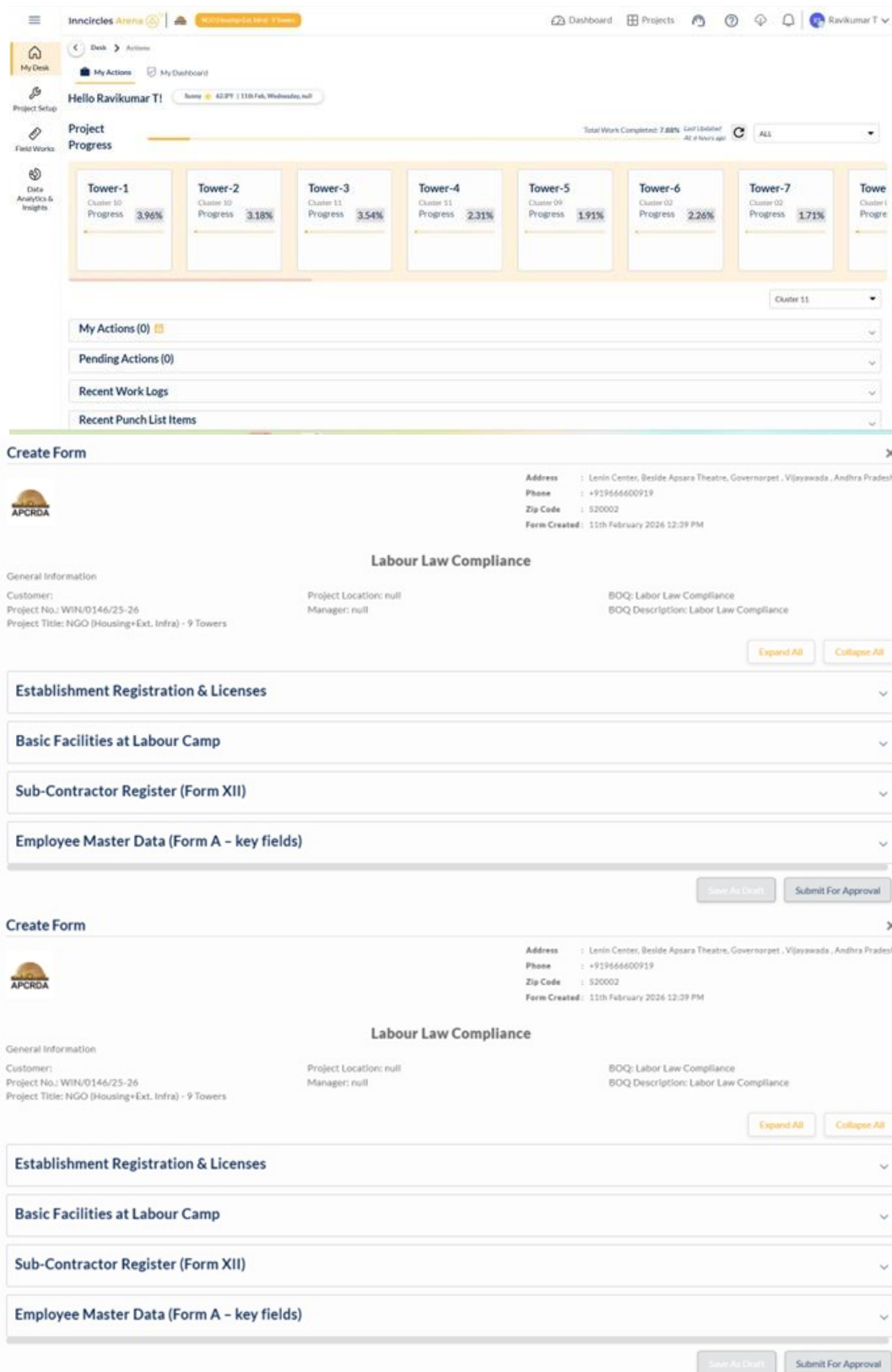


Figure 2-14: ICT Dashboard

3. LAND AND RESETTLEMENT

3. Land and Resettlement

Land assembly for the development of Amaravati Capital City has been a core mandate of APCRDA, primarily implemented through the Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) supplemented by negotiated settlements and limited land acquisition, wherever required for critical infrastructure and connectivity. The approach emphasizes voluntary participation, transparency, and equitable sharing of development benefits with land-owning farmers.

During the initial phase of Amaravati development, APCRDA successfully pooled over 34,000 acres of land from 29 villages, with the participation of about 30,000 farmers. The pooled land formed the backbone for the capital city's master planning, enabling allocation of land for government complexes, trunk infrastructure, transport corridors, social infrastructure, and green spaces. Farmers were provided with returnable residential and commercial plots, annuity payments, and other statutory benefits as per notified LPS rules.

Following a period of slowdown, land assembly efforts were revived in 2024–25, with renewed focus on completing pending registrations of returnable plots and resolving legacy issues related to disputes, alignment corrections, and documentation. By December 2025, a substantial portion of returnable plot registrations had been completed, while the remaining cases were under various stages of administrative processing and legal resolution.

In addition to land pooling, APCRDA adopted negotiated settlement mechanisms for specific project components where pooling was not feasible, such as access roads, utility corridors, and time-bound infrastructure works. These settlements were carried out through mutual consent with landowners, ensuring fair compensation, avoidance of involuntary displacement, and minimization of social impacts, in line with applicable state policies and safeguard principles.

Overall, APCRDA's land assembly up to December 2025 has created a robust land bank for Amaravati's phased development, while reinforcing a participatory model that balances urban growth objectives with farmer welfare and long-term socio-economic sustainability.

3.1 Land Assembly Status

Under the Capital City Development Program, the total target extent for land assembly is 37,941.58 acres. Of this, 35,017.89 acres have been assembled through the Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) (about 92.3%), along with 117.94 acres secured through land acquisition under the LARR Act. A balance of 2,805.75 acres remains to be assembled. With more than 92% of the targeted land already secured, APCRDA

is continuing efforts to complete the remaining land assembly through appropriate mechanisms, including negotiated settlements and statutory acquisition, as required.

Table 3-1: Status of Land Assembly

Status on LPS & LARR			Extent in Acres		Extent in Acres	
S. No	Particulars	Up to December 2024	January 2025 to June 2025	July 2025 to December 2025	Total	
1	Geographical Extent as per RSR	53253.76	53253.76	53749.49	53749.49	
2	Govt. Lands / Village Sites / Extended Habitations	15336.74	15336.74	15807.91	15807.91	
3	Total Target Extent (1-2)	37917.02	37917.02	37941.58	37941.58	
4	Land Pooled under LPS	34519.98	440.08	57.83	35017.89	
5	LA Award Passed under the LARR Act	117.94	0.00	0.00	117.94	
Balance land to be pooled (3-4-5)					2805.75	
Status on NSP		Extent in Acres				
S. No	Total Extent	Procured up to December 2024	Procured from January to June 2025	July 2025 to December 2025	Balance to be procured	
1	121.448	11.145	0	0	110.303	

Table 3-2: Progress on the status of land assembly

Instrument	As of December 2024,		January to June 2025		July to December 2025	
	Extent in Acres	No. of Farmers/PAPs	Extent in Acres	No. of Farmers/PAPs	Extent in Acres	No. of Farmers/PAPs
LPS (9.14)	34519.98	25617	440.08	549	50.638	155
LARR	117.94	283	0	0	0	-
NSP	11.145	193	0	0	0	-

3.2 Land Assembly Status of Infra Works

Against a total land requirement of 12,670 acres, about 11,879 acres had been procured up to December 2024, representing over 93.7% of the requirement. The assembled land includes 10,782 acres through LPS, 11.1 acres through NSP, 33.8 acres through LARR, and 1,051.6 acres of Government land. No additional land procurement was recorded during January–June 2025, as reflected in unchanged cumulative totals.

As of June 2025, a balance of 626.3 acres remained to be assembled, comprising 516 acres under LPS and 110.3 acres under NSP. During the period July to December 2025, an additional 199.58 acres were assembled through LPS, primarily for LPS Infrastructure, Trunk Infrastructure, and Flood Mitigation works. Consequently, by

December 2025, the remaining balance stood at 537.055 acres, of which 426.75 acres pertain to LPS and 110.3 acres to NSP. Overall, the data indicate that land assembly for major works is largely complete, with residual requirements being addressed through focused land pooling and negotiated settlement mechanisms to enable timely completion of critical infrastructure components. The following two tables present a summary of land requirements and land procurement during the reporting period.

Table 3-3: A. Land assembly for infrastructure works under the Overall Program

Details of works	Total land requirements (in Acres)	Total land procured up to December 2024 (In Acres)					Progress during January to June, 2025 (In Acres)				
		LPS	NSP	LARR	Govt. Land	Total	LPS	NSP	LARR	Govt. Land	Total
AGC Works	315.388	298.44	0	0	16.06	314.51	298.44	0	0	16.06	314.5
LPS Infra	5867.75	5205.2	0.37	15.2	303.52	5524.2	5205.2	0.37	15.2	303.52	5524
Trunk Infra	4472.72	3635.3	10.8	13.3	492.88	4152.3	3635.3	10.8	13.3	492.89	4152
Flood Mitigation	2014.15	1643.3	0	5.27	239.08	1887.7	1643.3	0	5.27	239.09	1888
Total	12670	10782	11.1	33.8	1051.56	11879	10782	11.1	33.8	1051.6	11879

Table 3-4: B. Land assembly for infrastructure works under the Overall Program

Details of works	Total land requirements in Acres	Balance to be assembled in Acres up to June 2025			Progress during July to December 2025 (In Acres)			Balance to be assembled in Acres		
		LPS	NSP	Total	LPS	NSP	Total	LPS	NSP	Total
AGC Works	315.388	0.877	0	0.877	0.00	0	0.00	0.88	0	0.88
LPS Infra	5867.75	239.3	3.35	242.7	101.23	0	101.23	137.86	3.35	141.21
Trunk Infra	4472.72	177.7	104.5	282.2	59.32	0	59.32	118.38	104.5	222.88
Flood Mitigation	2014.15	98.13	2.493	100.6	39.03	0	39.03	59.1	2.493	61.593
Total	12670	516	110.3	626.3	199.58	0	199.58	316.22	110.3	426.563

3.3 Land Assembly Status of Infra Works under AIUDP

Against a total land requirement of 5,169.03 acres, a balance of 156.80 acres remained to be assembled as of June 2025, comprising 134.22 acres under LPS and 22.57 acres under NSP. During the reporting period (July–December 2025), an additional 50.64 acres were assembled entirely through the Land Pooling Scheme, with notable progress in Flood Mitigation works (39.03 acres), followed by LPS Infrastructure works (6.38 acres) and Trunk Infrastructure works (5.23 acres). No land was procured through NSP or LARR during this period.

As of December 2025, the remaining balance stands at 106.16 acres, of which 83.59 acres pertain to LPS and 22.57 acres to NSP. Overall, the data indicate that land

assembly for the WB and ADB funded components is nearing completion, with residual requirements being addressed through focused land pooling and negotiated settlement mechanisms to support timely implementation of the remaining works.

Table 3-5: Land assembly for infrastructure works under the AIUDP Program

S.No	Details of works	Total land requirements in Acres	Balance to be assembled as of June 2025 (in Acres)			Progress during July to December 2025 (in Acres)				Balance to be assembled in Acres		
			LPS	NSP	Total	LPS	NSP	LARR	Total	LPS	NSP	Total
1	AGC works	59.157	0.168	0	0.168	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.168	0.000	0.168
2	LPS infra works	1470.234	19.053	0.703	19.756	6.375	0.000	0.000	6.375	12.678	0.703	13.381
3	Trunk infra works	1625.493	16.87	19.01	35.88	5.233	0.000	0.000	5.233	11.637	19.010	30.647
4	Flood mitigation works	2014.15	98.133	2.86	100.993	39.030	0.000	0.000	39.030	59.103	2.860	61.963
Total		5169.03	134.224	22.573	156.797	50.638	0.000	0.000	50.638	83.586	22.573	106.159

3.4 Disbursement status under different instruments

Disbursement of compensation and assistance under the Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) comprises a comprehensive package of benefits, including returnable residential and commercial plots, annuity payments, agricultural loan waivers, interest-free loans, and cultivation assistance for crops such as lime, guava, amla, and jasmine.

Allotment of Returnable Plots

Under the Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) implemented by the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA), participating landowners are entitled to returnable residential and/or commercial plots in lieu of the land pooled for the development of Amaravati Capital City. The allotment process is designed to ensure fairness, transparency, and equity, in line with the notified LPS Rules.

Following finalisation of the capital city layouts and demarcation of returnable plot areas, eligible landowners are identified based on land type (dry or Jareebu) and extent surrendered. Plot allotment is carried out through a computerized lottery system, conducted village-wise and category-wise, to eliminate discretion and ensure impartial distribution. The lottery process is undertaken in the presence of officials and stakeholders, with proper documentation and public disclosure.

Upon allotment, allotment orders are issued to beneficiaries, followed by registration of returnable plots in their favor. The process is supported by grievance

redress mechanisms to address objections or discrepancies related to eligibility, plot location, or documentation.

As against a total of 69,987 returnable plots, 62,062 plots have been registered as of the reporting period, while 7,925 plots remained for registration. This represents an overall completion of 88.68% in the registration of returnable plots under the Land Pooling Scheme.

Table 3-6: Summary of returnable plots registration

Total returnable plots	Total returnable plots Registered	Returnable Plots to be Registered	% of Completion
69987	62062	7925	88.68%

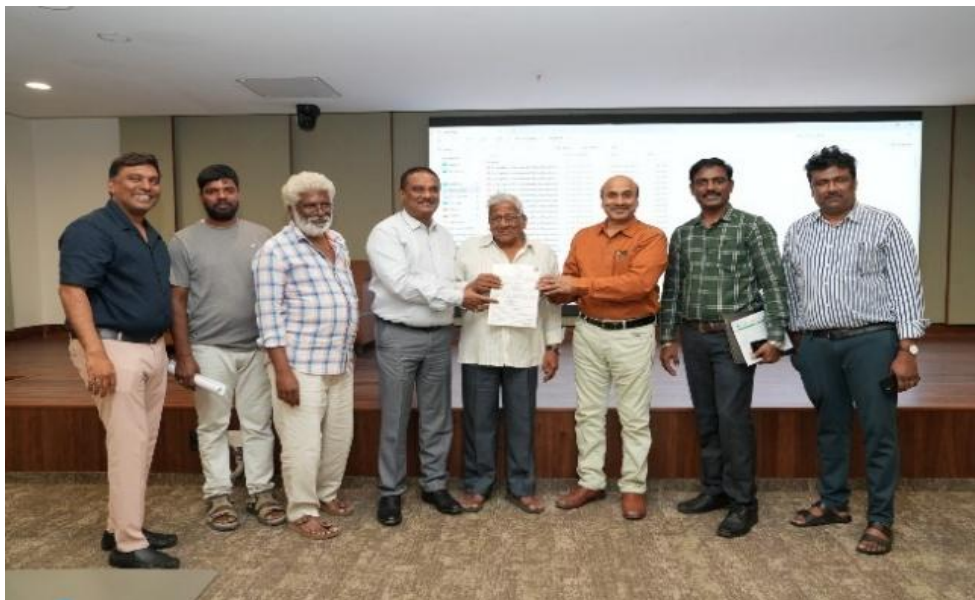


Figure 3-1: Returnable plot allotment

Reasons for pending registrations

A total of 1,914 farmers, covering 7,273 returnable plots, are currently affected by various procedural, legal, and personal constraints.

The major causes of pending registrations include dispute cases involving 450 farmers and 1,891 plots, followed by plots located in land acquisition pending areas (254 farmers; 1,170 plots) and cases where plot owners have not responded or sought additional time (282 farmers; 1,039 plots). Death cases where FMC has not been submitted account for 305 farmers and 635 plots, while NRIs or landowners residing out of station account for 199 farmers and 428 plots.

Registrations are also pending due to court litigations (70 farmers; 312 plots), Category-4 (POT) cases (81 farmers; 215 plots), and Inam/Endowment-related disputes (32 farmers; 69 plots). In addition, 241 farmers covering 1,514 plots remain under the general category of balance registrations to be completed.

Table 3-7: Reasons for pending registrations

S.No	Particulars	No of Unique farmers	No of Plots
1	Covered by Court Litigations	70	312
2	Plots in Land Acquisition pending area	254	1170
3	Dispute cases	450	1891
4	Category -4(POT) Cases	81	215
5	Inam/ Endowment Disputes	32	69
6	Death/FMC not submitted cases	305	635
7	NRI/Out of Station	199	428
8	Plot owners not responding/ Asking more time	282	1039
9	Balance to be registered	241	1514
Total		1914	7273

Annuity Payments

Annuity payments under the Land Pooling Scheme amount to ₹1,800.82 crore for the period from 2015 up to June 2025. During the reporting period (July–December 2025), an additional ₹239.64 crore was disbursed. Accordingly, the cumulative annuity paid from 2015 to 2025 – 2026 (Partial) stands at ₹2040.46 crore.

Table 3-8: Annuity payments

S. No	Financial Year	Annuity Paid		Status	Annuity Pending	
		Landowners	Amount (Rs Crores)		Landowners	Amount (Rs Crores)
(2014 - 2019)						
1	2015-16	28631	149.44	Paid	--	--
2	2016-17	26420	145.74	Paid	--	--
3	2017-18	25560	156.93	Paid	--	--

4	2018-19	24879	165.58	Paid	--	--
Total:-			617.69			
(2019 - 2024)						
5	2019-20	24336	170.42	Paid	--	--
6	2020-21	23694	176.71	Paid	--	--
7	2021-22	23105	185.35	Paid	--	--
8	2022-23	26043	192.84	Paid	--	--
9	2023-24	2139	16.64	Paid	--	--
Total:-			741.96			
(2024 - 2025)						
9	2023-'24	22461	179.82	Paid	90	0.51
10	2024-'25	27267	263.97	Paid	229	0.52
11	2025-'26	25925	237.02	So far Paid	484	3.15
Total: -			680.81		803	4.18
Grand Total: -			2040.46			4.18

During the reporting period, no compensation was disbursed under land acquisition as per the LARR Act, and no payments were made under the Negotiated Settlement Policy (NSP).

3.5 Pending Land Assembly and Proposed Actions

The table summarises the status of land requirement and procurement for infrastructure works under the Capital City Development Program, comparing the position as of June 2025 with the updated status as of December 2025.

The total land requirement for infrastructure works remains unchanged at 12,670.011 acres, of which 1,051.563 acres comprise Government land. As of June 2025, a total of 12,043.67 acres had been procured through a combination of Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), Negotiated Settlement Policy (NSP), LARR Act, and Government land.

During the period July to December 2025, additional land was procured primarily through the Land Pooling Scheme, increasing the extent already pooled under LPS from 10,947.203 acres to 11,146.79 acres. There was no change in land procured under NSP (11.14 acres) and LARR (33.76 acres) during this period.

Consequently, the total land procured increased to 12,243.25 acres by December 2025, and the balance land to be assembled reduced from 626.335 acres to 426.758 acres. Of the remaining balance, 316.449 acres pertain to LPS, while 110.303 acres are proposed to be addressed through NSP.

Table 3-9: Pending Land Assembly for Infra Works under the Overall Program

Total land requirement for infrastructure works			
S No	Particulars	Land area in Acres as on June 2025	Status as on December 2025
1	Total land requirement for Infra works	12670.011	12670.011
2	Govt. Land	1051.563	1051.563
3	Already pooled under LPS	10947.203	11146.79
4	Procured under NSP	11.145	11.14
5	Procured under LARR	33.76	33.76
6	Total land procured	12043.6708	12,243.25
7	Balance to be assembled	626.335	426.758
7a	LPS	516.032	316.449
7b	NSP	110.303	110.303

Table 3-10: Pending Land Assembly for Infra Works under AIUDP Program (extent in acres)

S. No	Particulars	At the time of AIUDP Approval (December 2024)	Progress during Jan-June, 2025	Total	Progress during the reporting period (July - Dec, 2025)	Total
1	Total land requirement for Infra works	5169.034	5169.034	5169.034	5169.034	5169.034
2	Govt lands	492.199	492.199	492.199	492.199	492.199
3	Total Target Extent (1-2)	4676.835	4676.835	4676.835	4676.835	4676.835
4	Land Pooled under LPS	4457.239	32.446	4489.685	50.64	4540.323
5	LA Award Passed under the LARR Act	22.43	0.00	22.43	0.00	22.43
6	NSP	7.923	0.00	7.923	0.00	7.928
	Balance land to be assembled (3-4-5-6)			156.8	-	106.154

Notification for acquisition of land under the RFCTLARR Act has been published for acquiring a total extent of 12.5758 acres of land from Undavalli, Penumaka, Mandadam, Rayapudi-1, and Rayapudi-2 villages. Land acquisition is also under process for E-3 Phase-I from Km 4+228 to Km 4+371.

Legal Cases

During the period from July to December 2025, a total of 142 new cases were filed before the court. The same reporting period, 93 cases were disposed of, resulting a balance of 692 cases pending as of December 2015.

3.6 RAP Implementation Status

The Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for all major infrastructure components, viz., Housing and Buildings, Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) Infrastructure, Trunk Infrastructure, and Flood Mitigation Works, have been prepared as per applicable safeguard policies and were publicly disclosed on the APCRDA website in March 2025.

RAPs collectively address the additional land requirement of 175.1 acres, impacting a total of 875 Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Implementation activities are currently underway across all four infrastructure development components, in full alignment with the mitigation and entitlements outlined in the respective RAPs.

For landless households, a separate and comprehensive RAP has been prepared and disclosed in CRDA web site. The status of RAP implementation is as follows:

Table 3-11: Key indicators for monitoring of RAP implementation & Status

S.No	Indicators	Status
1	No. of LPS farmers for whom registration of returnable plots is completed	62096
2	No. of LPS layouts where infrastructure development is completed	Nil
3	No. of families receiving pension	17601
4	No. of families receiving annuity	28304
5	Total assigned land holders receiving annuity/pension	1877
6	No. of farmers paid compensation under LARR	Nil
7	No. of families received NSP packages	Nil
8	No. of families moved to new houses (during the reporting period)	Nil
9	No. of people received skill training	6130
10	No of people who received skill training are employed	700
11	No. of livelihood plans prepared for PDFs	793

Table 3-12: RAP implementation status- landless families

S No	Indicators	Status
1	Pension payment to Landless Families- Total number of families- 17601 (July to December 2025)	53.472 Cr
2	TIDCO Housing - New allotment July to December 2025	Nil
3	Free Health Scheme- Total new health cards issued	Nil
4	Skill Development-(No. of landless family members participated)	segregated data not available
5	Social Security Pension- No of families receives both the social security pension and landless family pension	6027

Compliance is being ensured through continuous monitoring and structured stakeholder consultations, ensuring adherence to the environmental and social safeguard frameworks of both the WB and ADB.

3.7 Social audits by TISS

The Amaravati Integrated Urban Development Program (AIUDP) aims to improve the quality of life and livelihoods of landowners, landless households, and other Project-Affected People (PAPs) within the Capital City area. To ensure transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in program implementation, the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA) has instituted periodic social audits² of the land assembly process and livelihood impacts at different stages of the program. These audits are intended to address concerns raised by PAPs and to inform necessary improvements in program design and execution.

For this purpose, APCRDA engaged the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Hyderabad, to undertake a series of three social audits over the program period, using the same or comparable sample households to enable longitudinal assessment and evidence-based refinement of project interventions. The first social audit covered PAPs affected under the Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), Land Acquisition (LA), Negotiated Settlement Policy (NSP), and other affected categories, with objectives including assessment of overall program impacts, identification of implementation gaps, evaluation of livelihood restoration and mitigation measures, analysis of social and economic outcomes, and verification of compliance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

The audit reviewed key aspects such as the voluntariness of land pooling, allotment and registration of returnable plots, disbursement of annuities and other entitlements, labour and gender inclusion, and the functioning of grievance redress mechanisms. The findings indicated that land assembly in Amaravati has been largely participatory and transparent, with the majority of eligible beneficiaries having received their due entitlements. However, the audit also highlighted gaps related to pending plot registrations, documentation issues, grievance resolution timelines, and stakeholder communication.

Based on the recommendations of TISS, APCRDA prepared a detailed Action Plan³, which is currently under implementation and monitoring, with periodic reporting to ensure strengthened social safeguard compliance and continuous improvement in program outcomes.

3.8 Citizen Advisory Committee

During the reporting period, two CAC meetings were conducted, in July and October and significant progress was achieved on issues raised in the CAC meeting held on

² [01~Executive Summary-Social Audit.pdf](#)

³ [01~Action Plan for Social Audit Recommendations.pdf](#)

04.07.2025. Out of 29 issues, a majority have been fully resolved, including dissemination of land allotment details, resolution of Gramakantam and assigned land issues, initiation of plot registrations, restoration of sanitation workers' pensions through issuance of G.O. No. 121, resolution of annuity payment issues, and measures to prevent illegal black soil theft.

However, a few critical issues remain pending, notably removal of electricity towers from allotted plots, flood-related concerns associated with Palavagu, water supply and sanitation issues in TIDCO colonies, assured relocation of temples, provision of alternate Gramakantam sites, non-receipt of surcharge revenue by Capital Panchayats, and inadequate medical staff strength in areas witnessing an influx of migrant workers. These pending issues are under active examination by the concerned departments and require focused follow-up for early resolution.

The detailed Action Taken Report (ATR) of the July CAC meeting is attached, while the ATR of the October meeting is currently under process.

Table 3-13: Status of Action Taken Report on Citizens Advisory Committee Meeting held on 04.07.2025

S. No.	Name of Member	Issue Raised	Officer Concerned	Action Taken	Status
1	Dr. D. Narayana, Chairman	Details of land allotments made so far in the Capital City should be informed to members within 15 days from the 2nd CAC meeting	Director, Economic Development	Information has been provided to all members	Closed
2	Sri Bezawada Ramesh Babu	Removal of electricity towers from allotted plots	CE, ADCL	Work is in progress and will be completed within the year	December 2026
3	Sri Bellankonda Narasimha Rao	Issues related to Sara Vagu causing floods to be examined	CE, ADCL	Pipe arranged and addressed the issue.	Closed
4	Sri Shaik Saheb Jan	Resolve rainwater stagnation caused due to pipelines laid across Palavagu	CE, ADCL	Pipelines near E2-N-12 junction were removed and the issue resolved. The member was contacted and confirmed resolution	Closed
5	Smt. Archana, NID	Though patch work was done on roads leading	CE, ADCL	Works are scheduled to be	April 2026

S. No.	Name of Member	Issue Raised	Officer Concerned	Action Taken	Status
		to NID, a permanent solution is required		completed by April 2026	
6	Sri Bezawada Ramesh Babu	Peg marking with stones to demarcate plot boundaries	CE, ADCL	Boundary concrete stone casting is in progress. 5,762 stones completed so far. Remaining works to be completed by 31-03-2026	31-03-2026
7	Sri Bezawada Ramesh Babu	DPR promised for development of basic infrastructure in villages should be prepared and implemented	CE, Social Development	DPRs prepared for Capital City villages and funds of ₹904 crore allocated	Closed
8	Sri Pothuraju Srinivasa Rao	Water supply and sanitation issues in TIDCO colonies	CE, Social Development	—	Issue being addressed through concerned govt. departments
9	Sri Bezawada Ramesh Babu	Resolve pending Gramakantam issues (certificates, peg marking, zonal clarification) to enable building permissions	Director, Lands, APCRDA	Committee has been constituted to resolve the issues	Closed
10	Sri Bezawada Ramesh Babu	Benefits on Category-IV assigned lands were stopped earlier citing POTA Act; issue to be resolved	Director, Lands, APCRDA	Process initiated to resolve the issue	Closed
11	Sri Bezawada Ramesh Babu	Registration of Category-V assigned lands is not happening at Rayapudi and it should be resolved	Director, Lands, APCRDA	Registration started. Clarification sought from District Collector for Category-VI	Closed
12	Sri Bellankonda Narasimha Rao	14 acres of "Jaribu lands" in Abburuja Palem and Borupalem villages later classified as dry lands; resolve issue	Director, Lands, APCRDA	State-level committee formation in process	In progress
13	Sri Bellankonda Narasimha Rao	Despite resolution in 2015, false claims are being filed based on RSR; inquiry required	Director, Lands, APCRDA	SDC instructed to obtain prior approval before accepting any claims	Closed

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S. No.	Name of Member	Issue Raised	Officer Concerned	Action Taken	Status
14	Sri Bellankonda Narasimha Rao	Publicize Gramakantam claims and concessions; issue certificates and demarcate boundaries	Director, Lands, APCRDA	Committee constituted; related works in progress	Closed
15	Sri Bellankonda Narasimha Rao	Plot allotments to land acquisition beneficiaries are pending	Director, Lands, APCRDA	Land acquisition process is ongoing	Closed
16	Sri Damineni Srinivasa Rao	Assured relocation of temple at Pothurajumetta with 15 cents of land not implemented; similar issue at Lingayapalem	Director, Lands, APCRDA	Under examination with Planning Wing	September 2026
17	Sri Kanteti Brahmaiah	Awareness needed for members of Lanka Cooperative Society at Dondapadu colony due to fraud by middlemen	Director, Lands, APCRDA	Matter already publicized through Dondapadu Deputy Collector	Closed
18	Sri Kanteti Brahmaiah	Heirs of assigned land holders facing issues in withdrawing deposited arrears from banks	Director, Lands, APCRDA	Issue resolved; member contacted and confirmed resolution	Closed
19	Sri Thota Rama Rao	Allocation of community site for common functions at Kuragallu	Director, Lands, APCRDA	No existing policy for community site allocation at present	Closed
20	Smt. G. Anita	Resolve Gramakantam issue at Udandarayunipalem village	Director, Lands, APCRDA	Steps being taken to constitute a committee	Closed
21	Smt. G. Anita	Annual annuity not credited after changing bank accounts	Director, Lands, APCRDA	Issue resolved; member confirmed resolution	Closed
22	Smt. Maineni Girija	11-acre village tank affected due to road works; community site allocation to be examined	Director, Lands, APCRDA	No existing policy for community site allocation	Closed
23	Sri Shaik Saheb Jan	APCRDA assured alternate sites in Gramakantam for houses spread in agricultural lands, but allotment pending	Director, Lands, APCRDA	Committee constituted; case under examination	The process for identifying vacant land has been initiated and will be completed in parallel with the land

S. No.	Name of Member	Issue Raised	Officer Concerned	Action Taken	Status
					assembly progress under NSP.
24	Smt. Archana, NID	Out of 50 acres allotted to NAD, 4.60 acres under litigation; resolve urgently as inauguration is near	Director, Lands, APCRDA	Land acquisition process ongoing	Closed
25	Sri Avula Ravikiran	Grant statutory status to Amaravati	Director, Strategy	Matter to be decided at Government level	Closed
26	Sri Bezawada Ramesh Babu	Capital Panchayats not receiving surcharge revenue from Registration Department; approx. ₹1 crore pending	GD-SD	Matter taken up with concerned departments	In progress with various departments
27	Sri Bellankonda Narasimha Rao	Increase wages of sanitation workers; MSR Ashram employees receive pensions, but sanitation workers do not	Group Director, Social Development	Government issued G.O. No. 121; pensions restored	Closed
28	Sri Avula Ravikiran	Establish check posts and pickets to prevent theft of black soil at villages and worksites	ENC-APCRDA	Special teams deployed, random inspections conducted, 24x7 police surveillance through CCTV	Closed
29	Sri Shaik Saheb Jan	Despite influx of migrant workers, medical staff strength not increased; exploitation by RMP doctors	GD-SD	DM&HO informed that staff sanction for CHC is pending with Government	Pending

S. No	CAC Member Name	Issue / Suggestion Raised	Concerned Authority	Action Taken / Remarks	Status
1	Maineni Girija	Complete the Dondapadu MPPS school works under the CITIIS project	CE - CITIIS	School building already in use and newly constructed building handed over to Headmaster	Closed
2	Bellamkonda Narasimha Rao	Ensure timely payment of sanitation workers and clear pending wages within one week	CE - SD	No pending wages as on 01-01-2026	Closed

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S. No	CAC Member Name	Issue / Suggestion Raised	Concerned Authority	Action Taken / Remarks	Status
3	Bellamkonda Narasimha Rao	Provide tractors to Gram Panchayats to improve sanitation quality	CE - SD	One e-auto allotted for every 500 households as per norms to avoid any disruption in sanitation works.	Closed
4	Yarragopu Nagaraju	Complete unfinished parks in villages	CE - ADCL	Under examination by ADCL	Pending
5	Yarragopu Nagaraju	Resolve water supply issues in Ainavolu village	CE - SD	Internal distribution system included in CIIP plan	Closed
6	Thota Ramarao	Increase sanitation workers in Kuragallu village	CE - SD	Additional workers and e-autos were arranged for smooth running of sanitation works	Closed
7	Kanteti Brahmaiah	Recruit sanitation workers directly through CRDA instead of agencies	CE - SD	No policy for direct recruitment at present	Closed
8	Kanteti Brahmaiah	Use local vehicles for sanitation activities	CE - SD	Only e-autos and APCRDA compactors used	Closed
9	Damineni Srinivasa Rao	Complete unfinished OHSR tanks in Thulluru, Nelapadu and Ainavolu villages	CE - SD	Nelapadu works completed; instructions issued to the contractor for Thulluru works	Pending
10	Nuthakki Naga Kishore	Increase FSI for LPS returnable plots in the capital city on par with FSI existing in other Towns	Director - DP / Director Planning	Government constituted committee (Memo No. 305823/M2/2025) to study best practices and strengthen FSI/FAR regulations	Closed
11	Bejawada Ramesh Babu	Allocate land to construct memorial, museum and photo gallery for Amaravati movement martyrs	Director Lands (Capital City) / Joint Director Estates	Under consideration, yet to receive proposal / directions.	Pending
12	Damineni Srinivasa Rao	Allocate land for DAV School	Director Lands (Capital City) / Joint Director Estates	3 Acres of land allotted to Dayanad Anglo Vaidik (DAV), Amaravati Educational & Cultural Academy in Nekkallu.	Closed
13	Maineni Girija	Allocate land for a Kalyana Mandapam in Dondapadu village	Joint Director Estates	No such policy for allocating land to Kalyanamandapam (Wedding Malls)	Pending

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S. No	CAC Member Name	Issue / Suggestion Raised	Concerned Authority	Action Taken / Remarks	Status
14	Yarragopu Nagaraju	Allocate land for Prasanna Anjaneya Swamy temple affected by N12 road	Director Lands & Director Planning	Director of Planning is awaiting for the opinion of land division.	Pending
15	Yarragopu Nagaraju	Provide access roads to remaining Grama Kantham lands in Ainavolu village	Director Lands & Director Planning	Director of Planning is awaiting for the opinion of land division.	Pending
16	Thota Ramarao	Allocate land for community needs in Kuragallu village	Estate	No such policy for allocating land to community needs	Closed
17	S.K. Saheb Jan	Allocate land for community hall in Rayapudi village	Estate	No such policy for allocating land to community needs	Closed
18	Akula Uma Maheswara Rao	Allocate LPS lands to institutions in Nauluru area	Director Lands (Capital City) Estate	Amritha University was given 150 Acres of land in Nowluru.	Closed
19	Yarragopu Nagaraju	Include plot levelling costs in R&B estimates for NSP beneficiaries	Director Lands (Capital City)	R&B EE is advised to furnish estimate as per the current policy.	Closed
20	Thota Ramarao	Increase compensation for NSP families affected by E13 and N8 roads	Director Lands (Capital City)	Best compensation is given as per the current APCRDA policy	Closed
21	Kanteti Brahmaiah	Create awareness among landowners about government policy changes in LPOC	Director Lands (Capital City)	Issue has been resolved	Closed
22	Bejawada Ramesh Babu	Remove the term "Assigned" from registration documents similar to LPOC	Director Lands (Capital City)	Issue has been resolved	Closed
23	Akula Uma Maheswara Rao	Conduct Gram Sabhas in all villages through the committee formed for Grama Kantam corrections	Director Lands (Capital City)	Committee appointed by District Collectoris examining the issue.	Pending
24	Maineni Girija	Resolve Grama Kantam issues in Dondapadu village	Director Lands (Capital City)	Committee appointed by District Collectoris examining the issue.	Pending

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S. No	CAC Member Name	Issue / Suggestion Raised	Concerned Authority	Action Taken / Remarks	Status
25	Pothuraju Srinivasa Rao	Resolve issues related to road-affected plots near burial grounds in Ainavolu	Director of Planning	Issue is with planning department and under examination.	Pending
26	Pothuraju Srinivasa Rao	Clear pending file with Guntur Collector regarding lands allotted to washermen in Ainavolu tank poramboke	Director Lands (Capital City)	File was rejected	Closed
27	Yarragopu Nagaraju	Ensure proper land allocation in Grama Kantam area near VIT boundary wall to avoid future issues	Estate	VIT is allotted 200 Acres of land in Ainavolu	Closed
28	Yarragopu Nagaraju	Allocate additional Grama Kantam lands in Ainavolu for community needs	Estate	No such policy exists now	Closed
29	Yarragopu Nagaraju	Provide 12-m roads instead of 6-m roads in NSP layouts	Director of lands	File is sent to land division and waiting for their comments.	Pending
30	Archana	Resolve land acquisition issues within NID campus area	Director Lands (Capital City)	Land acquisition is underway	Pending
31	Bellamkonda Narasimha Rao	Divide capital works into packages and form monitoring committees to complete works by 2028	ENC		Pending
32	Yarragopu Nagaraju	Conduct Gram Sabhas to finalize works under ₹904 crore DPR and involve local MLAs. Suggested to resolve issues associated with land grabbing, illegally occupied lands before commencing works.	ENC	Grama Sabhas were organised.	Closed
33	Bellamkonda Narasimha Rao	Conduct survey of Saravagu to drain flood water near Manthana	ENC	This issue falls under irrigation department, it will be consulted for further action.	Pending

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S. No	CAC Member Name	Issue / Suggestion Raised	Concerned Authority	Action Taken / Remarks	Status
		Satyanarayana Ashram			
34	Archana	Repair N11 road and improve connectivity between NID and Thulluru	ENC	Works will be completed by the end of April 2026.	Closed
35	Bejawada Ramesh Babu	Utilize excess soil excavated from capital works in LPS layouts and community common areas	ENC	Top Soil is being given as per the requirement.	Closed
36	Bellamkonda Narasimha Rao	Inaugurate buildings completed under CITIIS project	ENC	The buildings completed under CITIIS project were handed over to respective departments.	Closed
37	Yarragopu Nagaraju	SD engineers should visit villages to identify village requirements	CE-SD	SD Engineers have visited 19 villages so far	Pending
38	S.K. Saheb Jan	Provide plan for village outfall drain	ENC	Designs are under final stage.	Pending
39	Akula Uma Maheswara Rao	Remove forest vegetation in Nauluru LPS layouts	ENC & Director of lands	Out of 946.5 Acres of land the jungle has been cleared in 646 Acres of land. The remaining works will be completed by 31.03.2026	Closed
40	S.K. Saheb Jan	Complete the repair works of Palavagu one-way gate	ENC & SE Irrigation		Pending
41	S.K. Saheb Jan	Install traffic signals on E3 road	ENC & Police Department	It is referred to Police Department	Pending
42	Bellamkonda Narasimha Rao	Remove trees under electric lines or change alignment	EE Electrical	Electrical Department will look into the works and UG&F Division will look into the translocation of trees.	Pending
43	Akula Uma Maheswara Rao	Provide fee concession for local students in local universities	GD- SD	Referred to the Department of Higher Education.	Closed
44	Yarragopu Nagaraju	Allocate alternative land for burial grounds affected by master plan roads	GD-SD/Director of Planning/ Director Lands	Out of 667 burial grounds identified 50 were not affected. Only 17 were affected by the Master Plan. Hence 4 MFFCs	Pending

S. No	CAC Member Name	Issue / Suggestion Raised	Concerned Authority	Action Taken / Remarks	Status
				works are under consideration.	
45	Avala Ravi Kiran	Provide alternative burial ground land adjacent to Krishnayapalem village	GD-SD/Director of Planning/ Director Lands	Survey No. 116 is under consideration.	Pending
46	Damineni Srinivasa Rao	Increase staff in Thulluru CHC	GD - SD / Department of Health	The issue and the file is with Govt. of AP	Pending
47	Damineni Srinivasa Rao	Increase police personnel to prevent crime in capital city	GD - SD / Police Department	Referred to Police Department.	Closed
48	Maineni Girija	Deploy traffic police near E3 junction in Dondapadu village	GD - SD / Police Department	Referred to Police Department.	Closed
49	Avala Ravi Kiran	Resolve court case related to 1-cent land allocation in Krishnayapalem village	Legal Team	Issue is pending in the Hon. Court.	Pending
50	Kanteti Brahmaiah	Take proper measures to control cattle movement on roads	MPDO/EORD Thullur	Village Secretaries of Thulluru, Rayapudi, Vilagapudi, Mandadam, Venkatapalem were asked to take measures to control the cattle movement by blocking the access to SEED Access Road.	Closed

3.9 NGO Engagement for RAP Implementation and Grievances

The summary of activities conducted by the NGO in RAP implementation and Grievance Management are mentioned below.

Table 3-14: Focus areas and Achievements

S. No	Focus area	Achievements
1	Vulnerability Survey & action plan for 7 families	A re-survey of 857 vulnerable families across 25 villages in the Capital City Area was conducted. The vulnerability assessment analysed the extent and intensity of vulnerability based on the number of socio-economic risk factors affecting each household. The assessment framework considered six equally weighted factors: woman-headed households, disability status, chronic or other health disorders, old age, availability of alternate sources of income, and type of vulnerability.
2	RAP Implementation	Collected feedback from 2,123 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) out of a total of 2,339 PAPs, covering an affected extent of 110.4083 acres across

S. No	Focus area	Achievements
	n support to PAPs who come under NSP	20 villages in the Capital City Area. The feedback captures the status of consent and willingness, as well as key procedural bottlenecks, entitlement-related concerns, and unresolved issues impacting NSP implementation.
3	RAP implementation - Registration of plots allotted.	Individual focused consultations were conducted with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who were hesitant or unresponsive to the plot re-allotment registration process under the LPS scheme. As an outcome of these targeted consultations and motivation sessions, concerns were addressed and procedural clarity was provided. The activity covered two villages, during which 68 PAPs were consulted and encouraged to proceed with the registration process.
4	RAP Implementation- Awareness campaigns	Participated in a meeting of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) covered under the NSP, convened at the Mandadam CA Unit Office, along with key stakeholders including the CA Unit team, SDC, Tahsildar, and survey staff. The meeting aimed to brief PAPs on the NSP under the revised alignment vis-à-vis the earlier alignment, and to obtain their views and feedback to support informed decision-making and facilitate further actions related to the N8 road formation.
5	Skilling and VO meetings	Organized the following programs:
		Conducted and participated in awareness meetings with Self Help Group (SHG) members to sensitize them on various capacity-building and livelihood development opportunities. The sessions oriented SHG members on available training programs and promoted sustainable income-generating activities.
6	GBV/SEA/SH	Participated in village-level Gender Committee meetings and supported the CRDA Social Development Wing in organizing and documenting the program. Also attended training sessions on Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH) organized by CRDA.
7	EDP /Self-employment /Job mela & FSSAI registration	Provided Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) ideas and guidance to families on initiating small, home-based and village-level food enterprises. The activity motivated households to pursue self-employment ventures, contributing to the creation of sustainable livelihoods within the region.
		Created awareness among youth and young individuals on available training and skill development opportunities, enabling them to access employment within the Amaravati Capital Region. The initiative also encouraged diversification from traditional agricultural labour to alternative employment options, contributing to improved income stability.
		Attended 5 -Job melas organized by SD team on monthly basis at Thulluru Skill HUB
		Provided support for online registration of 9 EDP members and facilitated FSSAI certification for EDP members from Anathavaram, Undavalli, and Mandadam villages.
8	Facilitation of Landless Family Pension Applications through	Supported and assisted the Social Development (SD) team and Village Facilitators (VFs) in collecting new and re-applied (previously rejected) pension applications during CA Unit meetings in Capital City Area villages.

S. No	Focus area	Achievements
	Grama Sabha Meetings	The activity covered 16 villages, during which 5,582 new pension applications and 330 re-applied (rejected) applications were collected, amounting to a total of 5,927 applications.
9	Grama Dharsini Program	Participated in seven <i>Grama Darsini</i> meetings organized by CRDA, involving interactive sessions with CA Units and Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The meetings facilitated the identification and discussion of PAPs' issues related to the Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), Negotiated Settlement Policy (NSP), and Land Acquisition (LA) pertaining to the Capital City Area.
10	Grievance Management	Assisted CRDA in conducting weekly <i>Grievance Day</i> programs at the Thulluru Skill Hub and APCRDA Head Office on every Friday and on Saturday at project office since December, 2025. The overall trend indicates improved grievance handling and enhanced responsiveness to public concerns.
11	Stakeholders Consultation meetings & CESMP Implementation Verification	Participated in stakeholder consultation meetings along with PgMC, PMC, CA, and SD teams across Capital City Area villages. The consultations covered 25 villages and facilitated coordinated engagement with community stakeholders. Conducted field visits to labour camps and active construction sites of NCC and KMV to verify the implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) measures, with specific emphasis on labour welfare and women-related safeguards, in accordance with CRDA and PgMC guidelines.
12	Promotion of Amaravathi Health Cards	During the vulnerable families' survey, it was observed that several vulnerable households had not been utilizing their Amaravathi Health Cards issued by APCRDA. Field teams sensitized each family on the benefits and proper usage of the health cards, including access to emergency medical services, hospitalization support, and regular health check-ups for elderly members at government hospitals within the district.

Details of Activities

1. Vulnerability Survey

The assessment covered 25 villages and evaluated the vulnerability status of 857 families. Of these, 64 families (7.12%) are death-affected cases. A significant majority—685 families (79.81%)—fall under moderate vulnerability, indicating partial recovery but continued need for monitoring and support. However, 76 families (9.22%) remain highly vulnerable and require immediate, focused interventions. In addition, 9 families (1.05%) have migrated in search of livelihood opportunities, and 24 families (2.80%) could not be traced, presenting challenges for outreach and service delivery.

To address multidimensional vulnerability, targeted and need-based interventions are required. These include social security measures such as pension sanction and linkage with welfare schemes for elderly and disabled persons; health interventions

including medical camps and insurance enrolment to reduce health-related financial risks; livelihood support through skill training and entrepreneurship assistance for moderately vulnerable families; and housing linkage under TIDCO/PMAY to improve living conditions for highly vulnerable households. Quarterly vulnerability reviews are recommended to monitor progress and identify emerging risks, particularly among households with three or more vulnerability factors.

Priority should be accorded to high-risk households through integrated service delivery, strong inter-departmental coordination, and regular follow-up. A differentiated approach is essential—combining preventive support and skill development for low and moderately vulnerable families with strengthened social security, healthcare, and housing support for high and critical vulnerability groups. Special focus is required for women-headed, elderly, disabled, and chronically ill households.

Overall, while most families have progressed towards moderate stability, nearly one-tenth remain highly vulnerable, underscoring the need for sustained livelihood support, social security linkage, continuous handholding, and strengthened village-level tracking to ensure inclusion of migrated and untraced families and achieve comprehensive vulnerability mitigation.

2. RAP implementation - NSP

As part of NSP implementation support and social monitoring, the NGO team collected feedback from 2,123 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) covering an affected extent of 110.41 acres, which indicates a largely positive response to NSP, with 965 PAPs having already given consent and 214 PAPs expressing willingness, reflecting strong acceptance and scope for further conversion through focused facilitation. Registration and title transfer processes have progressed in several cases, with many nearing closures, though continued coordination with the Revenue and Registration Departments is required.

The key issues raised by PAPs are primarily technical and procedural in nature relating to estimation adequacy, plot allocation, facilities provision, and documentation gaps, and NRI-related cases rather than opposition to NSP. A limited number of cases involve family disputes, court matters, land classification issues, and untraced or non-responsive PAPs, which may affect timelines, while a small segment expressed reluctance or preference to retain entire plots, highlighting the need for sustained field-level engagement, technical review, and strengthened inter-departmental coordination to accelerate NSP implementation and resolve pending cases.



Figure 3-2: Interaction with NSP Stakeholders

3. RAP implementation – Plot registrations

As part of RAP implementation, the NGO team conducted focused consultations and motivation sessions in two villages to address Project Affected Persons’ (PAPs) concerns and clarify doubts related to the registration process. During the exercise, 68 PAPs were consulted and encouraged to proceed with registration. The key factors contributing to delays and postponement were identified as non-availability of PAPs at the local level, NRI-related cases, land acquisition issues, LPS layouts not developed as per prescribed norms, road impacts on plots, and personal considerations such as Vastu compliance.

4. Skill training awareness in VO meetings with SHG members.

Awareness meeting was conducted to promote Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDP) and skill development trainings, disseminate information on horticulture nursery and allied livelihood opportunities, encourage SHG members to initiate self-help petty businesses and micro-enterprises, sensitize participants on health, hygiene, and sanitation practices, and strengthen SHG participation in livelihood and social development initiatives. The session covered EDP and vocational training opportunities, horticulture nursery development as a viable income source, and self-employment options such as small retail, tailoring, food processing, and service-based activities. Emphasis was also placed on health, nutrition, personal hygiene, sanitation, financial literacy, savings, and group cohesion. As an outcome, SHG members actively participated, demonstrated improved awareness of CRDA-supported opportunities, expressed willingness to enroll in trainings and adopt income-generating activities, and committed collectively to strengthening SHG-led livelihood initiatives and overall community well-being.

Table 3-15: Details of Skill training awareness conducted in VO Meetings

Month	No of Villages covered	Total No Participants	Registered for Jobs/Skills/EDP
July& Aug -25	18	2102	561
December-25	14	752	125
Total	32	2854	686

5. Millet based food processing - EDP – at Ananthavaram

A Millet based food processing Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) was conducted at Ananthavaram village, The training was attended by 25 women members from Ananthavaram village, facilitated by Ms. Lakshmi Devi from GUIDE Foundation, along with the Foundation’s instructor/trainer. The NGO mobilized and motivated the women members to participate with the program.

6. Identification & screening of beneficiaries for landless family pension scheme. New request

Complaints were received from several individuals regarding their exclusion from the Landless Family Pension program implemented by CRDA. In response, CRDA initiated an intensive drive across the Capital City Area to collect applications from the affected complainants. As part of this initiative, the NGO supported the CRDA Social Development Wing in the collection, scrutiny, and processing of new pension applications. The NGO also communicated the verification process and required documentation to applicants to ensure completeness and accuracy.

The key activities undertaken included identifying and recommending eligible beneficiaries for the pension scheme and creating awareness among participants on the eligibility criteria and application procedure.



Figure 3-3: Attending Grievance day at Thullur



Figure 3-4: VO meeting

3.10 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring of Environmental and Social (E&S) compliance is being carried out through a multi-tier mechanism, including bi-weekly review meetings with PMC E&S team members, Sub-Committee-led site inspections, and systematic compliance monitoring. The Sub-Committees for CESMP monitoring were reconstituted⁴ as per Order No. 2810419 dated 11-10-2025 issued by the Additional Commissioner, CRDA. Accordingly, four Sub-Committees have been constituted to monitor all works awarded under APCRDA and ADCL.

The first Sub-Committee is assigned to monitor works executed by RVR and SPCL (total 17 works); the second Sub-Committee monitors works awarded to BSR Infrastructure India Ltd. (17 works); the third Sub-Committee oversees works executed by Megha, L&T, and KMV (total 12 works); and the fourth Sub-Committee is responsible for works awarded to NCC, MVR, and BSCPL (total 17 works). Each Sub-Committee prepares a monthly site inspection schedule by the end of the preceding month and generates inspection reports upon completion of site visits by compiling observations from all team members. These reports are shared with the concerned PMCs for compliance action, monitoring, and reporting.

So far, a total of 228 site inspections has been conducted by the Sub-Committees, and reports have been generated accordingly. PMCs are included in the site inspections planned by the Sub-Committees and also conduct independent site inspections to verify compliance status at their respective project sites. In addition, the PgMC Social Safeguards Wing, Environmental Wing, and OHS team carry out based on inputs received from PMCs. Further, bi-weekly E&S review meetings are regularly conducted to discuss key findings from Sub-Committee inspections and to ensure timely corrective actions and compliance. Special site inspections focusing on unauthorized labour camps and compliance with World Bank and ADB observations and recommendations were also undertaken during the reporting period.

Table 3-16: Details of site inspections during the reporting period

Month	No. of Site Inspections (July-Dec 2025)				
	Sub Committee-1	Sub Committee-2	Sub Committee-3	Sub Committee-4	Total
July	12	14	20	23	69
August	13	4	7	15	39
September	8	5	6	11	30
October	6	4	7	17	34
November	6	5	8	10	29
December	8	5	7	7	27

⁴ Sub Committee Revised Team Proceedings.pdf

Month	No. of Site Inspections (July-Dec 2025)				
	Sub Committee-1	Sub Committee-2	Sub Committee-3	Sub Committee-4	Total
Total	53	37	55	83	228

Table 3-17: Consolidated details of sub committee wise observations raised during the site inspection

Month	No. of Site Inspections (July-Dec 2025)				
	Sub Committee-1	Sub Committee-2	Sub Committee-3	Sub Committee-4	Total
July	75	122	85	113	273
August	59	31	88	98	245
September	45	31	34	113	192
October	48	31	41	98	187
November	39	156	47	78	320
December	40	172	36	22	270
Total	306	328	331	522	1487

The site observations pertaining to labour camp facilities—such as provision of first aid facilities, safe drinking water, display of mandatory signboards, display of GBV/SEA/SH posters, arrangement of waste collection bins, and display of Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) information boards—have been fully complied with. Major observations related to the establishment of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), installation of waste digesters, and execution of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with authorized waste management agencies are currently under progress. One sample compliance report is enclosed in the Annexure for reference.



Figure 3-5: Bi-Weekly E&S Review meeting

4. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS AND GENDER INCLUSION

4. Social Safeguards and Gender Inclusion

4.1 Social Safeguards

Social safeguard measures under APCRDA are designed to mitigate adverse social impacts and enhance positive development outcomes. Contractors are required to obtain approval of Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs) prior to commencement of civil works.

As of 31 December 2025, APCRDA had approved a total of 73 CESMPs, of which 31 CESMPs pertain to World Bank– and Asian Development Bank–funded projects, demonstrating strong compliance with safeguard requirements.

The Social Management Plan focuses on labour law compliance, labour influx management, prevention of Gender-Based Violence (including SEA/SH), stakeholder engagement, and grievance redressal. Dedicated Environmental and Social Management Units (ESMUs) at the Contractor and PMC levels ensure coordinated implementation, monitoring, and reporting of social safeguards across all project sites.

4.1.1 Statutory Compliance

Regarding labour licenses and workmen compensation policies, 30 out of the 31 awarded works (over 97% compliance) have complied with the prescribed requirements. The only exception is one project that was awarded recently, for which the labour license and workmen compensation policy are in the process of being obtained. This reflects a strong commitment to statutory compliance on the part of the Contractors

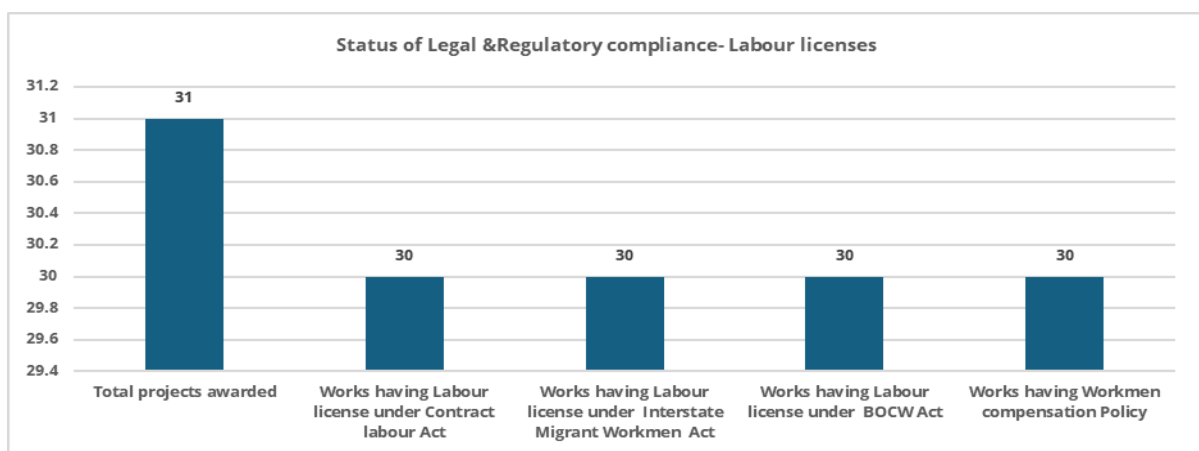


Figure 4-1: Status of labour licenses and workmen compensation policies obtained by Contractors

4.1.2 Labour Management Plan

A comprehensive labour law compliance framework, aligned with national and state labour laws and international good practices, has been integrated into the CESMP. The Labour Management Plan outlines key aspects including the scope of work, labour requirements, working conditions, applicable legal framework, implementation arrangements, and grievance redress mechanisms. This structured approach ensures effective management of labour-related risks and protection of workers’ rights throughout the project lifecycle.

Contractors engaged under World Bank and ADB-funded projects have established 19 labour camps within the Amaravati Capital City area and deployed a total of 6,816 workers for construction activities. A comparative status of labour camp establishment as of June 2025 and December 2025 is presented below.

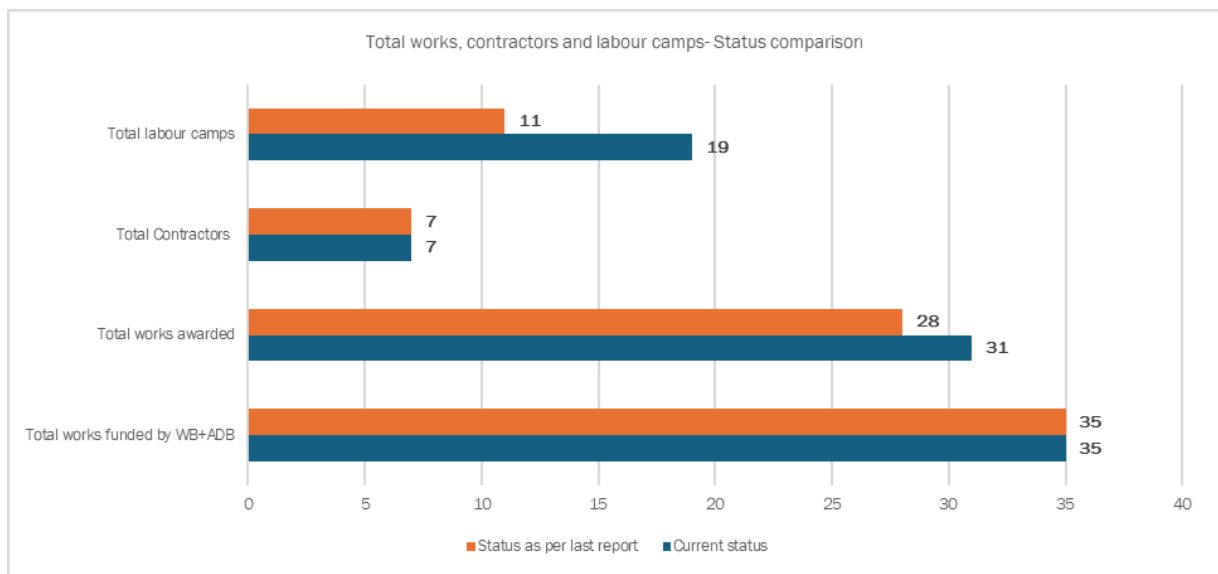


Figure 4-2: Comparative analysis between the First and Second Semi-Annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports

4.1.3 Profile of Workers

Table 4-1: Details of labours deployed by contractor firms

Contractor Firms	Migrant Workers			Local Workers			Total Workers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MEIL	267	51	318	65	37	102	332	88	420
RVR	1206	0	1206	277	18	295	1483	18	1501
NCC	625	24	649	177	17	194	802	41	843
BSRIIL	591	123	714	107	26	133	698	198	896
SPCL	1446	0	1446	142	0	142	1588	0	1588
L&T	1094	0	1094	252	11	263	1346	11	1357
MVR	61	0	61	148	2	150	209	2	211
Total	5290	198	5488	1168	111	1279	6458	358	6816

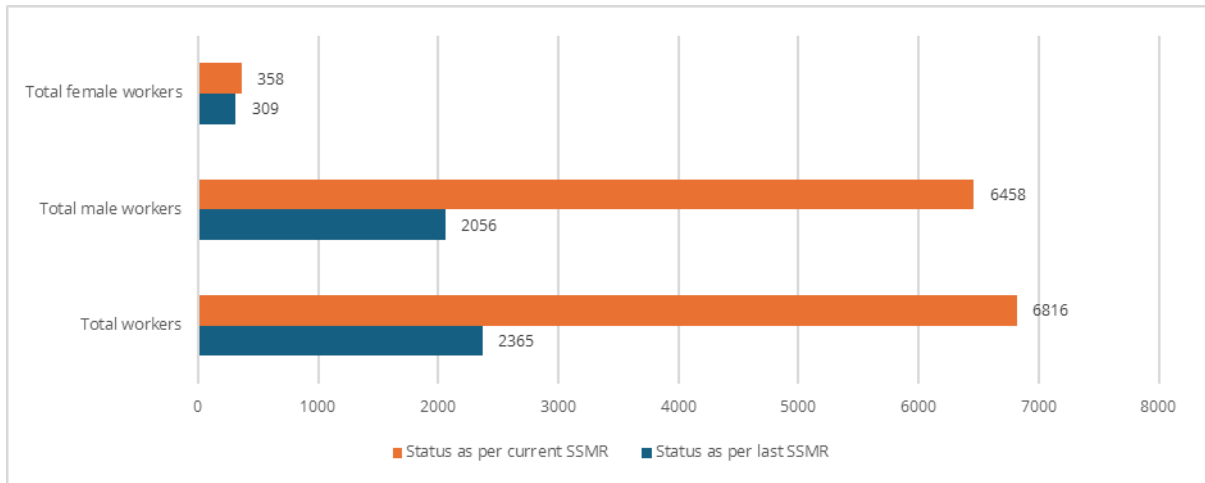
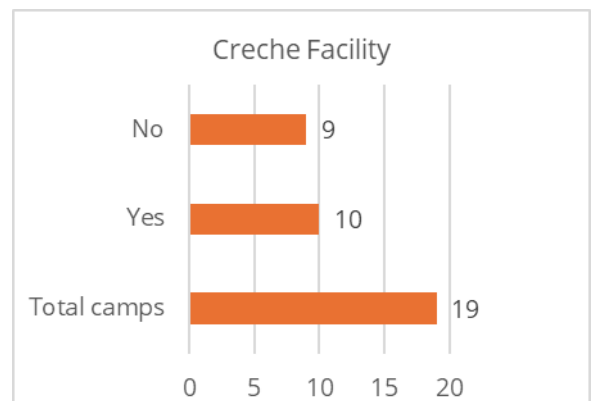
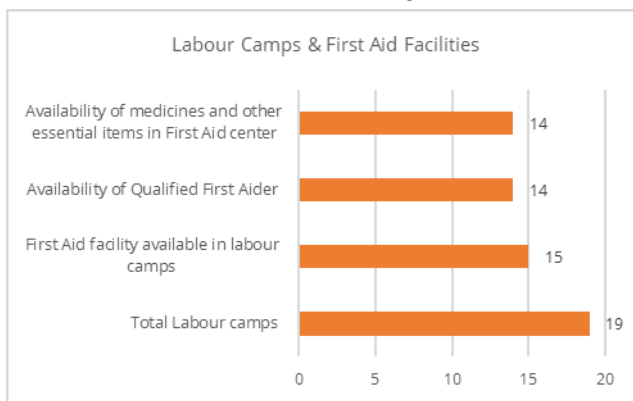


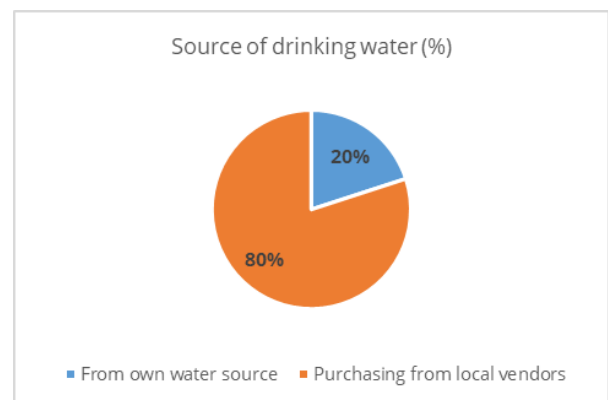
Figure 4-3: Comparative analysis between the First and Second Semi-Annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports on total workers deployed by Contractors

4.1.4 Status of Basic Facilities at Labour Camps

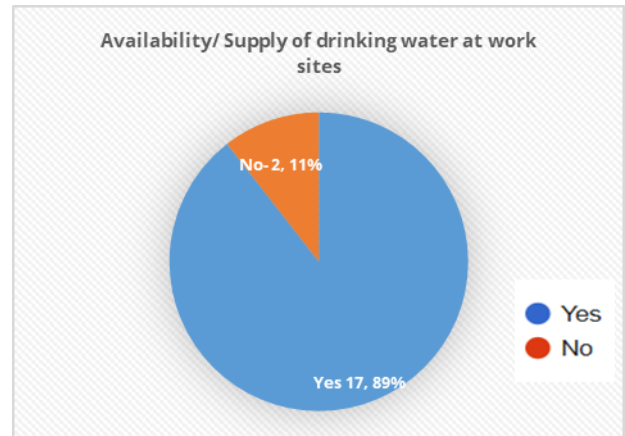
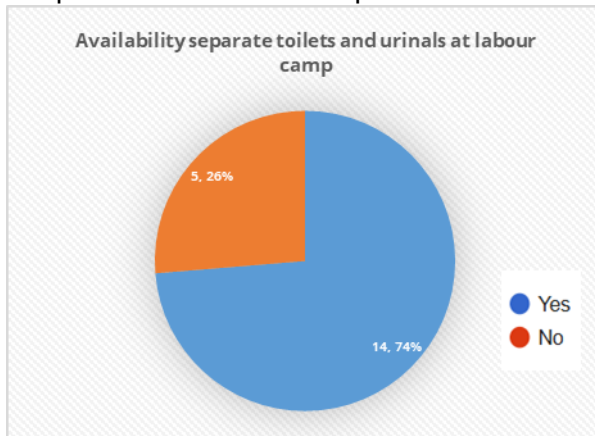
A- First Aid & Creche facility



B- Availability of drinking water & Source of water

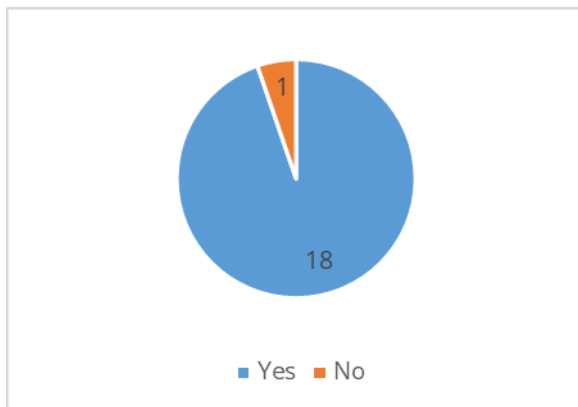


C- Separate latrines and urinals & Availability of drinking water at work site provided at the campsite

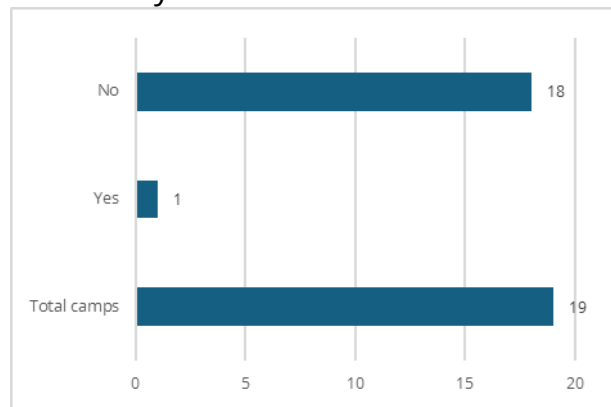


D- Rooms with concrete floor and availability of beds/cots for all workers residing in the labour camp

Concrete floor

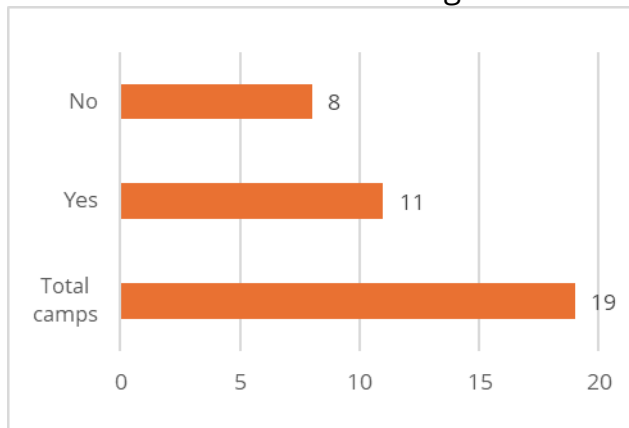


Availability of beds/cots

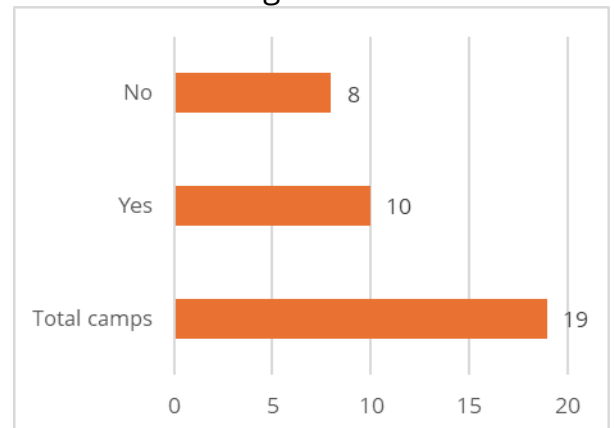


E- Labour camps have sufficient height to prevent heat build-up/provided heat insulation arrangements & Ventilation arrangements

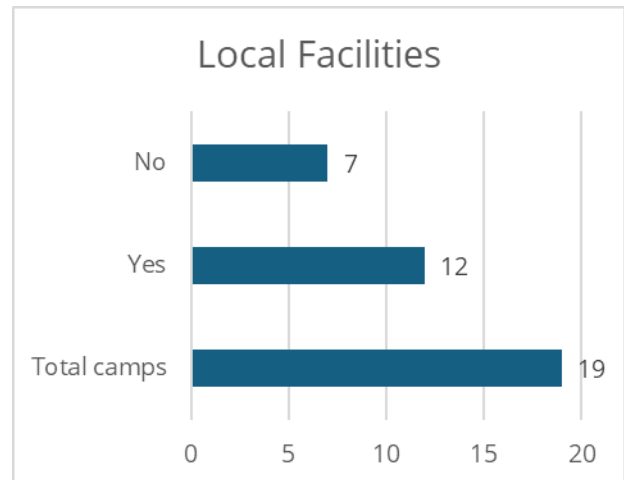
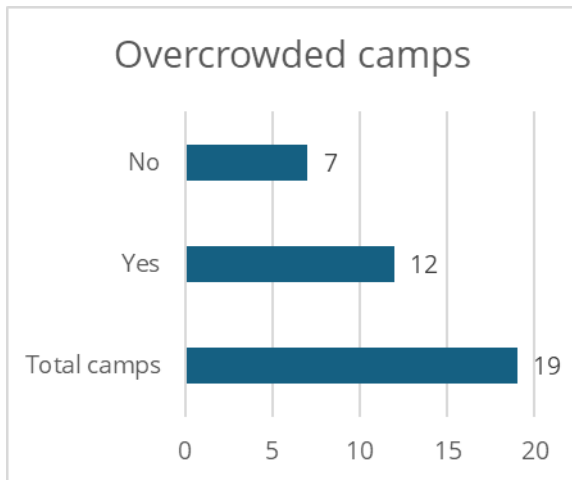
Heat insulation/ sufficient height



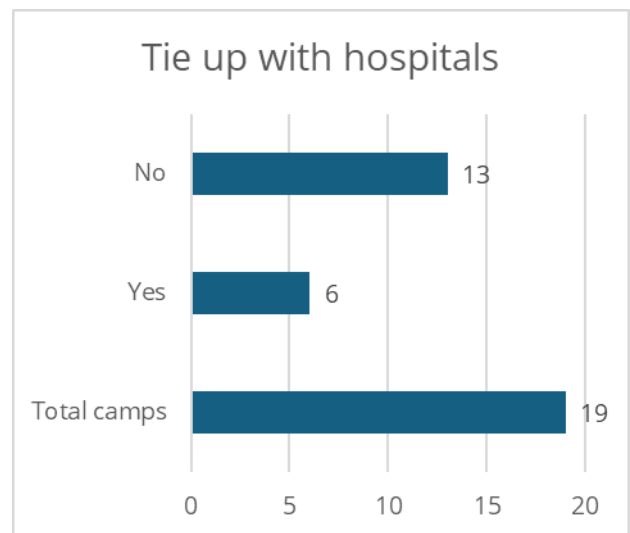
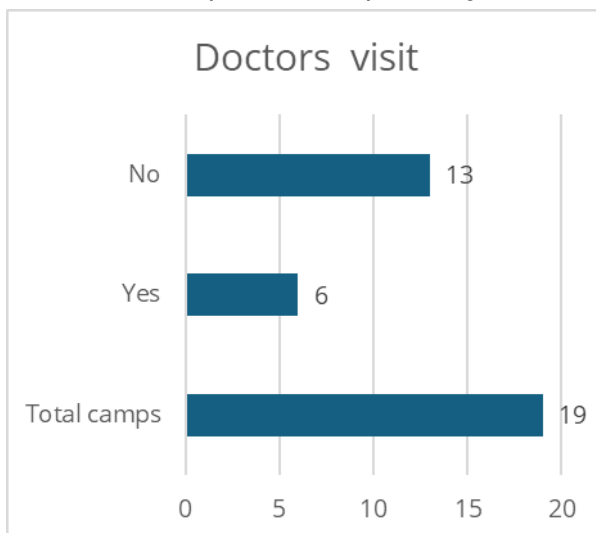
Ventilation arrangements



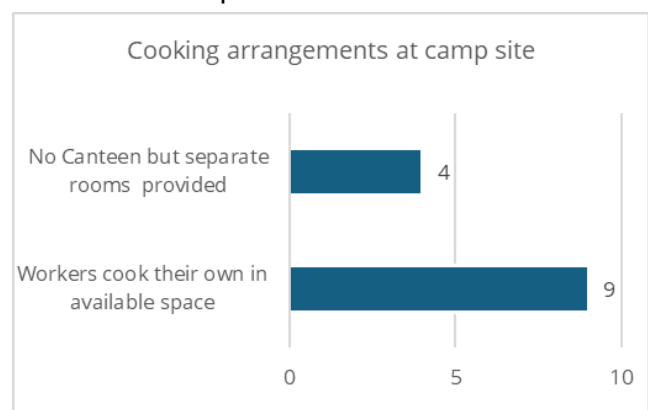
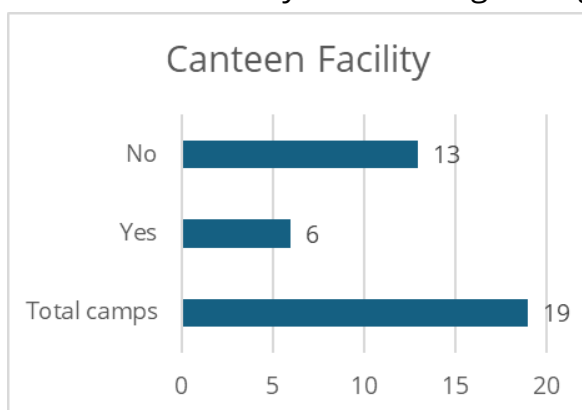
F- Sufficient space for accommodation of workers & Locker facilities to all workers who are staying in labour camp



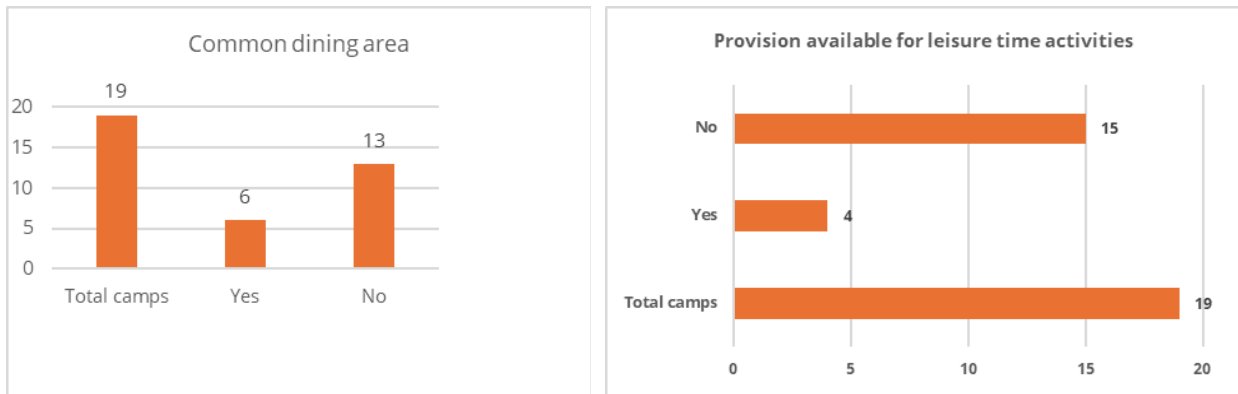
G- Doctor's visit the worksite / campsite regularly? At least once a Month & tie-up with a hospital or dispensary



H- Canteen Facility and cooking arrangements at camp site

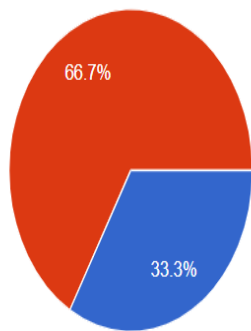


I- Availability of common dining room & leisure time activities at labour camp



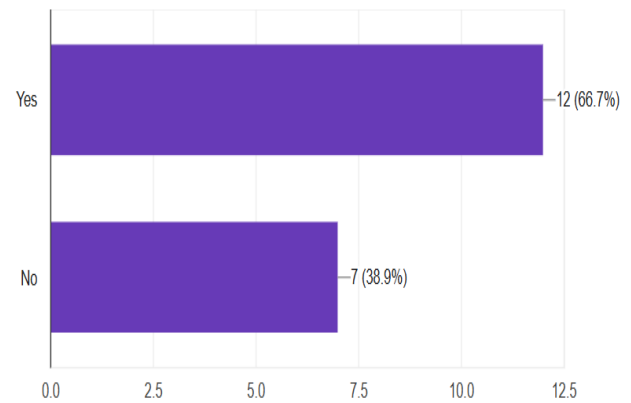
J- Type of fuel is used for cooking in labour camp & availability of sufficient fans & coolers

Type of fuel used in labour camp

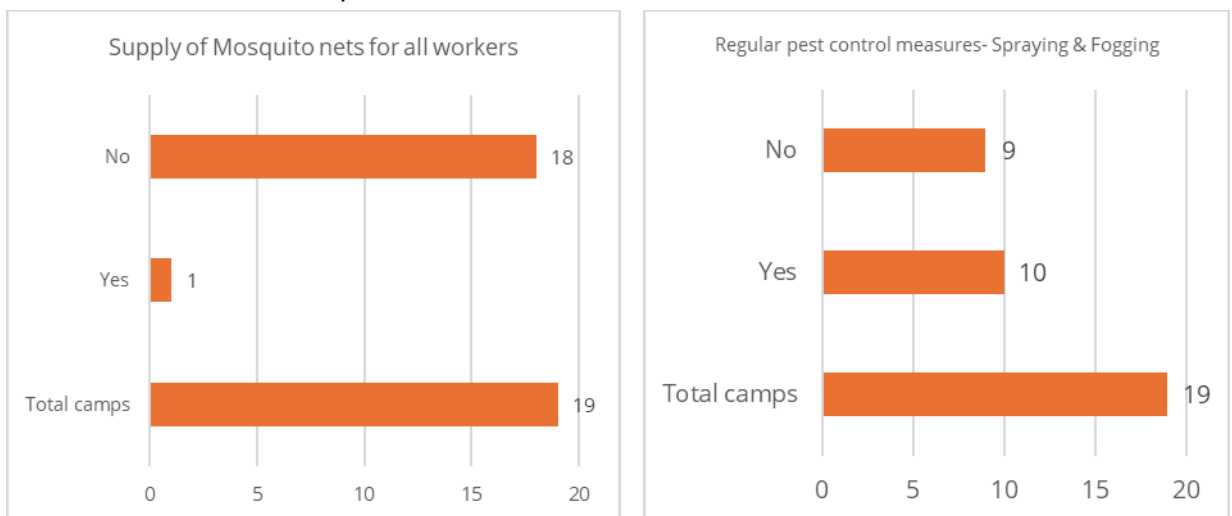


- LPG
- Fire wood
- Kerosene
- Diesel

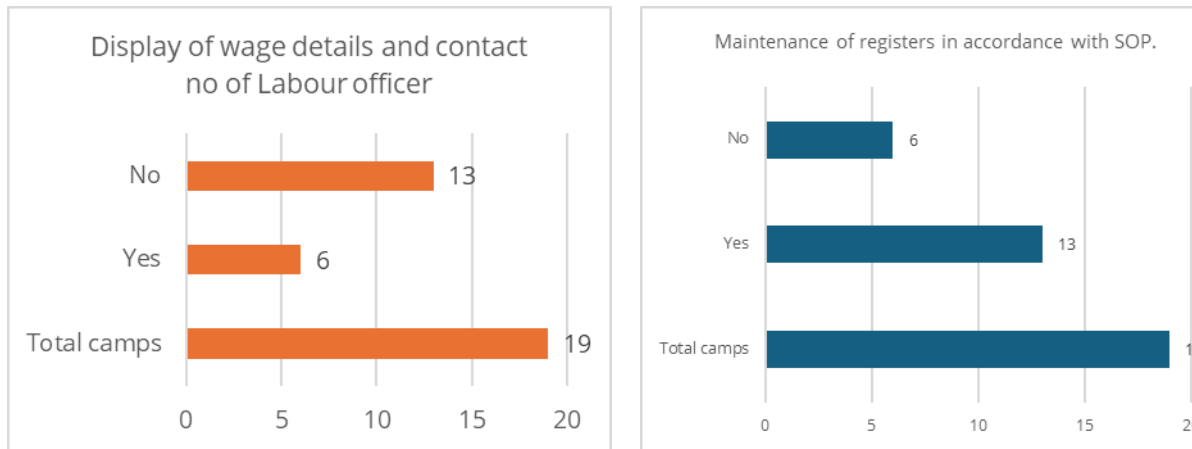
Fan & coolers



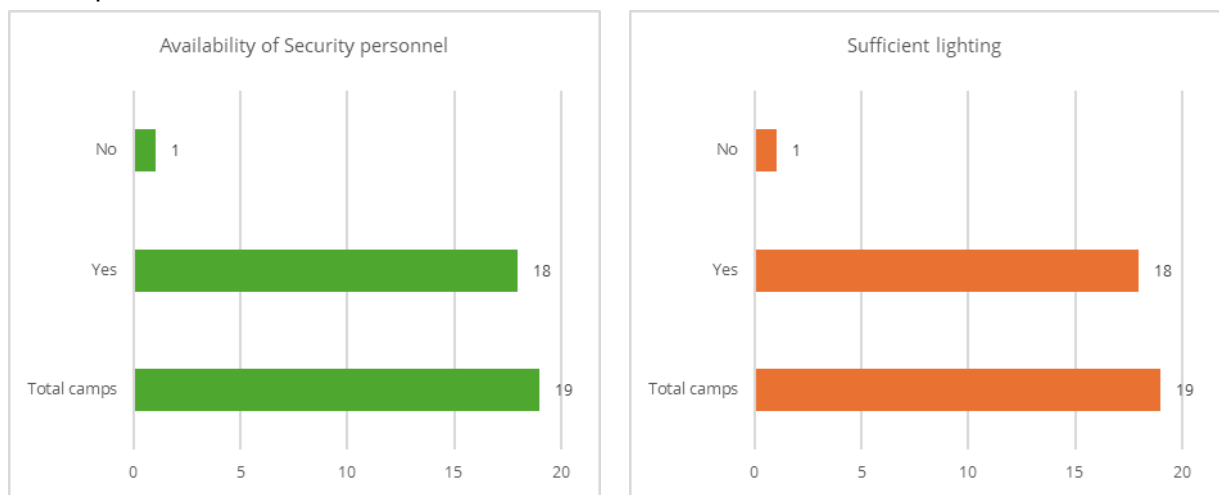
K- Pest control measures (Fogging and spraying) & supply of mosquito nets for all workers of the camp



L- Status of display of wage details and contact number of the District Labour Officer and Adherence to registers as per SOP



M- Status of availability of security personnel and sufficient lighting at labour camps



Key Gaps and Recommendations

Based on field observations and feedback received, the following key areas require immediate and phased improvement to ensure compliance with CESMP provisions, labour laws, and WB and ADB E&S safeguard requirements:

1. Essential Provisions & Bedding
 - Ensure 100% provision of individual beds/cots to all labourers residing in the camps;
 - Provide adequate bedding materials, including mattresses, blankets, and mosquito nets for all workers; and
 - Shift completely to clean cooking fuel (LPG) and strictly discourage the use of fuel wood by Sub-Contractors to avoid health and safety risks.

2. Health & Sanitation Facilities

- Upgrade and maintain adequate toilets and wash areas, ensuring cleanliness, functionality, and gender segregation where applicable;
- Improve room ventilation to ensure healthy living conditions;
- Establish a dedicated first-aid room/center equipped with essential medicines and supplies;
- Ensure regular availability of a medical officer/doctor and conduct periodic health camps for workers;
- Implement pest control and mosquito control measures on a regular basis; and
- Strengthen solid and liquid waste management systems, including proper collection, segregation, and disposal.

3. Infrastructure & Security Measures

- Install CCTV cameras at strategic locations within labour camps for enhanced safety and monitoring;
- Provide access to a 24/7 ambulance facility, preferably with CCTV monitoring and emergency response mechanisms;
- Ensure proper fencing of labour camps to control access and enhance security; and
- Install and operationalize an RO-based safe drinking water plant to ensure potable water supply.

4. Specific Welfare Facilities

- Improve and maintain rest rooms for workers;
- Provide proper, dedicated rooms for crèche facilities, where applicable, as per labour welfare norms;
- Develop recreational facilities to support workers' physical and mental well-being;
- Upgrade kitchen facilities, including hygienic cooking areas and adequate storage; and
- Ensure separate accommodation and locker facilities, particularly for female workers, to ensure privacy and security.

5. Overall Compliance & Holistic Improvements

- Contractors shall undertake holistic improvements across all aspects of labour camp facilities;
- All facilities and services must be aligned with CESMP provisions, SOPs, and applicable labour laws; and
- PMCs shall closely monitor compliance, and Contractors must submit time-bound action plans for addressing the identified gaps.

4.1.5 Labour influx management plan

The PMCs, PgMC, and ESMU are closely monitoring the labour influx-related mitigation measures adopted by the Contractors and are also providing continuous guidance to strengthen compliance and improve identified critical areas. In line with this, Contractors have implemented a range of measures to effectively address labour influx-related issues, ensuring improved management of workforce deployment, enhanced welfare provisions, and adherence to applicable social safeguard requirements.

Disease Control Measures & First Aid Facility

To prevent the spread of communicable diseases and to address immediate first-aid requirements, all 19 Contractors have established First Aid facilities in their respective labour camps, along with the deployment of trained first-aid providers and essential medical supplies. Additionally, 12 out of 19 labour camps provide doctor services at least once a month. So far, a total of 27 medical camps has been conducted, through which 2,565 workers have availed medical check-ups and treatment. Further, 6,951 workers have undergone physical fitness examinations prior to their deployment at the work sites.



Figure 4-4: Medical camp organized at Labour camps

Management of Risk of Social Conflict

As part of labour influx and conflict management measures, Contractors have implemented a series of proactive interventions, including induction training (1,362 sessions covering 11,642 workers), structured awareness and education programs on the Code of Conduct (CoC), systematic verification of worker data, and submission of migrant worker details to the Police Department. In addition, migrant worker information was shared with the Intelligence Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, during August 2025 for further verification, thereby strengthening coordination with local and national authorities and mitigating potential social risks associated with workforce mobilization.



Figure 4-5: Induction Training



Figure 4-6: Training on Code of Conduct

Health education/ awareness on HIV/AIDS

Awareness on various health issues, including substance abuse (such as alcohol consumption) and HIV/AIDS, is an integral part of the regular induction program. Out of the 19 labour camps, 14 labour camps conduct these awareness programs regularly at the time of induction of new workers.

Opening of Provision Store in Labour Camps

Contractor L&T has established a provision store within its Nelapadu Labour Camp, where essential daily-use items are made available, including provisions such as rice, dal, bakery items, vegetables, and basic cosmetic products. This initiative helps reduce workers' interaction with local markets and the surrounding community, thereby minimizing potential social interface risks and the likelihood of social conflict.





Figure 4-7: Provision Store at L&T Labour camp

4.1.6 Labour welfare activities conducted during the reporting period

Integrating Children from labour camp into formal education and support services

During the field inspections and stakeholder interactions under the Amaravati Capital City Development Program, it was observed that a number of children of different age groups are residing in labour camps together with their parents, who are engaged as labourers under various Contractors. This highlights the need and opportunity to strengthen child-friendly facilities within these camps. Moreover, a concerning trend was noted wherein elder children were frequently seen loitering near camp sites and along roadsides, exposing them to potential accidents and other untoward incidents.

Recognizing these risks, and in compliance with the provisions of the Right to Education Act, 2009—particularly Section 3 (Right of child to free and compulsory education) and Section 9 (Duties of local authority to ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education) as well as the broader Constitutional provisions under Articles 21A (Right to Education), 24 (Prohibition of child labour), 39(e) & (f) (Directive Principles ensuring protection of children), and 45 (Early childhood care and education), the Additional Commissioner of APCRDA issued directions to take immediate and appropriate steps to link these children with nearby schools and Anganwadi Centres.

Assessment and Data Collection

To operationalize this directive, the Project Management Consultant (PgMC) developed a structured data collection questionnaire. A pilot assessment was

carried out across six labour camps, where the Social and Labour Managers (SLMs) of PMCs and Contractors were trained and instructed to:

- Collect age-wise and gender-wise details of children residing in camps;
- Identify nearby government schools and Anganwadi Centres suitable for enrolment; and
- Hold discussions with the heads of these institutions to facilitate admission and integration.

Based on this exercise, the PMCs have submitted consolidated details of the children in the prescribed format. The age-wise distribution of children staying in labour camps is summarized in the subsequent section of this report.

Table 4-2: Age wise details of children staying in labour camps are as follows

Children (below 5 yrs)			Children (Between 6 & 14 yrs)			Children (Between 14 & 18 yrs)			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	M	F	T
14	6	20	17	11	28	2	0	2	33	17	50

Table 4-3: Camp wise children's details

S. No	Camp Location	Children (below 5 yrs)			Children (Between 6 & 14 yrs)			Children (Between 14 & 18 yrs)			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
BSRIIL											
1	NELAPADU										0
2	Nekkallu	1	0	1	7	2	9	0	0	0	10
3	Abbarajupalem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Inavolu	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	0	2	7
5	Thulluru	1	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	5
6	Undavalli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEGHA											
7	Sahkamuru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Rayapudi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Yerrabalem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Kuragallu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nidamarra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Vilagapudi (VIT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Krishnappalem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MVRIPL											
14	Sahkamuru Reservoir Base Camp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RVR											
15	Thulluru	2	0	2	5	3	8	0	0	0	10

S. No	Camp Location	Children (below 5 yrs)			Children (Between 6 & 14 yrs)			Children (Between 14 & 18 yrs)			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
L&T											
16	NELAPADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCC											
17	Sakhamuru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Lingayapalem	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
BSCPL											
19	Pichukalapalem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Krishnaya Palem	4	2	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	9
KMV											
21	Rayapudi	0	0	0	2	2	4				4
Total		14	6	20	17	11	28	2	0	2	50

All 50 children were enrolled in nearby schools and Anganwadis following detailed discussions with the District Education Officers and ICDS officials. The SLMs of the Contractors and PMCs took proactive steps to coordinate with nearby schools and educational institutions and accompanied the children during their initial days to ensure smooth integration. In addition, the SLMs facilitated the mobilization of textbooks, school uniforms, school bags, and other stationery items through the Education Department.

Present Status of Children

- Out of the 50 children initially identified and enrolled in nearby schools and Anganwadi's, only one child, Ms. Roshini (daughter of Arjun and Binu, originally from Odisha), currently remains in the labour camp; and
- She is continuing her education regularly at the nearby school in Thulluru.

Reasons for Children Dropping Out / Discontinuation

The primary reasons for the discontinuation of schooling for the remaining children are as follows:

- Seasonal migration during the Dussehra festival, which acted as a transition period during which several families returned to their native states such as Odisha and Madhya Pradesh;
- Change in employment patterns: Many parents secured alternative labour opportunities closer to their home villages, resulting in permanent relocation of families and children;
- Language barriers: Children from states such as Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Telangana faced difficulties adjusting to the local medium of instruction

(Telugu) in government schools (e.g., MPPS–Thulluru), leading to reduced interest or academic challenges; and

- Transient nature of migrant labour families, which affects continuity in schooling despite initial enrolment efforts.

Action Plan for New Arrivals

To ensure that children of newly arriving labour families are promptly integrated into the education system and retained, the following action plan is proposed:

1. Immediate Identification & Enrolment

- All newly arriving families shall register their children’s details (age, previous schooling, native place) with the Social and Labour Manager (SLM) within 48 hours of arrival at the camp; and
- The SLM shall coordinate with local school Headmasters (HMs) to facilitate bi-weekly “spot admission” visits to labour camps, thereby reducing procedural and administrative challenges faced by migrant parents.

2. Counselling & Parental Awareness

- Monthly awareness meetings shall be conducted at labour camps to educate parents about the Right to Education (RTE) Act and the long-term importance of schooling; and
- Parents who anticipate short-term stay or relocation shall be counselled on obtaining Transfer Certificates (TCs) to ensure continuity of education without disruption when moving to another location.

3. Support Services by Contractor, PMC & Government Departments

- Positive incentive mechanisms, such as recognition or welfare-linked incentives, may be explored for parents whose children maintain at least 90% school attendance; and
- The Women & Child Welfare Department shall be requested to ensure regular Anganwadi worker visits from nearby centres (e.g., Nekkallu, Krishnayapalem, Thulluru) for children below five years, covering nutrition, immunization, and early childhood education.

4. Monitoring & Smooth Transition

- Maintain a live, camp-wise database of all children across the 21 identified labour camp locations to track enrolment status and mobility; and
- When families exit the camp, the SLM shall record the destination details and issue a basic student progress card to facilitate seamless re-enrolment at the next location.



A. Pulse Polio Immunization Drive (December 2025)

As part of the State-level Pulse Polio Immunization Program, a coordinated immunization drive was conducted across the labour camps at Thulluru, Kuragallu, and Nekkallu on 21st and 22nd December 2025. During the drive, Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) was administered to 100% of the identified eligible children (0–5 years) residing in these camps, achieving full coverage

Table 4-4: Details of program conducted at various camps

Project Site / Labor Camp	Contractor / Organization	Total Immunized	Boys	Girls
Labour Camp - Kuragallu	Megha Engineering & Infrastructures Ltd. (MEIL)	14	9	5
Labour Camp, Thulluru	RVR Projects Private Limited	15	9	6
E5, E7 & N18 Labour Camp, Thulluru	BSR Infratech India Limited (BSR IIL)	20	8	12
Zone-2 Camp, Nekkallu	BSR Infratech India Limited (BSR IIL)	7	4	3
TOTAL		56	30	26



Figure 4-8: Pulse polio immunisation program at various labour camps

B. Cyclone Preparedness – Montha Cyclone

In response to the forecast of heavy rainfall associated with Cyclone *Montha*, all the Contractors under APCRDA/ADCL undertook a series of precautionary measures

between 27 and 29 October 2025 to ensure the safety of workers and the protection of work sites and labour camps.

The PgMC and the Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) of APCRDA closely monitored the preparedness activities⁵ by issuing a checklist of emergency measures to be implemented at site and by requiring Contractors and PMCs to report the actions taken to prevent any untoward incidents. In addition, joint site inspections were conducted by the PMC and ESMU to verify the level of preparedness and compliance with the prescribed emergency measures.

Key Preparedness Measures Implemented

- **Reinforcement of Temporary Structures:** Sandbags were placed on top of temporary sheds at labour camps to enhance stability and reduce the risk of wind damage;
- **Securing Open Excavations:** All open excavations within and around labour camp areas were barricaded using emergency safety ribbons to prevent accidental entry;
- **Drainage Clearance and Water Management:** JCBs were deployed to clear existing drains and create additional drainage channels to facilitate effective runoff management and prevent waterlogging near labour camps;
- **Electrical Safety Measures:** Temporary electrical connections in camp utility areas were inspected and safely disconnected to eliminate risks of electrocution during heavy rainfall;
- **Emergency Response Readiness:** Safety teams were placed on high alert, and emergency contact details of key personnel and local authorities were circulated and prominently displayed within the camps; and
- **Evacuation Planning:** A contingency evacuation plan was prepared to relocate workers from low-lying areas to identified safe locations situated within a 3 km radius, if required.



Figure 4-9: Placing sandbags on the roof of labour sheds



Figure 4-10: Guntur District collector inspected the preparedness

⁵ Preparatory Measures for Forecasted Heavy Rains.pdf

4.1.7 Functioning status of Grievance Redressal Committees

A consolidated assessment of the Grievance Redress System (GRS) across all contracting agencies of ADCL/APCRDA was undertaken based on labour camp-wise records, Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs), and PMC supervision documentation. The review confirms that the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is fully operational and structured at the labour camp level, ensuring direct accessibility to workers.

A total of 19 Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) has been constituted corresponding to 19 active labour camps, each with a standard six-member composition, ensuring full spatial coverage across all project sites. In total, 114 GRC members have been trained, achieving 100% training coverage. Over the last six months, 38 structured training sessions were conducted, covering grievance handling procedures, roles and responsibilities, labour rights, and escalation protocols, reflecting strong institutional capacity and risk-responsive implementation.

Worker awareness and outreach were reinforced through 114 labour camp orientation sessions, integrated induction programs at the time of joining, and sustained worksite-level engagement. In addition, Code of Conduct (CoC) sessions covered 14,053 workers and staff, and 126 Toolbox Talks (TBTs) explicitly addressed the importance and use of the GRM. Physical access to the mechanism is ensured through prominently displayed GRM details and the installation of complaint boxes at labour camps and site offices. The PMCs maintain oversight by retaining custody of the complaint box keys, with boxes opened by PMC Social/Labour Managers in the presence of contractor representatives.

During the review period, no grievances were received, resolved, or pending, indicating a preventive and trust-based grievance environment supported by high awareness, repeated engagement, and effective communication rather than restricted access. All GRCs have been constituted in compliance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the mechanism continues to be closely monitored by the PMCs to ensure transparency and effectiveness.

Table 4-5: Summary of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Operations at Labour Camp Level

S.No	Key Parameters/Observations	Units/Number
1	Number of Labour Camps	19
2	Number of GRC Committees constituted	19
3	Number of GRC Members in all Labour Camps	114
4	Training conducted for GRC members (in last 6 months)	38 sessions

S.No	Key Parameters/Observations	Units/Number
5	Total GRC members trained on the aspects and clauses	114 (100% coverage)
6	Labour camp orientations on GRC	114 sessions
7	GRC reinforced through Code of Conduct (CoC)	Covering 14,053 contractor personnel, including staff and workers.
8	GRC reinforced through Toolbox Talks (TBTs)	TBT: 126 numbers
9	GRC Complaints received / resolved / pending	0 / 0 / 0



Figure 4-11: Worker's orientation



Figure 4-12: Opening the complaints box



Figure 4-13: Orientation for GRC Members

Table 4-6: Compliance status against the key gaps reported during the last semi-annual report

S. No	Identified Gaps/ Issues	Compliance/ status
1	Delay in the recruitment and deployment of qualified E&S personnel by Contractors	Deployment of Social and Labour Managers has reached 84% (26 out of 31 positions filled)
2	Non-compliance with statutory requirements (POSH Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Labour Licenses, Workmen Compensation policy)	All seven Contractors have established Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs), and Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs) have been constituted in all 19 labour camps. 30 (Thirty) out of 31 works have obtained the required labour licenses and workmen compensation policies for the awarded works, demonstrating a high level of statutory compliance.
3	Poor maintenance of statutory records and registers	13 (Thirteen) out of 19 labour camps are maintaining labour records in accordance with the prescribed SOP formats (68%). Continuous follow-up and orientation programs will be

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S. No	Identified Gaps/ Issues	Compliance/ status
		undertaken to achieve 100% compliance by the end of March 2026.
4	Inadequate essential facilities (toilets, drinking water, medical care, canteen, crèche)	Adequate and separate toilet facilities are available in 14 out of 19 labour camps. Sufficient drinking water facilities have been arranged in 17 out of 19 labour camps. Regular doctor visits are available in 13 labour camps. First-aid facilities, with a qualified first aider and adequate equipment and medicines, are available in 14 out of 19 labour camps. Crèche facilities are available in 10 out of 19 labour camps. Canteen facilities are available in 6 out of 19 labour camps.
5	Overcrowding in labour camps and poor accommodation standards	Twelve out of 19 labour camps continue to experience overcrowding. The issue is being closely and continuously followed up by the PgMC to ensure timely corrective action.
6	Absence of robust worker screening and background verification	The worker screening process has been properly initiated. All Contractors are maintaining ID cards of workers and are maintaining records of Sub-Contractors and their employees. PgMC and CRDA have issued a standard format for furnishing workers' profile details, which will be submitted on a fortnightly basis through the PMCs. In addition, the ICT tool will include provisions for entry and verification of workers' details.
7	Gaps in worker welfare (recreation, rest rooms, medical check-ups, children's education, welfare linkages)	Provisions for leisure-time activities are available in 4 out of 19 labour camps. Fifty children from various labour camps have been mobilised and linked with educational institutions and service centres. Twelve medical camps were conducted by various Contractors during the reporting period, covering 2,405 workers. Pre-deployment medical fitness examinations, conducted with the support of qualified medical practitioners, covered 7,173 workers.
8	Lack of structured capacity building for E&S personnel	Training programs for Social and Labour Managers of PMCs and Contractors were conducted on 22 December 2025. In addition, a dedicated training on the Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) was conducted on 31 December 2025. A Training of Trainers (ToT) on Gender and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) was conducted for all Social and Labour Managers of both Contractors and PMCs by World Bank and ADB consultants from 4 to 6 December 2025.

4.2 Gender Inclusion

4.2.1 Introduction

The Amaravati Capital City Project, envisaged as a world-class urban centre for the State of Andhra Pradesh, has generated significant social, economic, and environmental impacts since its inception. Recognizing the importance of inclusive and equitable development, the project progressively integrates gender considerations across planning and implementation processes.

Gender-responsive urban planning is essential to ensure that development benefits are equitably distributed and that existing gender inequalities are not reinforced. In large-scale infrastructure projects, women's roles, needs, and vulnerabilities are often inadequately addressed, particularly in predominantly patriarchal rural contexts such as those surrounding the Amaravati project area.

The Amaravati Capital City Project, which involves land pooling, livelihood transitions, and large-scale infrastructure development, has had differentiated impacts on women. These impacts are more pronounced for women from marginalized groups, including landless agricultural labourers, informal sector workers, and women-headed households. Accordingly, gender inclusion remains a key focus of the project's social safeguard strategy.

Objectives and Scope

The gender inclusion approach under the Amaravati Capital City Project aims to achieve the following objectives:

- **Promote Gender-Inclusive Urban Planning:** To integrate women's needs, priorities, and perspectives into urban design, housing, transportation systems, and public spaces;
- **Enhance Women's Safety and Mobility:** To address safety concerns through gender-sensitive infrastructure, including adequate street lighting, surveillance measures, and safe and accessible public transport facilities;
- **Increase Women's Economic Participation:** To enhance women's access to employment, skill development, entrepreneurship opportunities, and vocational training in sectors emerging as part of project implementation; and
- **Ensure Equitable Access to Basic Services:** To improve women's and girls' access to essential services such as healthcare, education, sanitation, and childcare, thereby enhancing overall quality of life.

Policy Framework and Commitments

The Amaravati Capital City Project is supported by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, both of which place strong emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion. In alignment with their respective safeguard policies, the project incorporates gender-responsive measures aimed at enhancing women’s participation in and benefits from urban development.

Key commitments include promoting skill development for women to improve employability, facilitating access to emerging economic opportunities, and ensuring that women equitably benefit from the city’s growth. The project is committed to providing equal opportunities and benefits irrespective of gender and to ensuring that women are not excluded or left behind in the process of urban transformation.

Key Performance Indicators Status

Table 4-7: KPIs Status and its Target Completion (in percentage)

S. No	Key Performance Indicators	Status	Target
1	A Gender & Inclusion Specialist has been appointed	This KPI has been completed and deployed to the Gender Specialist in APCRDA & ADCL Proceedings of Commissioner APCRDA No. Rc. No. MAU61-OPES0APPT/7/2024-HR-Part (4), Dt 19-01-2025.	100%
2	Revive & Expand Citizen Advisory Committees;	APCRDA constituted the Citizen Advisory Committee. This Committee supports APCRDA in enhancing project outcomes particularly in areas such as resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R), social development, and livelihood restoration by helping to minimise adverse impacts on affected communities. CAC has been constituted as per the proceedings of Commissioner APCRDA No. Rc. No. CRDA-15023(33)/12/2017- Date:27-03-2025 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Meeting held on 4th April 2025 • Second Meeting held on 4th July 2025⁶ • Third Meeting held on 10th Oct 2025⁷ 	100%
3	Foster Community Participation as per PIOM	Percentage of villages with active community groups facilitating engagement with women, youth farmers, business owners, community leaders & NGOs. Regular village-level consultations were conducted involving SHGs to disseminate project information and gather feedback. There are 2450 Self Help Groups of 22384 members in 29 villages under SERP project.	80%

⁶ [CAC-04.07.2025 ATR.pdf](#)

⁷ [CAC-10.10.2025 ATR.pdf](#)

S. No	Key Performance Indicators	Status	Target
		<p>Community organisation meetings have been conducted by the social facilitator, with feedback collected from citizens, especially women and vulnerable groups. Since the recruitment of the NGO, monthly activity reports and outreach plans targeting women and vulnerable groups have been regularly submitted.</p> <p>Village Organization meetings are being organized on a quarterly basis with the objectives of:</p> <p>Sharing updates on the progress of works with members: Capturing skill requirements, Educating and mobilizing candidates for Job Melas, encouraging participation in Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) trainings, Collect grievances</p> <p>1. Facilitated to organize Gender Committee trainings at Thulluru on GBV/SEA/SH and livelihood and around 50 women members participated.</p> <p>2. Village organizations meeting conducted in 22 locations and around of 3270 women members participated in Q-3 & Q-4 meetings.</p>	
4	From Residents Welfare Associations (RWAs) in government and public housing complexes, ensuring women's representation	<p>Percentage of Govt and public housing complexes with active RWAs & women representatives to improve operation & maintenance (O & M) Regular RWAs quarterly meetings are being organized.</p> <p>Total 157 block at 8 locations, from each block one male and one female representative have been taken. With Resident General Body having 50% women representation</p> <p>a) 8/8 RWAs were established in the all the government housing and public housing complexes of Capital city. 43% of women represented in RWAs.</p> <p>b) The first meeting held in April 2025 for the purpose of formation of RWAs and</p> <p>c) second meeting held in the month of Aug 2025 to sensitize the members on their role and responsibilities, functions and powers etc.</p>	75%
5	Improvement of communication channels and Grievance Redressal System	<p>GRM is accessible through multiple platforms like:</p> <p>1. Parishkaram portal, State Public Grievance Redressal system portal, WhatsApp number 9121284870, AI chatbot, GoAP Toll Free No. 1100, CGC (Kiosk) at Project Office.</p> <p>GRM active via Parishkaram portal and PGRS; Parishkaram: 1349 grievances resolved, 63 pending out of 1412 grievances.</p> <p>2.PGRS: There are 9 grievances are pending, 121 resolved out of 130 grievances.</p>	95%

4.2.2 Gender in Project Implementation

Table 4-8: Employment of Women Workers

S. No	Name of the Contractor	Employment in different categories	Women employed -Local within the state				Women employed Migrants out of the AP state				Grand Total
			No of Skilled	No of Un Skilled	No of Semi skilled	Total	No of Skilled	No of Un Skilled	No of Semi skilled	Total	
1	BSR	Construction	0	26	0	26	0	99	24	123	149
		Administration	3	6	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
		Total	3	32	0	35	0	99	24	123	158
2	RVR	Construction	0	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	18
		Administration	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
		Total	5	18	0	23	0	0	0	0	23
3	NCC	Construction	0	17	0	17	0	24	0	24	41
		Administration	3	25	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
		Total	3	42	0	45	0	24	0	24	69
4	MVR	Construction	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Administration	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Total	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
5	L&T	Construction	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
		Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
6	Megha	Construction	0	37	0	37	0	51	0	51	88
		Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	37	0	37	0	51	0	51	88
7	Shaporji-SPCL	Construction	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Grand Total	24	131	0	158	0	174	24	198	356

A total of 345 women workers were employed across all Contractors during the reporting period. Of these, 147 women (42.6%) were local workers, while 198 women (57.4%) were migrant workers, indicating a higher dependence on migrant female labour, particularly for construction-related activities.

Women’s employment is predominantly concentrated in unskilled construction work. Among local women workers, 123 out of 147 (83.7%) were engaged as unskilled labourers, while skilled employment remains limited (24 women) and no women were reported in semi-skilled categories among local workers. In contrast, migrant women workers include 24 semi-skilled workers, highlighting comparatively better skill deployment among migrant women.

The construction sector accounts for the majority of women’s employment, with minimal representation in administrative roles. Administrative positions are largely filled by local women, reflecting better access of local women to office-based and supervisory roles.

Key Observations

- Women’s employment is largely concentrated in unskilled construction work, with very limited participation in skilled and semi-skilled categories;
- Semi-skilled women workers are reported only among migrant labour, while no local women were engaged in semi-skilled roles;
- Administrative roles are minimal and are predominantly occupied by local women workers; and
- Engagement of women varies significantly across Contractors, indicating scope for improved and more balanced gender inclusion.

4.2.3 Gender Specific Facilities available at Construction Site/Labor Camp

S o n	Name of the Labour camp/Locations	Separate facilities for women worker				Breast feeding Room	Bed & Cot	Creche	LPG Gas	Safe Drinking Water	Sanitary Napkin	Privacy Health Checkup clinic	Separate Nurse deployed Yes/No
		accommodation	Toilets	Bathroom	Kitchen								
1	Thullur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
2	Inavolu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
3	Nekkallu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
4	Thullur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
5	Nelapadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
6	Abbarajupalem	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
7	Kuragallu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
8	Lingaiyapalem	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
9	Sakhamuru	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
10	Kuragallu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
11	Nelapadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
12	Mandadam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

S.No	Name of the Labour camp/Locations	Separate facilities for women worker				Breast feeding Room	Bed & Cot	Creche	LPG Gas	Safe Drinking Water	Sanitary Napkin	Privacy in Health Checkup clinic	Separate Nurse deployed Yes/No
		accommodation	Toilets	Bathroom	Kitchen								
13	Sakhamuru	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
14	Pichakapalem	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
15	Krishnayapalem	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
16	Nelapadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
17	Rayapudi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
18	Thulluru	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	Nelapadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

- An assessment of 19 labour camps shows that basic gender-specific facilities are largely in place. Separate accommodation, toilets, bathrooms, kitchens, safe drinking water, privacy during health check-ups, and deployment of separate nurses are available in all camps, indicating good compliance with gender and labour welfare requirements;
- However, breastfeeding rooms & sanitary napkins facilities are largely absent, with availability reported only at two locations. This remains a key gap, particularly affecting women workers with infants and young children; and
- Overall, while core infrastructure and health facilities are satisfactory, childcare and breastfeeding support facilities need to be strengthened to achieve full compliance with gender-responsive labour standards.

4.2.4 Status of Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs)

Legal Mandate: The POSH Act, 2013 mandates the establishment of Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) in all Organizations and workplaces where the number of employees is ten or above.

Table 4-9: Status of the IC Committee constituted at the Contracting agency

S.No	Name of the Contractor	IC Committee constituted or not	No of IC Committee meetings held	No of IC Committee members Trained		Remarks
				Men	Women	
1	BSR	Yes	6	2	2	
2	RVR	Yes	6	2	2	
3	NCC	Yes	6	2	2	
4	MVR	Yes	6	2	2	
5	L&T	Yes	5	4	2	
6	MEIL	Yes	6	2	2	
7	SPCL	Yes	2	2	2	

All contracting agencies have constituted Internal Complaints (IC) Committees, indicating full compliance with the POSH Act. A total of 37 IC Committee meetings were conducted, with most Contractors holding six meetings, while L&T and Shapoorji-SPCL reported fewer meetings. Each IC Committee has trained members with balanced representation of men and women, reflecting adherence to statutory gender composition requirements. Overall, the IC Committees are functional however Contractors with fewer meetings need to strengthen the regularity of meetings and follow-up actions to ensure effective grievance redressal.

Table 4-10: Status of the IC Committee constituted at the PMC Level

S. No	Name of the PMC	No of IC Committee constituted	No of ICC trained
1	Aarvee	1	Yes
2	Typsa	1	Yes
3	Feedback Infra	1	Yes
4	Tractabel	1	Yes
5	Nippon Koi	1	Yes
6	Bureau Veritas	0	No

All PMC agencies, except Bureau Veritas, have constituted one Internal Complaints (IC) Committee each, and the constituted committees have been adequately trained, demonstrating compliance with the POSH Act. Bureau Veritas has not constituted an IC Committee and has not undergone training, which represents a compliance gap. Immediate constitution of the IC Committee and training of its members is required to ensure full adherence to statutory and safeguard requirements at the PMC level. The IC Committee constituted at APCRDA & ADCL and also the committee members trained on role and responsibilities, functions and powers etc.

4.2.5 Addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH)

Implementing agencies, including Contractors and Project Management Consultants (PMCs), have designated trained GBV/SEA/SH focal point persons, typically assigned as Social and Labour Managers. These focal points serve as key liaison personnel between survivors, service providers, and project authorities. Their responsibilities include facilitating referrals, supporting survivors in accessing services, monitoring the implementation of GBV/SEA/SH prevention and response measures, and submitting regular progress reports.

GBV/SEA/SH focal point persons have been deployed at both APCRDA and ADCL. They are fully oriented to their roles and responsibilities and are actively implementing the actions outlined in the approved SEA/SH Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

In parallel, focal point persons from PMCs and contracting agencies have also been sensitized and oriented on their respective roles and responsibilities, particularly with regard to enforcing preventive measures, ensuring adherence to the Code of Conduct, and supporting the effective management of GBV/SEA/SH risks across project activities.

Table 4-11: Deployment of GBV Focal Point persons in Contracting agencies

S.No	Name of the Contractor	Name of the project	No. of Social & Labour Managers to be deployed (As per agreement)	No. of Social & Labour Managers deployed (Actual)
1	BSR	Zone-5D, Zone-1A & 1B, Zone-2A & 2B N-9 & 18	7	5
2	RVR	Zone-3A, 5B, N-11, E-6,8,9	6	6
3	NCC	Nerakonda, WTP, WDC, MLA &MLC Housing, N12,N-15, E-3	7	6
4	MVR	Krishnayapalem & Sakhamuru	2	1
5	L&T	NGO Tower-9 & 12	2	2
6	MEIL	Zone-3B,14, 6, N-6, STP,	5	5
7	Shapoorji	GO and Group D employees	2	1
		Total	31	26

- As per agreement, 31 Social & Labour Managers were to be deployed across all Contractors;
- 26 managers have been deployed, indicating high overall compliance;
- BSR, RVR, L&T, and MEIL achieved 100% deployment as per agreement;
- NCC shows a minor shortfall with 6 out of 7 deployed and BSR 5 out of 7 are deployed;
- MVR and Shapoorji show partial compliance, each deploying 1 out of 2 required managers;
- Overall deployment status is largely satisfactory, with NCC, MVR, and Shapoorji requiring follow-up to meet agreed staffing levels; and
- The GBV focal points at each level (Contracting agencies, PMCs, PgMC, APCRDA, ADCL) have been oriented on their roles and responsibilities on GBV-GRM SoP.

4.2.6 Code of Conduct Implementation

The Amaravati Capital City Project has adopted a mandatory Code of Conduct (CoC) applicable to all project staff, consultants, and contractor personnel, including Sub-Contractors and workers. The CoC serves as a key instrument for preventing Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH) and for ensuring a safe, respectful, and discrimination-free working and community environment.

All project staff and contractor personnel are required to read, understand, and formally sign the CoC as a condition of engagement. The CoC clearly defines acceptable and unacceptable behaviours, with special emphasis on zero tolerance for GBV, SEA, and SH. It outlines the responsibilities of personnel towards co-workers, community members, and vulnerable groups, including women, children, and PAPs. The primary activity related to the CoC is awareness and sensitization of workers and staff. Contracting agencies conduct regular CoC awareness sessions, including:

- Toolbox talks at the beginning of the workday;
- Site-level briefings during worker induction; and
- Periodic refresher sessions to reinforce key messages.

Table 4-12: Details of CoC Signed by Staff / Workers of Contracting Agencies

S. No	Name of the Contractor	No of new staff deployed	No.of new labourers deployed	No.of new Staff & labourers signed on CoC
1	BSR	184	434	718
2	RVR	210	1766	1854
3	NCC	102	578	680
4	MVR	30	254	284
5	L&T	145	1450	1595
6	MEIL	66	99	165
7	SPCL-Shapoorji	19	592	509
	Total	756	5173	5805

- Total new deployment comprises 756 staff and 5,173 labourers;
- 5,805 personnel & Labourers have signed the Code of Conduct (CoC), reflecting an overall compliance rate of 98%, which is very strong;
- NCC, MVR, L&T, and Megha show 100% CoC compliance;
- BSR and RVR have CoC figures slightly different from deployment totals, indicating inclusion of additional/backlog signings;
- SPCL-Shapoorji shows partial compliance, with CoC signings lower than total deployment; and
- Overall, the data reflects high compliance with CoC requirements, with minor gaps requiring follow-up for SPCL-Shapoorji.

4.2.7 Capacity Building Programs

(a) Training for IC committee members:

Training programs for Internal Complaints Committee (IC) members were organized for 10 contracting agencies, Project Management Consultants (PMCs), and ADCL at the Thulluru CRDA Skill Hub Centre. The sessions were facilitated by expert resource persons from accredited training agencies. A total of 74 IC members participated in the training program.

The objective of the training was to strengthen the capacity of IC members by equipping them with the required knowledge and practical skills to effectively receive, inquire into, and address complaints related to Sexual Harassment at the Workplace, in compliance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Act).

The training covered key thematic areas, including the legal framework and statutory compliance requirements, structure and functioning of the Internal Committee, complaint receipt and inquiry procedures, roles and responsibilities of IC members, and adoption of a survivor-centered and confidential approach in handling cases.

During the reporting period, while the centralized training was completed, similar training programs have not yet been independently initiated by the contracting agencies for their respective IC members.



Figure 4-14: ICC training participants at Thulluru

(b) Village Organizations meetings

Approximately 25,000 women in the Capital City area are organized into a robust network of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). These SHGs are federated into Village Organizations (VOs) and Mandal Samakhyas, which facilitate members' access to institutional credit, market linkages, and various government welfare schemes.

A Village Organisation (VO) functions as a federation of multiple SHGs within a village, typically comprising 20–30 SHGs. VOs play a pivotal role in strengthening community-level governance by monitoring SHG performance, enabling collective decision-making, and facilitating coordination between SHGs and higher-level institutions.

At present, a total of 70 Village Organizations operate within the Capital City area. These VOs serve as key institutional platforms for implementing and scaling up community-level interventions, particularly those related to gender inclusion, livelihood enhancement, and social safeguard initiatives.

Village Organisation (VO) meetings/trainings are being conducted across all 25 project-affected villages to disseminate information on opportunities arising from the development of the Amaravati Capital City. These meetings also focus on sensitizing community members to available skill development programs and employment opportunities linked to project activities. There are 3270 women participated in Q-3⁸ & Q-4⁹ meetings.

In addition, the VO meetings include awareness-raising sessions on Gender-Based Violence (GBV), with specific emphasis on prevention of GBV/SEA/SH risks at workplaces, particularly construction sites. Self-Help Group (SHG) members, and Social Facilitators actively participate in these meetings to support community-level outreach and awareness.

Further, external resource persons from recognized training institutions have conducted training programs for Gender Committee members on SEA/SH/GBV prevention and livelihood enhancement at the CRDA Office, Thulluru Skill Hub Centre. These training programs were initiated from June onwards and have been implemented in line with the planned capacity-building activities.

Moreover, Social Facilitators are actively engaged in the strengthening of SHGs at the village level. As a subsequent step, these SHGs are being federated into Gender

⁸ [VO Meetings-July to Sep Q3.pdf](#)

⁹ [VO Meetings Oct -Dec 2025 Q4.pdf](#)

Committees and Village Organizations (VOs), thereby strengthening institutional mechanisms for community participation and gender inclusion.



Figure 4-15: Village Organizations meeting

(c) Gender Committee Trainings

Gender Committees are community-based support mechanisms functioning within Village Organizations (VOs) under the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) framework. These committees play a critical role in promoting gender equality and safeguarding the rights and well-being of women and children at the community level. Their core focus areas include prevention of child marriage, continuation of children's education, protection of women's property and inheritance rights, and prevention of violence against women (VAW). In addition, Gender Committees provide counselling, guidance, and referral support to women facing harassment or violence and facilitate community-level resolution wherever appropriate.

In the context of the Amaravati Capital City Development, Gender Committees have been formally integrated into the project's Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) as a community-level support system for addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH) risks associated with large-scale construction activities and labour influx. This integration strengthens early identification, reporting, and survivor-centered response mechanisms at the grassroots level.

As part of this framework, capacity-building and orientation programs were conducted for Gender Committee members by APCRDA, with support from trained resource persons. The training focused on enhancing their understanding of GBV/SEA/SH risks in infrastructure projects, survivor-centered approaches, confidentiality principles, and coordination with institutional grievance mechanisms.

Following the training, Gender Committees are engaged in the following key activities:

- Regular visits to construction sites and labour camps to observe working conditions, identify potential GBV/SEA/SH risks, and support preventive outreach among workers and local communities;
- Provision of emotional support and first-level counselling to women experiencing harassment or violence, ensuring a safe and confidential environment;
- Dissemination of information on legal rights and available redressal mechanisms, including the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Act), the role of Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs), and project-specific grievance channels;
- Referral and coordination with relevant service providers, such as the Police, One-Stop Centres, Primary and Community Health Centres (PHC/CHC), District Women and Child Development authorities, Domestic Violence Cells, and ChildLine services, to ensure timely and appropriate support to survivors; and
- The involvement of Gender Committees under the Amaravati Project has enhanced community ownership, trust, and accessibility of the grievance redressal process, particularly for women who may otherwise hesitate to approach formal mechanisms. Their role complements institutional GBV/SEA/SH risk management measures implemented by APCRDA, ADCL, PMCs, and Contractors, thereby contributing to a more inclusive and responsive social safeguard framework.



Figure 4-16: Gender Committee Training

Table 4-13: Training/Meetings on GBV/SEA/SH and livelihood to GC, SHGs & VOs

S. No	Name of the Training	No of members attended (Women)	No of Villages covered
1	Gender Committee Members Training ¹⁰	50	25
2	Village Organisations Meetings	3270	25

(d) Training of Trainers (ToT) on SEA/SH and Grievance Mechanism SoP

A three-day Training of Trainers¹¹ (ToT) program on SEA/SH Prevention and Grievance Mechanism Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) was conducted from 4th to 6th December 2025 at the APCRDA Project Office, Vijayawada/Rayapudi, under the Amaravati Inclusive and Sustainable Capital City Development Program (AIUDP). The training aimed to strengthen institutional capacity for prevention, reporting, and survivor-centric response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) in alignment with World Bank Good Practice Notes and applicable Indian legal frameworks.

The program was attended by 58 Social & Labour Managers (SLMs) from Project Management Consultants (PMCs) and contracting agencies, along with Gender and Social Safeguard Specialists from APCRDA and PgMC. The training was facilitated by resource persons from the World Bank Gender Team and APCRDA & PgMC Gender Specialists.

The ToT focused on developing a cadre of Master Trainers capable of cascading SEA/SH knowledge and practices to site-level staff, workers, and community stakeholders. Key thematic areas included core GBV and SEA/SH concepts, legal frameworks (POSH Act, 2013; POCSO Act, 2012; Criminal Law Amendments), World Bank requirements and zero-tolerance policy, project-specific SEA/SH risk identification and mitigation, and adoption of a survivor-centered approach emphasizing confidentiality, safety, informed consent, and non-discrimination.

Significant emphasis was placed on the SEA/SH-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) under AIUDP, including intake channels, committee structures, roles and responsibilities of implementing agencies, documentation standards, referral pathways, and coordination with external GBV service providers such as One-Stop Centres, helplines, police, and health services. Practical learning was reinforced through case studies, role-play exercises, group discussions, and field visits to the Amaravati project site and the One-Stop Centre, Guntur.

¹⁰Gender Committee Report-July-Sep.pdf

¹¹ToT- Action Report.pdf

Overall, the ToT enhanced participants technical capacity and preparedness to operationalize SEA/SH prevention and response measures, strengthen grievance redressal systems, and contribute to a safe, inclusive, and gender-responsive project environment under AIUDP.



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సురక్షిత విధానాలతో అమరావతి ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్వహణే ధ్యేయం



సమావేశంలో ప్రపంచ, ఆసియా అభివృద్ధి బ్యాంకు సభ్యులు, సీఆర్డీఏ అధికారులు

తుళ్లూరు, న్యూస్ టుడే : ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు, ఆసియా అభివృద్ధి బ్యాంకు జాయింట్ టెక్నికల్ మిషన్ కార్యక్రమం గురువారం రాయపూడిలోని ఏపీ సీఆర్డీఏ ప్రధాన కార్యాలయంలో ప్రారంభమైంది. డిసెంబర్ 4 నుంచి 11 వరకు వారం పాటు ఇది నిర్వహిస్తారు. అమరావతి ఇంటిగ్రేటెడ్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ ప్రోగ్రాం (ఎఐయూడీపీ) కార్యక్రమంలో భాగంగా ప్రజా రాజధాని అమరావతి నిర్మాణంలో భద్రతా ప్రమాణాల అమలు, స్ట్రెక్చోల్డర్స్ భాగ స్వామ్యం, పీపీపీ ప్రణాళిక, ఎఐయూడీపీ కార్యక్రమంలో గుత్తేదారు సంస్థల బాధ్యతలు తదితర అంశాలపై టెక్నికల్ మిషన్ చర్చలు జరపనుంది.

★ తొలిరోజు ప్రారంభ కార్యక్రమంలో సభ్యుల పరిచయం, ఎజెండా, మిషన్ లక్ష్యాలను వివరించారు. అనంతరం ఏపీ సీఆర్డీఏ, ఏడీసీఎల్ బృందాల సీనియర్ నిపుణుల నేతృత్వంలో సాంకేతిక అంశాలపై పలు సెషన్లు చేపట్టారు. ★ లింగ వివక్ష నేరాలు, లైంగిక వేధింపులు, మహిళలపై లైంగిక నేరాలు, అసభ్య ప్రవర్తన తదితర అంశాలపై నిర్వహించిన ప్రారంభ సదస్సులో కార్యాచరణ విధానాలపై సమీక్ష, మిషన్ లక్ష్యాలపై విధి, విధానాల రూపకల్పనపై సమావేశంలో చర్చించారు.

★ నిర్మాణ సమయంలో బాధితులకు సహాయ సేవలు, పని ప్రదేశంలో ప్రమాదాల తగ్గింపు, నివారణ, బాధితుల కేంద్రీకృత ప్రతిస్పందన విధానాలపై వివరణాత్మక చర్చలు చేశారు. సెషన్స్లో ఏపీ సీఆర్డీఏ, ఏడీసీఎల్, పీజీఎంసీ, పీఎంసీ అధికారులు, గుత్తేదారు ప్రతినిధులు, నిపుణులు, కార్యాచరణ బృందాలు పాల్గొన్నారు. మొదటి రోజు సెషన్స్లో జీబీవీ సంబంధిత ముఖ్యాంశాలు, దేశ లీగర్ ప్రేమ్ వర్క్, సర్వేవర్ సపోర్ట్, రిస్క్ మిటిగేషన్, సర్వేవర్ కేంద్రీకృత ప్రతిస్పందన విధానం వంటి అంశాలపై చర్చించారు. కార్యక్రమంలో ప్రపంచ, ఏడీబీ బ్యాంకుల సీనియర్ సైబలిస్టులు, ఏపీ సీఆర్డీఏ, ఏడీసీఎల్ అధికారులు, ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు సీనియర్ జండర్, సామాజిక అభివృద్ధి సైబలిస్ట్ జయశర్మ, జీబీవీ కన్సల్టెంట్ శ్రీతి మున్ని, ఒన్ స్టాప్ సెంటర్ లీగల్ సెల్ కౌన్సిలర్ విజయ లక్ష్మి తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

మిల్కీ యార్డు సమాచారం
(నిన్నటి దరలు)

వచ్చిన బస్తాలు: 42,461
అమ్మకాలు: 45,479

Date : 05/12/2025 EditionName : ANDHRA PRADESH(AMARAVATI GUNTUR)
PageNo :

Figure 4-17: Interaction meeting with Gender Committee Members and L&T Contracting agency E&S staff by the WB & ADB Social & Gender Team

Table 4-14: Capacity Building Programs at Contracting Agencies Level

S.No	Name of the Contractor	Community Awareness program on GBV-Participants SHGs, Stakeholders, PAPs, Landless Agricultural labourers			Gender Sensitization Training on GBV, SEA/SH for VOs, GCs,			Training to IC Committee members on POSH Act, SEA/SH			Training on Code of Conduct to all project staff and workers			Sensitization Training on GBV SEA/SH for E&S Specialist, Engineers etc			Grand Total		
		1			2			3			4			5			6		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	BSR	13	12	25	16	21	37	2	2	4	376	112	488	205	59	267	612	206	818
2	RVR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	3291	101	3392	625	5	630	3918	108	4026
3	NCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	66	5	71	0	0	0	68	7	75
4	MVR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	442	16	458	5	5	10	449	23	472
5	L&T	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	380	6	386	6	0	6	388	8	396
6	MEIL	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	2	4	129	47	176	37	21	58	168	75	243
7	Shapoorji	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	486	23	509	0	0	0	488	25	513
	Total	13	12	25	16	26	42	14	14	28	5170	310	5480	878	90	971	6091	452	6543

- A total of 6,543 participants from contracting agencies were covered under various capacity-building programs on GBV, SEA/SH, POSH Act, and Code of Conduct. Out of these, 6,091 were male and 452 were female;
- Most of the trainings were related to Code of Conduct, which covered 5,480 participants, mainly project staff and workers. This shows good overall coverage of workforce-level sensitization across Contractors;
- Community awareness programs on GBV were very limited and conducted only by one contractor (BSR), indicating a need to strengthen community outreach by other Contractors;
- Gender sensitization trainings for VOs and GCs were conducted by only a few Contractors, though female participation was relatively higher in these programs;
- Training of Internal Committee (IC) members on the POSH Act and SEA/SH was conducted by all Contractors, with equal participation of men and women, reflecting compliance with statutory requirements;
- Sensitization trainings for E&S specialists, engineers, and supervisory staff covered 971 participants, helping to integrate GBV and SEA/SH considerations into project implementation; and
- Overall, while compliance-related training shows good coverage, community-level awareness and women’s participation need improvement across all Contractors.



Figure 4-18: Training of Trainers program facilitated by WB & ADB Social & Gender Team



Figure 4-19: ToT Program at APCRDA for SLMS of PMCs and Contracting agencies



Figure 4-20: Training of Trainers on GBV/SEA/SH and SoP for Social & Labour Managers



Figure 4-21: Meeting with BSR Contracting agency E&S Team by the WB & ADB Team



Figure 4-22: Meeting with BSR Contracting agency E&S Team by the WB & ADB

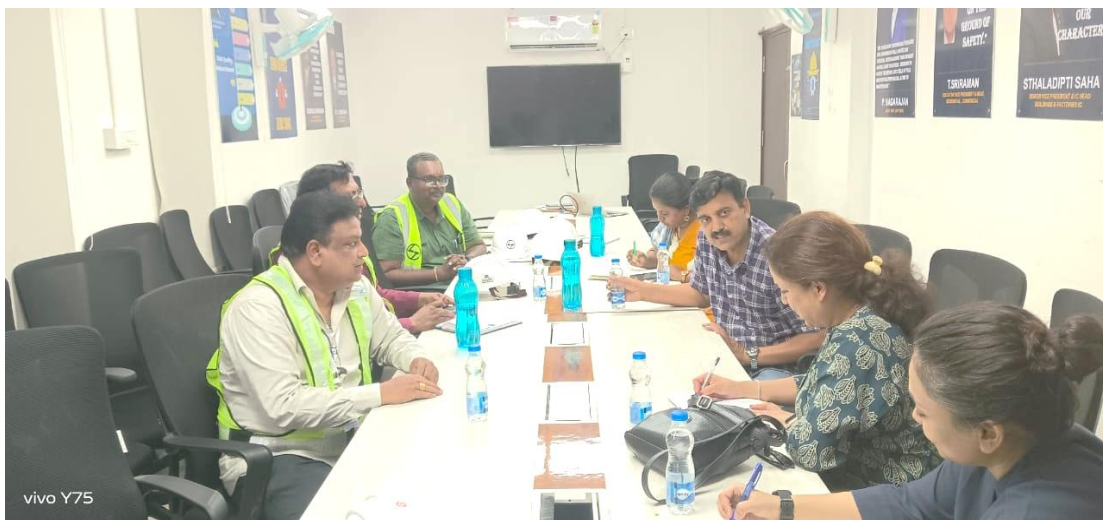




Figure 4-23: L&T Labour Camp Visited by WB & ADB Social & Gender Team



Figure 4-24: RVR Labour Camp visited by the WB & ADB Social & Gender Team



ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు, ఏడీబీ టెక్నికల్ మిషన్ ప్రారంభం

● వారం రోజులపాటు కొనసాగనున్న కార్యక్రమం

తుళ్లూరు, డిసెంబరు 4(ఆంధ్ర జ్యోతి): ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు, ఆసియా అభివృద్ధి బ్యాంకు (ఏడీబీ), ఏపీ సీఆర్డీఏ జాయింట్ టెక్నికల్ మిషన్ గురువారం సీఆర్డీఏ ప్రారంభించింది. ఈ కార్యక్రమం రాజధాని అమరావతిలోని సీఆర్డీఏ కార్యాలయంలో ఈ నెల 11వ తేదీ వరకు వారం రోజులపాటు జరుగుతుంది. ఇందులో అమరావతి సమీకృత పట్టణాభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమం (ఏఐయూడీసీ) కింద రాజధాని నిర్మాణంలో భద్రతా ప్రమాణాల అమలు, భాగస్వాముల భాగస్వామ్యం, పీపీపీ ప్రణాళిక, కాంట్రాక్టుల నిర్వహణ, క్షేత్రస్థాయిలో అమలు చేయాల్సిన కార్యకలాపాలపై చర్చలు జరుగుతాయి. తొలిరోజైన గురువారం జరిగిన ప్రారంభ కార్యక్రమంలో లింగ ఆధారిత హింస (జీబీవీ) లైంగిక దోపిడీ, వివక్ష (ఎస్ఈఏ), లైంగిక వేధింపులు (ఎస్హెచ్) అనే అంశాలపై ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు, ఏడీబీ బృందంలో ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు సీనియర్ జెండర్ స్పెషలిస్ట్ జయా శర్మ, జీబీవీ కన్సల్టెంట్ శృతి మున్ని, గుంటూరు వన్ స్టాప్ సెంటర్ లీగల్ కౌన్సెలర్ విజయలక్ష్మి, సీఆర్డీఏ, ఏడీసీఎల్ అధికారుల, కాంట్రాక్టర్ ప్రతినిధులు, సిబ్బంది పాల్గొన్నారు.



సమావేశంలో పాల్గొన్న ప్రతినిధులు, అధికారులు



05/12/2025 | Guntur | Page : 6
Source : <https://epaper.andhrayjothy.com>

Figure 4-25: The WB and ADB Technical Mission training published in Andhra Jyothy newspaper

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epaper.eenadu.net

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సురక్షిత విధానాలతో అమరావతి ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్వహణే ధ్యేయం



సమావేశంలో ప్రపంచ, ఆసియా అభివృద్ధి బ్యాంకు సభ్యులు, సీఆర్డీఏ అధికారులు

తుళ్లూరు, న్యూస్ టుడే : ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు, ఆసియా అభివృద్ధి బ్యాంకు జాయింట్ టెక్నికల్ మిషన్ కార్యక్రమం గురువారం రాయపూడిలోని ఏపీ సీఆర్డీఏ ప్రధాన కార్యాలయంలో ప్రారంభమైంది. డిసెంబర్ 4 నుంచి 11 వరకు వారం పాటు ఇది నిర్వహిస్తారు. అమరావతి ఇంటిగ్రేటెడ్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ ప్రోగ్రాం (ఏఐయూడీపీ) కార్యక్రమంలో భాగంగా ప్రజా రాజధాని అమరావతి నిర్మాణంలో భద్రతా ప్రమాణాల అమలు, స్టేక్ హోల్డర్స్ భాగ స్వామ్యం, పీపీపీ ప్రణాళిక, ఏఐయూడీపీ కార్యక్రమంలో గుత్తేదారు సంస్థల బాధ్యతలు తదితర అంశాలపై టెక్నికల్ మిషన్ చర్చలు జరపనుంది.

★ తొలిరోజు ప్రారంభ కార్యక్రమంలో సభ్యుల పరిచయం, ఎజెండా, మిషన్ లక్ష్యాలను వివరించారు. అనంతరం ఏపీ సీఆర్డీఏ, ఏడీసీఎల్ బృందాల సీనియర్ నిపుణుల నేతృత్వంలో సాంకేతిక అంశాలపై పలు సెషన్లు చేపట్టారు. ★ లింగ వివక్ష నేరాలు, లైంగిక వేధింపులు, మహిళలపై లైంగిక నేరాలు, అసభ్య ప్రవర్తన తదితర అంశాలపై నిర్వహించిన ప్రారంభ సదస్సులో కార్యాచరణ విధానాలపై సమీక్ష, మిషన్ లక్ష్యాలపై విధి, విధానాల రూపకల్పనపై సమావేశంలో చర్చించారు.

★ నిర్మాణ సమయంలో బాధితులకు సహాయ సేవలు, పని ప్రదేశంలో ప్రమాదాల తగ్గింపు, నివారణ, బాధితుల కేంద్రీకృత ప్రతిస్పందన విధానాలపై వివరణాత్మక చర్చలు చేశారు. సెషన్స్లో ఏపీ సీఆర్డీఏ, ఏడీసీఎల్, పీజీఎంసీ, పీఎంసీ అధికారులు, గుత్తేదారు ప్రతినిధులు, నిపుణులు, కార్యాచరణ బృందాలు పాల్గొన్నారు. మొదటి రోజు సెషన్స్లో జీబీవీ సంబంధిత ముఖ్యాంశాలు, దేశ లీగర్ ప్రేమ్ వర్క్, సర్వేవర్ సపోర్ట్, రిస్క్ మిటిగేషన్, సర్వేవర్ కేంద్రీకృత ప్రతిస్పందన విధానం వంటి అంశాలపై చర్చించారు. కార్యక్రమంలో ప్రపంచ, ఏడీబీ బ్యాంకుల సీనియర్ స్పెషలిస్టులు, ఏపీ సీఆర్డీఏ, ఏడీసీఎల్ అధికారులు, ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు సీనియర్ జండర్, సామాజిక

మిల్చి యార్డు సమాచారం
(నిన్నటి వరలు)

వచ్చిన బస్తాలు: 42,461
అమ్ముకాలు: 45,479

అభివృద్ధి స్పెషలిస్ట్ జయశర్మ, జీబీవీ కన్సల్టెంట్ శ్రీతి మున్ని, ఒన్ స్టాప్ సెంటర్ లీగల్ సెల్ కౌన్సిలర్ విజయ లక్ష్మి తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

Date : 05/12/2025 EditionName : ANDHRA PRADESH(AMARAVATI GUNTUR)
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Figure 4-26: The WB and ADB Technical Mission training published in Eenadu newspaper

(e) Training on POSH Act 2013

One training program was organized on 18 November 2025 at the Thulluru CRDA Office for Social and Labour Managers (focal point persons) from APCRDA skill development team, PgMC, PMCs and contracting agencies. A total of 58 Social and Labour Managers attended the training. The session was facilitated by a legal practitioner from Hyderabad, who provided comprehensive orientation on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, covering definitions and forms of sexual harassment, duties and responsibilities of employers, constitution and functioning of the Internal Committee (IC), complaint and inquiry procedures, timelines for redressal, confidentiality requirements, and penalties for non-compliance.



Figure 4-27: Participants of the POSH Act 2013 training

4.3 Skill Development and Livelihoods Enhancement

After Amaravati was selected as the new capital of Andhra Pradesh in 2014, the Amaravati Land Pooling Scheme saw landowners voluntarily contribute land, impacting both landowners and labourers. In 2024, the government relaunched the program with a focus on inclusion and sustainability, covering 25 villages with over 1,00,000 residents.

4.3.1 Introduction, Goal and Objectives

To support affected communities, especially landless workers and women, skill development and employment opportunities in construction and urban services were prioritized. The skill development strategy aims to enable economic growth and inclusive participation in Amaravati's capital region.

Goal: Equip residents with skills and opportunities to benefit from Amaravati's development.

Objectives:

- Enhance employability through targeted skill programs;
- Promote local business growth and sustainable economic opportunities; and
- Ensure inclusion of women, youth, vulnerable, and low-income groups.

4.3.2 Skill Needs Assessment

Skills needs assessment is carried out to assess the gap between current capabilities of the Project Affected Persons and the capacities that are required to meet the current and future demands of the Capital City in terms of employment, entrepreneurship, and livelihood enhancement.

Skill Survey by APSSDC

The skill needs assessment for the entire state, including Amaravati, has been carried out by APSSDC through the skill survey. The following were the findings:

- 63% of the population participated in the skill survey, with 52% being women respondents;
- Out of the total respondents, 20% between 14 -24 years, 64% between 25 – 50 years and 16% above 50 years;
- Literacy rate was 78% among males and 67% among women;
- 26% were looking for either employment/business or both;
- 5% of the respondents were willing to explore the opportunities using their funds; and
- Skill interests identified were A/C technicians, front office jobs, viz., accountant, computer operator, hotel manager, construction manager, web designer, driver, armed security guards, tailoring, beautician, etc.

Socio-Economic Survey

The Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA), with technical support from APTS, conducted the Socio-Economic and Livelihood Status Survey in 25 villages of Amaravati Capital City between May and October 2025, updating the 2014-2015 baseline to capture demographic, socio-economic, and livelihood changes over the past decade. The survey covered 33,316 households (85.5% of the 2014 database) and 1,01,482 individuals, with exclusions primarily due to single-person deaths, invalid or duplicate records, migration, or untraceable households, reflecting demographic shifts and improved data accuracy.

The population is balanced in gender (51.27 % female, 48.73 % male) against 49.911 female and 50.092 male percentage of the state. 53% of the population in Amaravati is in the productive age group (19–50 years), 22% children/adolescents, 12 % 51-60

years age group and 13% older adults above 60 years, highlighting both workforce potential and the need for education and elderly support initiatives.

Socially, SC, BC, and General categories together comprise over 91.31 % of the population, ST (4.59 %) and Minorities (4.10 %) groups together form 8.69 % indicating smaller demographic basis, 27.22 % of households below the poverty line, indicating poverty is distributed across all groups rather than confined to traditionally disadvantaged communities.

The literacy profile of the region is significantly stronger than the state average. The overall literacy rate of 76.73% substantially surpasses the residual Andhra Pradesh state average of 67.413%. This positive trend is not so evident in female literacy, which stands at an impressive 47.92 % in the region compared to the state's 59.964%. These figures point to near-universal literacy among younger generations within the region. However, the data also highlights critical demographic challenges: significant literacy gaps persist among older adults, particularly older women, who concurrently demonstrate lower participation rates at higher educational levels compared to younger.

Skills analysis reveals that 91.13 % of the population is unskilled, with existing skills concentrated in driving, tailoring, software development, and service trades; younger adults are more oriented toward technology-based and employment-ready roles, while older adults focus on traditional livelihoods.

Household income and earning patterns indicate that while a majority of families earn above ₹1.44 lakh per annum, 24.04 % of households have no earner, highlighting the need for targeted livelihood and income-support interventions. These findings underscore the need for inclusive, evidence-based policies, focusing on poverty alleviation, age- and gender-specific skill development, livelihood support for low-income households, and strategies that leverage youth literacy and workforce potential to drive sustainable socio-economic development in Amaravati Capital City.

Major Observations

- The updated socio-economic survey successfully covered 85.5% of households, significantly improving the accuracy and reliability of the Capital City database compared to the 2014 -2015 baseline;
- The population is dominated by the productive age group (19–50 years), accounting for 52.90%, indicating strong workforce potential. However, a sizeable elderly population (25.35%) highlights the need for social protection and age-appropriate livelihood options;

- Literacy levels are high among children and youth, but illiteracy remains significant among older age groups, especially women, reflecting intergenerational and gender-based educational gaps;
- Poverty is not confined to any single social category; BPL households are distributed across SC, BC, General, ST, and Minority groups, underscoring the need for inclusive and category-neutral poverty alleviation strategies;
- A large proportion of households depend on a single earning member, and nearly one-fourth of households have no earning members, indicating high economic vulnerability and dependency;
- An overwhelming 91.13% of the population is unskilled, with only 7.83% skilled and 1.03% semi-skilled, revealing a critical skill gap across all age groups;
- Existing skills are limited in number and concentrated in a few sectors such as driving, software development, tailoring, and data entry, while many skilled and semi-skilled individuals have unclassified or unmapped skills;
- Youth (19–35 years) show greater inclination toward job-oriented and digital skills, whereas older age groups (36–50 years) prefer traditional, service-based, and livelihood-oriented activities; and
- There is strong demand for direct job placements, vocational skills, tailoring, horticulture, and data entry, while demand for advanced digital skills remains relatively low among older workers.

Key Recommendations

- Implement large-scale, age-specific skill development and upskilling programs, with a strong focus on converting unskilled workers into employable semi-skilled and skilled manpower;
- Prioritize youth-focused, employment-linked training programs in data entry, IT-enabled services, tailoring, and placement-oriented courses to leverage the high literacy levels among younger age groups;
- Design livelihood-based and sustainable income programs for the 36–50 and elderly age groups, including horticulture, allied agriculture, services, and self-employment activities;
- Introduce women-centric interventions such as adult literacy programs, skill certification, entrepreneurship support, and incentives to improve female participation in higher education and skilled employment;
- Strengthen multi-earner household potential through family-based livelihood models, self-help group (SHG) enterprises, and cluster-based economic activities;
- Establish a structured skill-mapping and certification framework to capture unclassified skills and align them with sectoral demand;
- Integrate skill development initiatives with placement support, apprenticeships, and industry linkages to improve employment outcomes; and

- Utilize the digital platform as a dynamic monitoring tool for periodic updates, tracking livelihood outcomes, and evidence-based policy formulation.

Socio-Economic Master Plan

In the Socio-Economic Master Plan 2018, eight (08) sectors were identified for Amaravati, with the Food Sector envisioned to be the best in India. The manufacturing sectors included food processing, electronics manufacturing, fashion, and apparel; hi-tech manufacturing and service sectors, including tourism, higher education, healthcare, and hi-end services. The SEMP 2025 updation is being undertaken by the Economic Development Wing, APCRDA.

4.3.3 Training and Capacity Building Plan

Program Action Plan

The following targets were drawn from the Project Appraisal Document under DLI/DLR for the project period, i.e., 2025 to 2029. This action is proposed to address the livelihood impacts of Project Affected Persons. It is assumed that the implementation of the action plan program will enhance the livelihoods of vulnerable communities, landless, including women and youth.

Table 4-15: Program Target for Training and Employment

S. No	RA2: Inclusive Socioeconomic Growth and Community Development Intermediate Indicators	Baseline	Physical Target No.	Timeline	Max amount attached to DLR (\$M)
1	Beneficiaries trained in job skills for priority economic sectors	0	17,000	Dec 2029	40
	Of which, for women	0	10,100	Dec 2029	
	Of which, for youth in the labour force aged 15-24 years	0	3,400	Dec 2029	
2	Beneficiaries trained and employed	0	12,000	Dec 2029	30
	Of which, women	0	7,000	Dec 2029	
	Of which, youth in the labour force trained and employed who are aged between 15-24 years	0	2,400	Dec 2029	

Table 4-16: Target For the Period

DLI/DLR No.	DLR Formula	Work Plan 2025								Amount attached to DLR (\$M)	
		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4			
		P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F		
4.2	US\$2,000 per people who complete training, with an additional 15% increase for					3000	6				6

DLI/DLR No.	DLR Formula	Work Plan 2025								Amount attached to DLR (\$M)
		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		
		P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	
	women and youth. Up to US\$40 m in total.									
4.3	US\$2500 per people securing jobs (of which % women, and % youth). Up to US\$30 m in total.									

4.3.4 Implementation Strategy

The Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA) is adopting a multi-pronged approach in skill development for the needs of Amaravati. In collaboration with a diverse network of training partners, the aim is to equip individuals—both from across the state and within the Capital City villages with job-ready skills aligned to Amaravati's emerging economic landscape.

The implementation of Amaravati's skill development strategy is being led through a collaborative framework involving state institutions, training partners, and support organizations. Given the complex and dynamic skilling requirements emerging from the development of Amaravati as a Capital City, APCRDA is collaborating with multiple partners who were already into skill training in sectors covering construction works, urban services, landscaping and urban greening, entrepreneurship Development Program, small manufacturing, etc.

The strategy encompasses two key target groups:

- Citizens from across the state expressing interest in working in the Capital City post-training; and
- Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) residing in Capital City villages.

4.3.5 Implementation of Action Plan

The following stages are being followed in implementation of the Action Plan Needs Assessment and Skills Mapping

Based on the skill gaps identified and the interests expressed by communities through surveys, consultations, and demand emerging from capital city development activities, the following skill training needs have been identified:

- **Construction and Capital Works Skills:** To train local people to support construction-related requirements and develop skills needed for building and infrastructure works of the Capital City;
- **Housekeeping and Support Services:** To meet the immediate workforce requirements of project offices, educational institutions, and other private

sector agencies, particularly in housekeeping and facility management services;

- **Women-Centric Livelihood Skills (Food Processing):** To provide skill training and employment opportunities to local women based on their existing experience and interests, with minimal skill upgradation and low capital investment, such as food processing activities; and
- **Horticulture and Landscaping Jobs:** Horticulture has been identified as a potential training and job role for elderly women, given the scope for landscaping and gardening works in the Capital City. This also aligns well with the skill interests expressed by the communities.

Target Beneficiaries

The Skill Development Training Programs primarily target women, youth, and economically vulnerable households, particularly those earning below ₹1.44 lakhs annually, with a focus on residents of the Capital City Villages and Capital Region consisting of Krishna, Guntur, NTR, Palnadu, Eluru, and Bapatla Districts

Awareness Creation and Mobilization

The following methods are being used to create awareness among the target beneficiaries and to mobilize them for skill development programs:

1. **Announcement through Public Address Systems:** Most villages are equipped with public address systems at the Panchayat Offices. All public announcements, including information on upcoming skill development programs, are communicated through this mode;
2. **Bulk SMS:** Messages are being sent to the concerned persons/families using the facility introduced by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT). Whenever necessary, Google Forms and relevant links are also shared to obtain data or feedback;
3. **Distribution of Pamphlets:** Pamphlets are designed with support from the Communication team, and their distribution across villages is carried out by the Social Development Wing through Village/Social Facilitators;
4. **VO General Body Meeting:** Information is shared with the communities through Village Organization members and is discussed during VO meetings;
5. **Distribution of Pamphlets:** Social Development team with the support of Communication team is designing and distributing pamphlets to create awareness;
6. **WhatsApp Messages:** Messages are being sent to the mobile numbers concerned via WhatsApp;
7. **Village Secretariat / Local Bodies:** Shared with staff and community leaders for wider reach; and

- 8. Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC):** Information is also shared during CAC meetings.

Training Design and Planning

The skill training programs planned are based on the assessment of skill gaps, community interests, and employment opportunities emerging from capital city development. The APSSDC/NAC training programs are designed in alignment with NSQF standards and focus on skilling, upskilling, and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). University and NGO training partners are developing their own standard curricula in collaboration with their knowledge partners, ensuring relevance, quality, and alignment with sectoral requirements.

Training Partners

The following training partners provide support for skill training, and their roles are outlined below:

APCRDA: Acts as the anchor agency for Capital City-focused interventions. It is responsible for demand-side planning, liaising with line departments and private employers, tracking placement, and ensuring local inclusion through targeted outreach in alignment with national standards and to ensure relevance, quality, and employability in skill development. APCRDA, through APSSDC, will follow the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)¹² as the foundation for designing and delivering its skilling programs for Amaravati.

Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC): Serves as the nodal agency for skilling initiatives across the state. It coordinates training calendars, mobilizes candidates, ensures certification, and tracks outcomes. APSSDC works in close collaboration with APCRDA to assess skill demand in Amaravati and align training delivery accordingly.

National Academy of Construction: The National Academy of Construction (NAC) is supporting the Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC) by providing domain expertise in construction and infrastructure-related skills. NAC supports APSSDC through curriculum design, delivery of hands-on training, use of training infrastructure, trainer support, and industry-aligned certification.

¹² NSQF is a nationally integrated education and competency-based framework that enables persons to acquire desired competency levels. The National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) organizes qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude. NSQF in India was notified on 27th December 2013. Refer to the link for notification. https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NSQF%20NOTIFICATION.pdf

Horticulture Department: As Amaravati is envisioned as a green and sustainable Capital City, there is a pressing need for skilled professionals in landscaping and urban greening. This department provides sector-specific guidance and coordinates with training providers, enabling trainees to work with APCRDA Contractors and institutions responsible for the city's greening projects.

RSETIs: To deliver community-based training focused on self-employment and entrepreneurship, particularly targeting women and rural youth.

University Partners (e.g., VIT, SRM, and Amrita): Offering domain-specific skilling, entrepreneurship development, and knowledge resources to improve training quality.

NGO: NGO Guide Foundation has been introduced as the Training Partner in which it has provided Training to local women on Microentrepreneurial skills.

Assessment, Certification & Placement

Assessment, certification, and placement are integral components of skill training programs. APSSDC and other training partners are conducting the assessment through structured evaluation methods, including practical and theoretical tests. Successful candidates are certified in alignment with NSQF standards by authorized assessment bodies. Post-certification, trained candidates are encouraged to attend the Job Melas and supported with placement linkages to Contractors as well as guidance for self-employment and livelihood opportunities, ensuring improved employability and sustainable income generation.

Post-Placement Support & Handholding

Total of 40 women are placed in the Role of Assistant Gardner employed by APCRDA and ADCL and placed them in land scaping works that are being taken up in APCRDA and ADC i.e., Project Office, High Court and few are placed in APCRDA Plant Nursery located in AP Secretariat for undertaking Capital city works. They are being paid a monthly salary of Rs. 17,600. And 60 women are in self-employment roles who have been trained by the NGO Guide Foundation on Micro Skillpreneurship Development Program - Agro Millet. Livelihood specialists and Village/Social Facilitators provide handholding and entrepreneurial support. Any issues raised are being resolved by the Village facilitators.

Progress on Skill Development Training programs

The Social Development Wing of APCRDA has undertaken skill training programs for the residents of Amaravati and across the State of Andhra Pradesh who have

expressed willingness to work for the development of Amaravati. A total of 6,069 beneficiaries were trained during the period from July to December. Including 451 beneficiaries trained January to June, the cumulative total stands at 6520 across 20 skill development course categories through Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI), Department of Horticulture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, local universities such as VIT and SRM, and NGO – Guide Foundation.

The course-wise analysis shows that IT-ITeS recorded the highest participation with (2,480) beneficiaries, followed by Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional courses (837), Banking, Financial Services & Insurance (665) and Construction (488). Moderate enrolment was seen in Automotive, Apparel and Tourism & Hospitality, while livelihood-oriented courses such as Micro Skillpreneurship Development, Horticulture, Beauty & Wellness and Plumbing also had notable participation. Overall, the training focus remained on high-demand service sectors and employment-intensive trades, supported by select livelihood-based programs.

Table 4-17: Overview of Course wise Skill Training Benefeciaries

S.No	Course Category	Total Trained
1	IT-ITeS	2840
2	Management & Entrepreneurship	837
3	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance	665
4	Construction	488
5	Apparel	339
6	Automotive	303
7	Tourism & Hospitality	210
8	Micro Skillpreneurship	161
9	Electronics	144
10	Horticulture	127
11	Plumbing	118
12	Beauty & Wellness	108
13	Capital Goods	52
14	Entrepreneurship Training	30
15	Retailers Association's	30
16	Power	21
17	Green Jobs	19
18	Food Processing	16
19	Handicrafts and Carpet	9
20	Healthcare	3
	Total	6520

The course category-wise, training partner-wise and age group-wise details of beneficiaries trained have been placed in the table given below

Table 4-18: Course Category and Age Group wise No. of Beneficiaries Trained in Skill Training

S.No	Course Category	15-24 Years			25-35 Years			36-45 Years			46-55 Years			56-60 Years			Grand Total		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	IT-IT Enabled Services	1478	1118	2596	121	99	220	17	7	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1616	1224	2840
2	Management & Entrepreneurship	521	289	810	21	5	26	1		1			0			0	543	294	837
3	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance	400	251	651	6	8	14			0			0			0	406	259	665
4	Construction	39	220	259	40	103	143	16	68	84		2	2			0	95	393	488
5	Apparel	76		76	178	1	179	82		82	2		2			0	338	1	339
6	Automotive		260	260		43	43			0			0			0	0	303	303
7	Tourism & Hospitality	34	55	89	70	5	75	45	1	46			0			0	149	61	210
8	Micro Skill Entrepreneurship	9		9	45		45	69		69	34		34	4		4	161	0	161
9	Electronics		108	108		9	9		17	17		10	10			0	0	144	144
10	Horticulture	3	1	4	50	2	52	57	6	63	2	5	7	0	1	1	112	15	127
11	Plumbing	1	77	78	1	26	27	1	12	13			0			0	3	115	118
12	Beauty & Wellness	58		58	35		35	14	1	15			0			0	107	1	108
13	Capital Goods	1	51	52			0			0			0			0	1	51	52
14	Entrepreneurship Training			0	13		13	17		17			0			0	30	0	30
15	Retailers Association's	2	26	28		2	2			0			0			0	2	28	30
16	Power		20	20		1	1			0			0			0	0	21	21
17	Green Jobs		7	7		7	7		5	5			0			0	0	19	19
18	Food Processing	16		16			0			0			0			0	16	0	16
19	Handicrafts and Carpet	1		1	8		8			0			0			0	9	0	9
20	Healthcare	2		2		1	1			0			0			0	2	1	3
	Grand Total	2641	2483	5124	588	312	900	319	117	436	38	17	55	4	1	5	3590	2930	6520

*Note: The database¹³ on skill training and jobs is being maintained in the DLI/DLR portal Under skill development, which can be accessed with login credentials. The Training modules^{14,15} is attached as footnotes.

¹³ Skill Training Participants List.xlsx

¹⁴ Curriculum 40 Hrs - Mason General.pdf

¹⁵ QP_CON_Q0901_v5.0_L2 Assistant Surveyor.pdf

Women Participation

Women participation in skill training was significant, with 3,590 women beneficiaries, accounting for about 55% of the total trainees. High enrolment of women was observed in IT-ITeS, Banking Financial Services & Insurance, Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional courses, and Micro Skillpreneurship Development, indicating strong engagement in service and knowledge-based sectors. Women also participated prominently in Apparel, Beauty & Wellness, Tailoring, Horticulture and Entrepreneurship Training, reflecting their inclination towards livelihood and self-employment-oriented programs. Overall, the data highlights effective inclusion of women across a wide range of skill training initiatives.

Youth Participation

The 15–24 years age group shows the highest participation in skill training, with 5124 beneficiaries, accounting for 79% of the total trained population. This clearly indicates that the skilling initiatives are strongly youth-oriented, targeting individuals at the most employable and career-formative stage. High enrolment in sectors such as IT-ITeS, Banking Financial Services & Insurance, Management & Entrepreneurship, Construction, Apparel, and Tourism & Hospitality reflects alignment with market-demanded and entry-level job roles suitable for young job seekers. Women participation in this age group is notably strong, especially in IT-ITeS, BFSI, Apparel, Beauty & Wellness, and entrepreneurship-related programs, highlighting improved access and aspiration among young women. Overall, the robust engagement of the 15–24 years group underscores the effectiveness of outreach, relevance of course offerings, and the role of skill training as a key pathway for youth employment and self-employment.

Low Income Groups Participation

A total of 5,208 trainees (81%) belong to the low-income group, i.e., those with an annual income below Rs. 1.44 lakhs.

Local people Trained

A total of 681 trainees (10%) were from the Capital city villages.



Figure 4-28: Microenterprise Development Program at Mandadam Village



Figure 4-29: Horticulture – Assistant Gardeners Training at Secretariat Nursey



Figure 4-30: RPL training program conducted at Skill Hub Thulluru Amaravati, in collaboration with APSSDC



Figure 4-31: Group Director, Social Development addressing Trainees of House Keeping course at VIT –AP University Campus.



Figure 4-32: Women attending House Keeping Training Course at VIT AP University Campus



Figure 4-33: Data Entry Operator practical session conducted at Skill Hub, Thulluru

Ongoing Programs

A total of 124 candidates, across three batches, are currently undergoing training in IT-ITeS (98) and Entrepreneurship Development Programs (26) at the VIT and SRM University campuses.

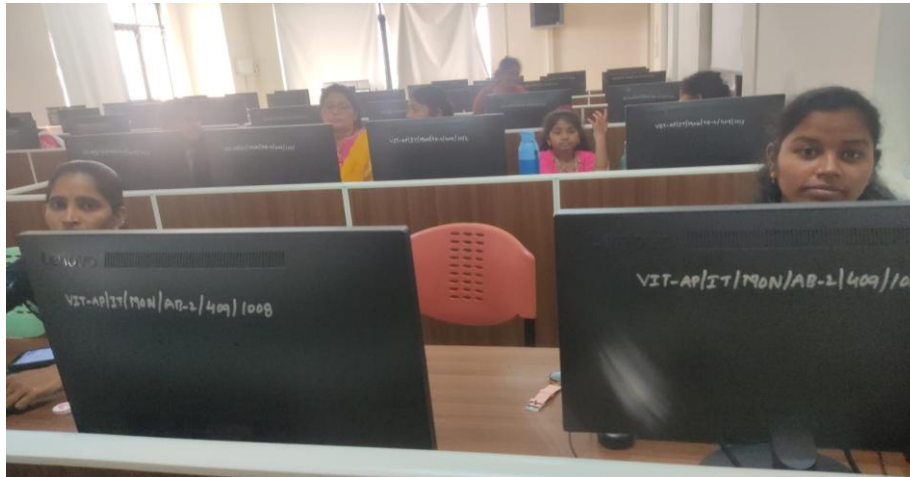


Figure 4-34: Women attending Training Course on Soft Skills at SRM University Campus

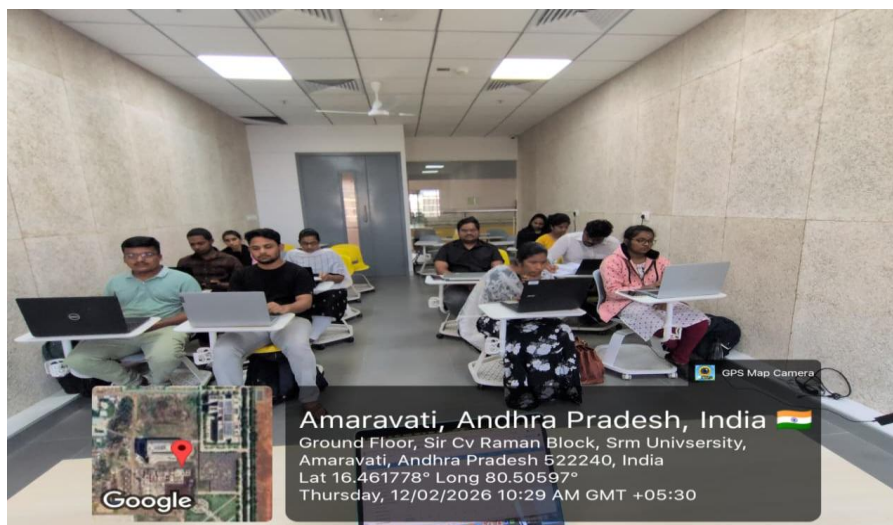


Figure 4-35: Youth attending Training Course on IT and IT Enable services at SRM University Campus

Entrepreneur Development Program

During the reporting period, the APCRDA Social Development Team created awareness and mobilized 161 women beneficiaries for the Micro Skillpreneurship Development Program, which was organized with technical support from the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII) and sponsored by Accenture, in association with Guide Foundation (NGO).

Similarly, VIT-AP University organized an Entrepreneurship Development course for ex-farmers from capital city villages, of which 26 members participated.

Skill Council for Green Jobs¹⁶

SCGJ was established with a mission to identify skilling needs of service users as well as manufacturers/ service providers, within the Green Business sector, and implement nation-wide, industry-led collaborative skills development & entrepreneur development initiatives that will enable India's potential for "Green Business." Skill Council for Green Jobs is one of the most recently launched initiatives of the Government of India, aligned to the National Skill Development Mission. The sector-wise skill qualification for training includes solar energy, green hydrogen, wind energy, clean cooking, waste management, water management, eco-tourism, and forestry.

The Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC) has launched a Green Skilling Program aimed at creating employment opportunities in the renewable energy sector. The program targets the creation of 7.5 lakh green jobs and seeks to position Andhra Pradesh as a global hub for green talent. At present, the candidate registration process is underway for initiating the training batches at the Skill Hub, Thulluru.

The Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC) has launched a green skilling program to create jobs in the renewable energy sector. This program aims to generate 7.5 lakh green jobs and position Andhra Pradesh as a global hub for green talent. Currently Candidates registration process is going on to initiate the training batch in Skill Hub, Thulluru.

Employment

The APCDRA is committed to creating employment for women, vulnerable and low-income groups. The APCRDA has communicated the list of APSSDC-trained people on construction skills to all the contracting agencies and requested them to provide employment¹⁷ to the trained people in the Capital City.

APCRDA requested the contracting agencies to furnish details of workers employed from the Capital City villages as well as from across Andhra Pradesh, with the objective of providing upskilling and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) programs. Accordingly, APCRDA identified 772 workers eligible for the RPL program from 9

¹⁶ The Green jobs are defined by the Skill Council of Green Jobs, and both APCRDA and APSSDC follow the same definition. [ABOUT US - Welcome to SCGJ | SKILL COUNCIL for GREEN JOBS](#)

¹⁷ reference CRDA-14024(34)/2017 Dated:02-04-2025

contracting agencies (BSR, L & T, RVR, MVR, SPCL, NCC, BSCPL, KMV & MEIL. APSSDC and NAC were requested to conduct the RPL programs for all identified workers to enhance their skills, improve earning potential, and ensure regular and sustained employment. Accordingly, APSSDC initially proposed to take up RPL program for the following Job Roles mentioned in the table given below.

Table 4-19: Indicating Job Role-Wise No. of workers identified for RPL

S. No	Job Role	No. of Workers
1	Masonry	149
2	Electrician	55
3	Fitter	45
5	Welder	29
6	Operator	27
7	Carpentry	16
8	Surveyor	15
9	Painter	11
10	Driller	10
11	House keeping	42
Grand Total		399

Further, APCRDA requested the contracting agencies to furnish details of existing and upcoming vacancies to design and deliver skill training aligned to the required job roles and to conduct Job Melas to fill the available vacancies for residents of the Capital City villages. Accordingly, APCRDA received details of 352 vacancies from 6 contracting agencies (RVR, NCC, MVR, L&T, BSCPL, BSR) for which a Job Mela is being planned exclusively for contracting agencies engaged in Capital City works.

Table 4-20: Indicating Job Role-Wise Vacancies

S. No	Contractor	Job Role	No. of vacancies
1	NCC Limited	Supervisors, Site Engineers	13
2	BSCPL	Field Coordinator, Field Assistant, Accountants & Inventory, Internal audit, OHS, E&S, Construction safety	31
3	RVR Constructions	Site Engineers, Site Supervisors, Electricians, Plumber, Mechanical Executive	23
		NMR Labour	50
4	MVR Constructions	Site supervisors, Site Engineers	5
5	BSR Infratech India LTD	Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, QA/QC Engineer, Engineer QS & Planning, Accountants	55
6	L & T	Construction Electrician, Plumbing, Welding, Carpentry, Masonry, Bar Bending, scaffolding	175
Total			352

Number of Beneficiaries trained and employed in the Capital City

A total of 59 women from Amaravati Capital City Villages were trained by the Department of Horticulture as Assistant Gardeners were placed by the contracting agency engaged in Capital City development works. All the women were employed in the month of December and are being paid a monthly wage of ₹17,600. Although they have been employed, they are yet to fulfil the requirement of completing more than 150 days of employment in the respective job role to declare them as trained and employed.

In the same manner 60 women who have been trained by the Guide Foundation have been self-employed from the month of December onwards. They are also yet to complete more than 150 days of employment.

Skill Training Infrastructure: The following infrastructure facilities were initiated during the reporting period. The construction training centres include the new NAC Building in Amaravati. Apart from strengthening the Amaravati Skill Hub, Thulluru, APCRDA is setting up a new NAC Building in Thulluru, Amaravati. This Building, adjacent to the existing Skill Hub, aims to take up Construction-related courses.

Horticulture Nursery cum Training Centre in Amaravati: The Social Development Department of APCRDA is developing a Horticulture Nursery cum Training Centre, as part of its skill development initiative.

Job Mela

APCRDA, with the support of APSSDC, organized six recruitment events (Job Melas) during the period from July to December 2025. In total, eight Job Melas were conducted at the Amaravati Skill Hub, Thulluru, Amaravati, with the participation of multiple companies offering an aggregate of 3,463 vacancies. Overall, 3,472 candidates, including both men and women, attended the Job Melas. Of these, 1,052 candidates were selected through the recruitment process.

The Job Fairs were conducted to facilitate livelihood restoration for farmers who contributed agricultural land under the Land Pooling Scheme and for landless farmers affected by the capital city development process, with a focused approach towards employment of unemployed youth and women from the 25 Capital City villages.

APSSDC coordinated with employers and companies for conducting the Job Melas. As part of the process, APCRDA took responsibility for mobilizing job seekers from the Capital City villages. However, due to online registration and digital awareness

initiatives, job seekers from across Andhra Pradesh also registered and participated in the Job Melas.

The Job Mela served as a recruitment platform where participating companies showcased their profiles and current job openings, while job seekers actively engaged with recruiters to understand roles and explore potential career opportunities.

Table 4-21: Indicating No. Of the Companies and Members attended the Job Melas

S.No	Details of Job Fair	No of Companies	Company Name	Vacancies	No. of Candidates Attended	No. of Candidates Selected
1	May 2025	11	BSR Infratech India Ltd, Varun Motors (P) Ltd, WECKEN India Pvt Ltd, SKILLKRAFT, HAPPI MOBILES PVT LTD, ITC (Kapston Service Limited), L V Prasad Eye Institute, NCC Limited, CII-MCC (Auto Sense), SBI Cards-Innov Source, Mukku Financial Consulting	852	905	252
2	June 2025	5	MVR Infra Projects Limited, KMV Projects Limited, Varun Motors (P) Ltd, SKILLKRAFT, Shriram Finance Limited	416	813	112
3	July 2025	5	Megha Engineering & Infrastructures Limited, Efftronics Systems Pvt. Ltd, Dixon Technologies India Limited (Team Lease Services Limited), Kuraku Financial Services Pvt. Ltd, Forte Management Services,	478	318	103
4	Aug-25	7	Sense Semiconductor & IT Solutions Pvt Ltd, B S R INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED, SBI Life Insurance, BHAVYA HEALTH SERVICES PVT LTD, QUESS CORP LIMITED (Tata Electronics), SANTOSH AUTOMOTORS PVT LTD, Sitarama Automotives (Hero) (Maruthi),	301	313	209
5	Sep-25	8	MoxieIT Digital PVT LTD, Apollo Pharmacy, Paytm, LMS Corporate Services Private Limited, SBI Cards, TUV India Nord Pvt Ltd, DIENSTIEN TEC LTD, Premier Energies Private Ltd,	570	247	117
6	Sep-25	3	BHAVYA HEALTH SERVICES PVT LTD, TUV India Nord Pvt Ltd, MoxieIT Digital PVT LTD,	53	41	5
7	Oct-25	10	RVR Projects Pvt Ltd, Efftronics Systems Pvt. Ltd, Pringle IT Ventures Pvt Ltd, Matre Human Resources India Private Limited, Bhavya Health Services Pvt, Ciel [Eenadu], AHS Pvt Ltd, Durga Agencies, Tata Electronics, New Checks	384	627	152

S.No	Details of Job Fair	No of Companies	Company Name	Vacancies	No. of Candidates Attended	No. of Candidates Selected
8	Nov-25	7	L&T Constructions, KBK Software Solutions, VIVO Professional Services, TechinIT Process Pvt Ltd, PVS Laboratories Ltd, QUESS CORP LIMITED, Web labs Technologies	409	208	102
TOTAL				3463	3472	1052



Figure 4-36: Candidate receiving Offer Letter in August 2025 Job Mela



Figure 4-37: Picture showing the Candidate registration process for Job Mela in October 2025

Digital Monitoring and Reporting

The skill training data and employment for the Capital City needs from APSSDC are being pulled into a skill development dashboard developed by APCRDA. The training progress, as per DLR 4.2, is monitored through this dashboard. This is useful to track progress and facilitate data collection and reporting.

The dashboard captured skill training data of three main aspects as under:

- Overall summary of skill training carried out by APSSDC across the State;
- Summary of skill training carried out by APSSDC for the interest of Amaravati city, mobilizing people from across the State; and
- Summary of skill training carried out by Social Development, APCRDA for the Capital City villagers.

For each of the above-mentioned aspects, the dashboard will capture data on the number of people trained, currently in training, and people who got placements out of the training. It will also capture data about Priority Groups who got skill trained, such as Youth, women, local and low-income, the skill training data is presented by Training centres as well.

Empaneling of the Agency to develop the dashboard to track the training and Job placements and employment status is in process.

The dashboard is also proposed to offer a feedback overview received from the trainees, gauging their satisfaction and the effectiveness of the courses with regard to overall satisfaction of the trainee, and training effectiveness in getting employment and improvement of livelihoods. The trainee-wise data will also give a distribution on gender, age, and training centre they trained in, course category, course details, etc., to evaluate the data for improving the processes.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

5. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

This chapter outlines the environmental safeguard framework applicable to construction projects financed by the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The safeguard instruments have been comprehensively prepared and formally approved in accordance with the respective environmental and social safeguard policies of both institutions.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already obtained all requisite statutory environmental clearances for the Capital City Development Project. Project implementation is being initiated following the completion of due diligence under the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), ensuring full compliance with applicable national and state regulations, including the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the EIA Notification, 2006.

In line with the requirements of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, a comprehensive set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) has been developed and approved. These SOPs ensure uniform and consistent implementation across all project components and provide a structured framework for integrating environmental safeguards throughout the project execution phase.

Further, in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the environmental clearances, approved Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), and multilateral financing requirements, Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) have been prepared. To operationalize these safeguards at the site level, contractor-specific Construction Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs) have also been developed and duly approved.

These plans are designed to systematically identify, mitigate, and monitor potential environmental and social risks associated with construction activities, while ensuring compliance with standards related to pollution control, biodiversity conservation, occupational and community health, and overall environmental sustainability.

5.1 Environment statutory compliance

In India, environmental statutory compliance is governed by a well-defined framework of laws and regulations aimed at protecting natural resources and promoting sustainable development. For construction projects, compliance entails securing mandatory statutory clearances, implementing environmentally sound waste management practices, and adhering to prescribed environmental quality standards.

The key legislative instruments applicable to such projects include the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006; and the Construction and Demolition of Waste Management Rules, 2016. In relation to the Capital City Development Project, consultations have been undertaken with the relevant statutory authorities, and all necessary approvals have been obtained for construction activities planned during the period from July 2025 to December 2025.

Further, Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) have been obtained from the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) for site-specific facilities, including batching plants, Wet Mix Macadam (WMM) plants, Hot Mix Plants (HMPs), crushers, and quarry operations. These statutory approvals constitute the basis for environmentally responsible and legally compliant execution of construction works.

5.1.1 Project-wise statutory compliance (ECs, Consents, NoC under various acts)

Environmental clearance has been obtained for the Greenfield Capital City, Amaravati, as an umbrella project. In addition, individual sub-projects, based on their respective built-up areas and regulatory thresholds, have also been granted environmental clearance. For forthcoming projects where environmental clearance is applicable, the required approvals shall be obtained in a timely manner prior to commencement of construction activities.

All safeguard-related documents, including Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), Environmental Clearances (ECs), Consents to Establish and Operate (CTE/CTO), and environmental monitoring and compliance reports, are publicly disclosed and available on the APCRDA website.

Table 5-1: Environmental Legal Requirements

S.No	Particulars	Permissions
1	Consent from AP Pollution Control Board for Establishment (CTE) of Stone Crusher Plant, WMM Plant, Hot Mix Plant (HMP), and Concrete Batching Plant.	NOC and consents under Air, Water, Environment Acts and compliance with Noise Rules from APPCB
2	Consent from AP Pollution Control Board for Operation (CTO) of Stone Crusher Plant, WMM Plant, Hot Mix Plant (HMP), and Concrete Batching Plant.	NOC and consents under Air, Water, Environment Act and Noise Rules from APPCB
3	Permission for the storage, Handling, and Transportation of hazardous chemicals from APPCB	For storage of bitumen, diesel, and lubricants. (Includes in CFO for plants)

S.No	Particulars	Permissions
4	Stone & gravel Quarries and Sand mining license	Clearance from the Mining Department for the extraction of stone, gravel quarry, sand mining materials for new quarry opening, and in case of an existing quarry/mine, NOCs from existing agencies will be collected and submitted.
5	Environment clearance for quarries/mining	Environment clearance from the State Environment Impact Assessment authority for the newly allotted quarries/mines - gravel, stone/sand. Further, it will be ensured that material from existing sites will be procured from quarries/mines with valid environment clearance and consents. The records will be produced for the ADCL.
6	Explosive license	License from the Chief Controller of Explosives for Storage and usage of HSD.
7	Labour license	For the engagement of labour for construction works.
8	Workmen Compensation - Insurance policy covering the workers	Workmen Compensation Act 1923
9	Contractor's All Risk (CAR) Insurance Policy	For all Machinery/Plants and construction materials
10	Permission/ NOC from Gram Panchayat (Panchayat Raj Department).	For the extraction of groundwater for only drinking water/Surface Water for construction purposes.
11	Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificates	For all Construction vehicles (light/Heavy) from the State Transport Department
12	Emission Control certificates from the State Pollution Control Board for DG sets. Retrofitting of Emission Control Devices/Equipment in DG sets with a capacity of 125 kVA and above in the state of Andhra Pradesh	Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from APPCB under the Air Act. DG sets ≥ 125 kVA must also comply with APPCB's emission control device requirements and periodic emission monitoring as per CTO conditions.

31 projects were awarded to the Contractors till December 2025. The Contractors have applied to the respective regulatory bodies and obtained permits for establishment and operation, as per respective statutes. Project wise detailed information on statutory compliances obtained is presented in the tables below.

Table 5-2: Table of statutory permissions acquired by the Contractors

S.No	Validity	Sub-arterial Road E3 (PH-1)	Contractor	Remarks
1	CTE for RMC	Acknowledgement issued on 27.06.2025	NCC	
	CTO for RMC	Validity upto 30.06.2029		
	CTE for HMP	Acknowledgement issued on 27.06.2025		
	CTO for HMP	Validity upto 30.06.2029		
	CTE for WMM	Acknowledgement issued on 27.06.2025		
	CTO for WMM	Validity upto 30.06.2029		
	CTE for Crusher	:G-600/APPCB/ZO-VJA/CFOW&A2021		
	CTO for Crusher	:G-600/APPCB/ZO-VJA/CFOW&A2021		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	mdl0107003441		
2	Validity	Sub-arterial Road E6	Contractor	Remarks
	CTE for RMC	Acknowledgement issued on 30.05.2025	RVR	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	From 28.07.2018 valid till 7 years from consent issue		
	CTO for HMP	25.07.2024 to 30.06.2029		
	CTE for WMM	Acknowledgement issued on 29.12.2025		
	CTO for WMM	Consent under validity		
	CTE for Crusher	From 16.11.2025 valid for 31.05.2028		
	CTO for Crusher	From 22.01.2026 valid for 30.07.2027		
Quarry lease deed and permission	From 12.12.2025 to 11.12.2040			
3	Validity	Sub-arterial Road E8	Contractor	Remarks
	CTE for RMC	Acknowledgement issued on 30.05.2025	RVR	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	From 28.07.2018 valid till 7 years from consent issue		
	CTO for HMP	25.07.2024 to 30.06.2029		
	CTE for WMM	Acknowledgement issued on 29.12.2025		
	CTO for WMM	Consent under validity		
	CTE for Crusher	From 16.11.2025 valid for 31.05.2028		
	CTO for Crusher	From 22.01.2026 valid for 30.07.2027		
Quarry lease deed and permission	From 12.12.2025 to 11.12.2040			
4	Validity	Arterial Road E9	Contractor	Remarks
	CTE for RMC	Acknowledgement issued on 30.05.2025	RVR	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	From 28.07.2018 valid till 7 years from consent issue		
	CTO for HMP	25.07.2024 to 30.06.2029		
	CTE for WMM	Acknowledgement issued on 29.12.2025		
	CTO for WMM	Consent under validity		
	CTE for Crusher	From 16.11.2025 valid for 31.05.2028		
	CTO for Crusher	From 22.01.2026 valid for 30.07.2027		
Quarry lease deed and permission	From 12.12.2025 to 11.12.2040			
5	Validity	Sub-arterial Road E14	Contractor	Remarks

	CTE for RMC	Consent Acknowledgment issued on 10.06.2025.	MEIL	Materials are procured from 3rd Party Agency.
	CTO for RMC	Consent Acknowledgment issued on 10.06.2025. Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		
	CTE for WMM	Consent Acknowledgment issued on 10.06.2025. Consent under validity		
	CTO for WMM	Consent Acknowledgment issued on 10.06.2025. Consent under validity		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
6	Validity	LPS Zone - 2A	Contractor	Remarks
	CTE for RMC	Consent Acknowledgment issued on 02.06.2025. Consent under validity	BSRIL	Materials are procured from 3rd Party Agency.
	CTO for RMC	Consent Acknowledgment issued on 02.06.2025. Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	27.06.2032 or till the completion of the Project Works		
	CTO for HMP	30.06.2029		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
7	Validity	LPS Zone - 2B		
	CTE for RMC	Consent Acknowledgment issued on 02.06.2025. Consent under validity	BSRIL	Materials are procured from 3rd Party Agency.
	CTO for RMC	Consent Acknowledgment issued on 02.06.2025. Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	27.06.2032 or till the completion of the Project Works		
	CTO for HMP	30.06.2029		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
8	Validity	LPS Zone - 6		
	CTE for RMC	Consent Acknowledgment issued on 10.06.2025. Consent under validity	MEIL	Materials are procured from 3rd Party Agency.
	CTO for RMC	Consent Acknowledgment issued on 10.06.2025. Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		

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	CTE for WMM	Consent Acknowledgment issued on 10.06.2025 . Consent under validity		
	CTO for WMM	Consent Acknowledgment issued on 10.06.2025 . Consent under validity		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
	Validity	Construction of STPs in five locations (Zone - 1,2,3,5,6) (Total 90 MLD)	Contractor	Remarks
9	CTE for RMC	-	MEIL	Works not yet started.
	CTO for RMC	-		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
	Validity	N6 - Utilities only	Contractor	Remarks
10	CTE for RMC	Consent Order No:G-1482/APPCB/ZO-VJA/CTE/ACK-573/2025-339, Acknowledgement issued on 10/06/2025. Valid upto four years from the date of issue.	MEIL	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	Consent under validity		
	CTO for HMP	Consent under validity		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
Quarry lease deed and permission	-			
	Validity	Sub-arterial Road N9	Contractor	Remarks
11	CTE for RMC	Consent Order No:G-1482/APPCB/ZO-VJA/CTE/Orange/2025, Acknowledgement issued on 27/06/2025. Valid upto seven years from the date of issue.	BSRIL	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	Consent under validity		
	CTO for HMP	Acknowledgement issued on 27.06.2025		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
Quarry lease deed and permission	-			

	Validity	Sub-arterial Road N11	Contractor	Remarks
12	CTE for RMC	Consent under validity	RVR	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	Consent under validity		
	CTO for HMP	Consent under validity		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
	Validity	Arterial Road N12	Contractor	Remarks
13	CTE for RMC	Consent Order No:G-600/APPCB/ZO-VJA/CFOW&A2021	NCC	
	CTO for RMC	28.02.2031.		
	CTE for HMP	Acknowledgement issued on 27.06.2025		
	CTO for HMP	Validity upto 30.06.2029		
	CTE for WMM	Acknowledgement issued on 27.06.2025		
	CTO for WMM	Validity upto 30.06.2029		
	CTE for Crusher	:G-600/APPCB/ZO-VJA/CFOW&A2021		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	mdl0107003441		
	Validity	Arterial Road N15	Contractor	Remarks
14	CTE for RMC	Consent Order No:G-600/APPCB/ZO-VJA/CFOW&A2021	NCC	
	CTO for RMC	28.02.2031.		
	CTE for HMP	Acknowledgement issued on 27.06.2025		
	CTO for HMP	Validity upto 30.06.2029		
	CTE for WMM	Acknowledgement issued on 27.06.2025		
	CTO for WMM	Validity upto 30.06.2029		
	CTE for Crusher	:G-600/APPCB/ZO-VJA/CFOW&A2021		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	mdl0107003441		
	Validity	Sub-arterial Road N18	Contractor	Remarks
15	CTE for RMC	Consent under validity	BSRIL	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	Consent under validity		
	CTO for HMP	Consent under validity		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
16	Validity	Vaagu & Reservoir - Palavagu - 16.70 Km; Kondaveetivagu - 23.60 Km; Sakhamuru Reservoir - 0.03 TMC	Contractor	Remarks

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	CTE for RMC	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation	MVR	
	CTO for RMC	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTE for HMP	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTO for HMP	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTE for WMM	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTO for WMM	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	18.09.2020 to 17.09.2035 with proceeding No:1550/Q/2020 from Department of Mines & Geology		
17	Validity	Vaagu & Reservoir - Gravity Canal - 7.83 Km; Krishnayapalem Reservoir - 0.10 TMC	Contractor	Remarks
	CTE for RMC	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation	MVR	
	CTO for RMC	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTE for HMP	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTO for HMP	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTE for WMM	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTO for WMM	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	18.09.2020 to 17.09.2035 with proceeding No:1550/Q/2020 from Department of Mines & Geology		
18	Validity	Reservoir - Neerukonda Reservoir - 0.40 TMC		
	CTE for RMC	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation	NCC	
	CTO for RMC	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTE for HMP	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTO for HMP	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTE for WMM	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		

	CTO for WMM	Not Applicable as the scope of work is soil excavation		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	From 12.12.2025 to 11.12.2040, with proceeding No.1181/Q/2025		
19	Validity	LPS Zone - 5B	Contractor	Remarks
	CTE for RMC	Consent under validity	RVR	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	Materials are procured from Common Base Camp.		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	Materials are procured from Common Base Camp.		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	Materials are procured from Common Base Camp.		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
20	Validity	LPS Zone - 5D		
	CTE for RMC	Consent under validity	BSRIL	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
21	Validity	LPS Zone - 3A		
	CTE for RMC	Consent under validity	RVR	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	Materials are procured from Common Base Camp.		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	Materials are procured from Common Base Camp.		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	Materials are procured from Common Base Camp.		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
22	Validity	LPS Zone - 3B		
	CTE for RMC	Consent under validity	MEIL	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		

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	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
23	Validity	Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase-1A including External Infra works (for 12 towers)	Contractor	Remarks
	CTE for RMC	Consent under validity	L&T	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
24	Validity	Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase - 1B including External Infra works (for 9 towers)		
	CTE for RMC	Consent under validity	L&T	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
25	Validity	Multistorey apartment for GO TY-1 & TY-2 and Group D Employees		
	CTE for RMC	Consent under validity	SPCL	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
26	Validity	LPS Zone - 1A		
	CTE for RMC	Applied	BSRIL	Materials are procured from 3rd
	CTO for RMC	Applied		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	-			

	CTO for WMM	-		Party Agency.
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
27	Validity	LPS Zone - 1B		Remarks
	CTE for RMC	Applied	BSRIL	Materials are procured from 3rd Party Agency.
	CTO for RMC	Applied		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
28	Validity	Multistorey Apartments for GO TY-1, GO TY-II & Group - D - Phase-II (External Infrastructure)		
	CTE for RMC	Consent under validity	SPCL	
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
29	Validity	Multistorey apartment for MLA & AIS		
	CTE for RMC	-	NCC	
	CTO for RMC	-		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
Quarry lease deed and permission	-			
30	Validity	Water Treatment Plant (WTP) & Other Allied Works		Remarks
	CTE for RMC	Acknowledgement issued on 29.11.2025	NCC	Project started late in December 2025
	CTO for RMC	Acknowledgement issued on 29.11.2025		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
CTO for Crusher	-			

	Validity	Water Distribution Centers - 15Nos		Remarks
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		
31	CTE for RMC	Consent under validity	NCC	Project started late in December 2025
	CTO for RMC	Consent under validity		
	CTE for HMP	-		
	CTO for HMP	-		
	CTE for WMM	-		
	CTO for WMM	-		
	CTE for Crusher	-		
	CTO for Crusher	-		
	Quarry lease deed and permission	-		

During the first semi-annual reporting period (January–June 2025), a total of 28 projects were covered. Since then, three additional projects have been initiated, bringing the overall number to 31. Of these, labour camps have been established on approved land for 28 projects, the sample of the land lease deed¹⁸ is attached as footnote for reference. This demonstrates compliance with the required standards. The remaining three projects are in the process of establishing their camps, and their status will be reported in the next submission.

For Ready-Mix Concrete (RMC) plants, Consent to Establish (CTE) approvals are available for 24 projects, The remaining 3 - Consent to Operate (CTO) applications are currently under process, with all the projects_N15 Road with utilities, N12 Road with utilities, N6 Utilities being with NCC. While CTO approvals have already been granted for 21 projects. These approved plants supply RMC to other projects, including those where CTO approval is still pending.

Hot Mix Plants (HMP) have both CTE and CTO approvals in place for nine locations. These plants are primarily being used for road works, which indicates limited on-site HMP operations. At present, Wet Mix Macadam (WMM) activities are not operational.

Crusher operations are supported by CTE/CTO approvals and explosive licenses at four locations. Hazardous waste authorization approvals have been secured for 24 locations, ensuring compliance with waste management regulations. Finally, Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificates for construction vehicles have been obtained across all 31 projects, reflecting full compliance in this area.

Continuous monitoring and coordination with Contractors and PMCs are being undertaken to ensure that all applicable statutory requirements are obtained in line with CESMP provisions and World Bank/ADB safeguard requirements.

¹⁸ New Lease Deed - BSR Infra India Ltd 2A & 2B.pdf

Quarry and Borrow Area

Aggregates are being procured by all Contractors through third-party arrangements from the Pericherlla quarry. A copy of the Consent Order¹⁹ is provided as footnote with validity until 29-02-2031.

Sand is being sourced by all Contractors through third-party arrangements from various locations, including Rayapudi, Lingayapalem, and Krishnayapalem. The sand is supplied by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, and a copy of the relevant G.O. 66 dated. 25.10.2024²⁰. The PMC, along with the Contractors, has verified these procurement locations.

5.1.2 ESMU Inspections – Observations & Status

The Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) of APCRDA, established to oversee the implementation of the contractor-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs) and associated guidelines, has been carrying out regular site inspections. Findings and reports from these inspections are regularly shared with the Project Management Consultant (PMC) and the Contractors to ensure effective implementation of environmental and social safeguards at the site level.

Table 5-3: Status of inspections carried out by ESMU (July 2025 - December 2025)

Month	No of site inspection carried out (July-December 2025)				
	Sub Committee-1	Sub Committee-2	Sub Committee-3	Sub Committee-4	Total
July	12	14	20	23	69
August	13	4	7	15	39
September	8	5	6	11	30
October	6	4	7	17	34
November	6	5	8	10	29
December	8	5	7	7	27
Total	53	27	55	83	228

Table 5-4: Status of observations raised by ESMU (July 2025 - December 2025)

Month	No. of Site Inspections (July-Dec 2025)				
	Sub Committee-1	Sub Committee-2	Sub Committee-3	Sub Committee-4	Total
July	75	122	85	113	273
August	59	31	88	98	245
September	45	31	34	113	192
October	48	31	41	98	187

¹⁹ Pericherlla quarry licence new.pdf

²⁰ GO on Sand policy in Andhra Pradesh.pdf

November	39	156	47	78	320
December	40	172	36	22	270
Total	306	328	331	522	1487

A total of 228 site visits has been carried out by four sub-committees. These visits have resulted in 1,487 observations.

5.1.3 KPI (key performance indicator)

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are quantifiable measures used to evaluate performance over time against specific objectives. They provide clear targets for teams to achieve, enable the tracking of progress through defined milestones, and generate insights that support informed decision-making across the organization.

Environmental KPIs specifically assess how effectively an organization manages its environmental impacts. These indicators facilitate monitoring of progress toward sustainability goals, identification of areas requiring improvement, and verification of compliance with applicable environmental regulations. Within the framework of this program, five environmental KPIs have been defined in the Project Implementation and Operations Manual (PIOM) to guide implementation efforts and assess outcomes. Over the past six months, each of these indicators has been systematically monitored, and the progress achieved to date is presented below, highlighting both target and achieved.

Table 5-5: KPI and targets

S. No	Indicator	Details	Target	Achieved	Remarks
1	ESMP Approval	A total of 31 Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs) have been approved.	100%	100%	Altogether 31 projects have been operational and the CESMP have been approved, in the reported timelines
2	ESMP Compliance	The percentage of projects completing the required ESMPs approval would account for 100%. Necessary approvals from the relevant local authority, like CTE and CTO, are discussed in an earlier section.	100%	Yes (75% achieved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 projects awarded 24 got CTE and CTO approval for plants. 3 projects started in the month of late December 3 projects don't require CTE/CTO. Remaining Consent to Operate (CTO) applications are currently under process

S. No	Indicator	Details	Target	Achieved	Remarks
3	Waste Management Compliance	The Waste Management Plan was 100% approved, as it is part of the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP). MoU is made with the authorized waste management vendors and Contractors. Different types of waste generated on site are being handed over to authorized waste management agencies for the proper treatment and further disposal.	≥ 90%	Yes (75%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 projects signed MoUs with authorized waste management vendors Balance MoUs of agencies under process.
4	Water and Air Quality Compliance	Water and air quality compliance was 100% approved, as it is part of the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP). Wastewater generated onsite, which is currently being collected in a septic tank, as an interim arrangement, however, for some project i.e. NCC it is being collected in tankers and being transported to the designated STP Annexures - Environmental Safeguards at Vijayawada. Commissioning of onsite STPs for labour camps are under progress for many of the projects. Pre-construction	≥ 90%	Yes (70% only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 projects have done water and air quality monitoring Some projects have been awarded in late Nov and Dec hence they could not conduct monitoring during the reported period

S. No	Indicator	Details	Target	Achieved	Remarks
		environmental monitoring, including noise and air quality, is being carried out for most of the projects and the monthly monitoring of air and water quality is also carried out.			
5	E&S Audit and Reporting Compliance	Observations recorded by the Environmental and Social Management (ESMU) unit are serving as valuable inputs for both understanding and strengthening field-level implementation.	-	-	

5.2 Environmental Regulatory Compliance

Environmental regulatory compliance measures have been actively implemented across the project to ensure adherence to all applicable national laws, regulations, and environmental standards. These efforts have focused on key safeguard areas, including air and water quality management, waste management, and land protection. The overarching objective is to minimise adverse environmental impacts, safeguard public health, promote environmental sustainability, and avoid regulatory non-compliance or legal penalties. All applicable statutory and regulatory requirements have been fully integrated into the project’s operational and environmental management framework, in line with approved CESMP provisions and lender safeguard requirements.

5.2.1 EC Compliances

The First Half-Yearly Compliance Report for 2025, covering the period from January 2025 to June 2025, has been submitted. This report included compliance against Environmental Clearance (EC) conditions and National Green Tribunal (NGT) conditions. Explanations were provided against each EC condition to demonstrate compliance.

The Second Half-Yearly Compliance Report for 2025, covering the period from July 2025 to December 2025, has been prepared and is currently awaiting approval from the management. This report will be submitted in January 2026.

5.2.2 Status of NGT (National Green Tribunal) compliance by APCRDA

All directives and orders issued by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) were accorded to high priority. Point-wise compliance has been systematically prepared, duly approved, and submitted within the stipulated timelines, along with supporting documentation. Given below are the conditions and their compliance status.

Table 5-6: Status of NGT Compliance

S.No	Condition	Status
1	Hydrogeomorphology study to optimize water conservation	Final report submitted by Blue Energy Build Pvt. Ltd and presented and shared with WB and ADB and IC and SC committee. Additionally, it is also made available with APCRDA website
2	Any alteration of the floodplains is only made after conducting a study.	No alteration proposed
3	No alteration of the river or natural storm water morphology, flow pattern	No alteration proposed
4	No alteration to the pre-existing embankments except for strengthening, only after studies	No alteration proposed
5	Municipal solid waste -must necessarily segregate waste at the source -process the entire biodegradable waste.	On-site waste management is considered. The same has been incorporated into the by-laws.
6	Building bye laws for rainwater harvesting, solar energy use, water saving fixtures use, grey water uses for flushing and gardening, etc.	These have been incorporated into the by-laws.
7	City-specific action Plan to mitigate the impact of climate change with a view to achieving carbon neutrality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICLEI has conducted the study, and submitted the report – Final report has been shared with APCRDA in 2nd Week of Dec after addressing comments. • Discussions are being held with all HOD for implementing the strategies addressed by ICLEI
8	All the hills and hillocks in the catchment area of Kondaveeti Vagu-SMC & afforestation to minimise surface run off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADCL, in coordination with the Forest department is planning and going to execute the work. • Discussions are being held with the Forest department for the timelines; will be updated in the next semi-annual report
9	The capital city has about 251 acres of forest land, which should be preserved as green lungs.	Designated as a protected zone in the master plan.

To support smooth implementation and ensure compliance with the directions issued in the judgment, two committees have been set up as per the orders of the National Green Tribunal (NGT). These committees provide regulatory and supervisory oversight to safeguard environmental and ecological interests throughout the project. These committees are as mentioned below:

Supervisory Committee (SC): The Supervisory Committee is directed to meet at least once every three months to finalize all policy directions and to determine how the Environmental Clearance order and the conditions laid out in this judgment are to be implemented by the project proponent. It²¹ was held on 21st August 2025 (3rd in number).

Implementation Committee (IC): The Implementation Committee is directed to meet every month to ensure that the directions issued in this judgment, as well as those determined by the Supervisory Committee or any future imposed conditions, are effectively implemented on the ground by the project proponent. The Implementation Committee shall prepare regular compliance and implementation reports.

During the reporting period, one meeting of the **Implementation Committee**²² held on **10th July 2025**²³ (4th in number).

Details regarding the composition of committee members, key points discussed, and suggestions made were addressed, and compliance reports from these meetings, along with inputs related to the NGT cases, were submitted to the Hon'ble Court on 21 April 2025.

As per the Program Action Plan (PAP), Table 2 sets out the suggested actions to be included in the Program Action Plan (PAP). One important recommendation, point 5, highlights the need to bring back both the Supervisory and Implementation Committees with adequate support, so they can meet at least twice a year. This is expected to get underway within three months of when the Program officially begins.

Two such meetings were conducted during the monitoring period, one by the Supervisory Committee on 21st August 2025 and another by the Implementation Committee on 10th July 2025.

²¹ [signed_MoM 3rd Supervisory Committee MoM.pdf](#)

²² [4th Implementation meeting MoM.pdf](#)

²³ [Acknowledged report of 3rd Compliance to EC&NGT for EFS&T,PrI,Sec.Peshi Dt 21 01 2026.pdf](#)

5.2.3 Action Point for Implementation

Based on a review of Environmental Compliance (EC) as linked in ESSA (Environmental and Social Systems Assessment), PSSA (Program Safeguards System Assessment), PAD (Program Appraisal Document), and PID (Program Implementation Document), the following is the status of Environmental Clearance (EC) compliance during the reporting period.

Table 5-7: Action Points for Implementation

S. No	Action description	Sources	Status/ Timing
1	Prepare a climate change risk assessment framework through review of existing studies (Q4 2025).	ADB-PID Table 12 (pages 65 & 66)- Major outputs and activities	The ICLEI team has submitted the report.
2	Prepare Amaravati City Climate Change Action Plan (Q2 2026).	ADB-PID Table 12 (pages 65 & 66)- Major outputs and activities	The climate change action plan report has been prepared by the ICLEI team.
3	Undertake a dissemination workshop (Q4 2026).	ADB-PID Table 12 (pages 65 & 66)- Major outputs and activities	In Q4 2026, a workshop will be conducted for the climate action plan and disaster resilience, including a flood management plan.
4	Review, update and strengthen the flood management plan from a climate change perspective for Amaravati city to minimise the risk of future flooding (Q1 2026)	ADB-PID Table 12 (pages 65 & 66)- Major outputs and activities	The flood management plan is being updated from a climate change perspective for Amaravati City.
5	Prepare Disaster Resilience Action Plan (including updated flood management plan) (Q2 2026)	ADB-PID Table 12 (pages 65 & 66)- Major outputs and activities	RFP for engaging a consultant for the preparation of the Disaster Management and Resilience plan is notified and is expected to be completed by January 2026
6	Operationalisation of Disaster Risk Management and Flood Monitoring Agency for Amaravati (Q4 2025)	ADB-PID Table 12 (pages 65 & 66)- Major outputs and activities	The action point shall be part of the disaster management plan, which includes an operationalisation plan, including institutional set-up with staff recruitment.
7	The APCRDA shall arrange a mechanism to ensure that licensed operators collect and dispose of sewage at designated STPs. A septage management facility (FSTP) should be developed in the city.	ESSA -Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-treatment facilities are considered in the STPs. As an interim arrangement, STP in VMC (Vijayawada Municipal Corporation) has been designated for the disposal of sludge collected in the capital city; and

S. No	Action description	Sources	Status/ Timing
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The operators will be registered, and it will be ensured that sludge is disposed of in the designated STP in VMC and later in the STPs of the capital city once they are commissioned.
8	The C&D waste management facilities established by APCRDA under the project should meet the requirements of these rules, and APCRDA should obtain authorisation from SPCB under these rules.	ESSA Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C & D plant will be established, and authorisation will be obtained; and RFP is under preparation. A C&D plant with a capacity of 150 MT has been established within the Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (VMC). The facility is presently under the process of restarting and will be utilized for waste management as an interim measure.
9	Contractors of the Capital City project have to segregate the waste at source and hand over the waste to the waste collectors engaged by the APCRDA.	ESSA- Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The condition is included in the ESMP in (Bid document and is binding on the Contractors; and It will be ensured during the construction phase.
10	The APCRDA has to obtain authorisation for SWM projects with a capacity greater than 5 TPD from the APPCB.	ESSA- Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment	Authorisation will be obtained as per the rules.
11	The APCRDA has to ensure that no subprojects fall within forest areas. If any activity requires diversion of forest land, the APCRDA has to obtain forest clearance from the MoEF & CC through the AP Forest Department.	ESSA -Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment	Noted and will follow due process of the law.
12	The APCRDA has to ensure that hazardous wastes are managed by the Contractors as per the provisions of these rules by implementing the EMP.	ESSA -Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoU's has been made with authorised vendors for proper disposal of Hazardous waste during construction phase.

S. No	Action description	Sources	Status/ Timing
13	The APCRDA should collect and dispose of the e-waste generated in the Capital City as per the provisions of these rules during the operation phase.	ESSA -Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted; and shall ensure the same.
14	The APCRDA has to ensure that no subprojects fall within the prohibited area of the Undavalli caves. If any activity is to be located within the regulated area of Undavalli caves, the APCRDA has to obtain NOC from ASI.	ESSA-Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted; and NoC will be obtained from ASI.
15	The APCRDA should take permission from the designated officer before cutting any trees in the project area. For every tree to be cut, two trees need to be planted.	ESSA Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted; and The condition is included in the ESMP in (Bid document and is binding on the Contractors. It will be ensured by APCRDA.
16	The APCRDA should ensure that Contractors are taking the Public Liability insurance as per the Public Liability Act.	ESSA Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted; The condition is included in the ESMP in (Bid document and is binding on the Contractors; and It will be ensured by APCRDA.
17	The APCRDA should ensure that Contractors take the license, if applicable, for Explosives Act 1984 & Explosive Rules 2008 (for storage of diesel, bitumen)	ESSA Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted; The condition is included in the CESMP in (Bid document and is binding on the Contractors; and It will be ensured by APCRDA.
18	The APCRDA should ensure that quarry materials are procured from approved licensed mining areas.	ESSA Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For sand, it has been procured from an approved agency (engaged for dredging operations, and CTO has been obtained); and Statutory documents are available other than sand.
19	The APCRDA should ensure that Contractors obtain materials from approved quarries only.	ESSA Action point - Table A1.1 Environmental Laws, policies and their relevance Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted;
20	To strengthen APCRDA's institutional capacity for	ESSA Action point - Table A9.1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESMU unit is established vide G.O. MS no 29.10.24;

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S. No	Action description	Sources	Status/ Timing
	effective E&S management, a dedicated Environmental and Social Management Unit should be established to ensure proper implementation of mitigation measures and adherence to regulatory requirements.	Planning Elements, Assessment, and Gaps/Actions Environment & Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team is in full strength; and The details have already been shared with the bank.
21	Any future assessments need to consider further amendments in the EIA Notification 2016	ESSA Action point - Table A9.1. Planning Elements, Assessment, and Gaps/Actions Environment	Noted.
22	While there are no impacts on the biodiversity and cultural heritage, Active monitoring of sites specific to Biodiversity and cultural heritage and adaptive management are needed	ESSA Action point - Table A9.2. Planning Elements, Assessment, and Gaps/Actions Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A river quality monitoring station has been established at the right bank of the River Krishna; the site was also visited by the WB and the ADB team. The real time data has been connected with the CPCB server. Greenery committee to guide APCRDA on Biodiversity matters, chaired by renowned biodiversity expert Prof. C. R. Babu, Member Prof. Ravi Prasad Rao, Botany, Sri Krishna Devaraya University, Member Prof. Shanmugapriya- SPA, Vijayawada; As per SOP, a biodiversity management expert will be engaged to guide the Contractors; and VN technologies was engaged for the River productivity studies and first quarter report has been shared.
23	Need to develop detailed SOPs that outline specific measures for managing these risks. These SOPs should be included in the bidding documents along with the updated EMPs to ensure	ESSA Action point - Table A9.3. Planning Elements, Assessment, and Gaps/Actions Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All SOPs are prepared and approved by the WB and the ADB teams; and

S. No	Action description	Sources	Status/ Timing
	comprehensive risk management.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The same is part of the onsite implementation through CESMP.
24	<p>The EC for the Amaravati development is valid until October 2026, with the option to extend it for another year until October 2027. Under standard procedures, before its expiration in 2026, APCRDA must apply to SEIAA for an extension, and SEIAA will outline the specific documentation required for the extension process.</p> <p>A review of four previous bidding documents revealed that EMPs were not included in the bidding packages, nor were any web references provided, although links to the EC and NGT conditions were included. EMPs should be directly incorporated into the bidding documents.</p> <p>To strengthen APCRDA's institutional capacity for effective E&S management, a dedicated Environmental and Social Management Unit should be established to ensure proper implementation of mitigation measures and adherence to regulatory requirements.</p>	ESSA - Table A9.1. Planning Elements, Assessment, and Gaps/Action Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An extension for the capital city EC has been obtained. A NABET-accredited consultant is engaged for the task; CESMP covers the suggestion from the Bank and SoPs along with EMP; and ESMU is established.
25	Any future assessments need to consider further amendments in EIA Notification 2016.	ESSA - Table A9.2. Planning Elements, Assessment, and Gaps/Action Environment	Noted
26	The mitigation measures in the EMP, particularly for waste management (organic and other solid waste, construction waste and excess excavations) and wastewater management, are generic and need strengthening. As the current EMPs cannot be updated as per the EC requirements, additional SOPs should be developed to address	ESSA - Table A9.3. Planning Elements, Assessment, and Gaps/Action Environment	Approved SoPs by the bank have been considered in the preparation and approval of CESMPs documents.

S. No	Action description	Sources	Status/ Timing
	these impacts and should be attached to the bidding documents.		
27	Based on the review of four bidding documents of previous construction works, it was revealed that the BOQ for EMP implementation was not uniformly mentioned, and two bid documents do not include BOQ items related to environmental management.	ESSA - Table A9.3. Planning Elements, Assessment, and Gaps/Action Environment	CESMP covers the suggestion from the Bank and SoPs along with EMP.
28	A CESMP was reviewed. The contractor's reporting system needs to be strengthened with site-specific plans to address E&S impacts.	ESSA - Table A9.3. Planning Elements, Assessment, and Gaps/Action Environment	CESMPs are approved.
29	To address the GBV, SEA/SH-related gaps, there is a need to develop detailed SOPs that outline specific measures for managing these risks. These SOPs should be included in the bidding documents along with the updated EMPs to ensure comprehensive risk management.	ESSA - Table A9.5. Planning Elements, Assessment, Gaps/Actions Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved SoPs by the bank have been considered in the preparation and approval of the CESMPs document. CESMP covers the suggestion from the Bank and SoPs along with EMP.
30	There are existing hazardous waste management facilities and licensed vendors approved by the AP SPCB. The APCRDA should actively engage with these facilities and vendors to ensure that the Contractors use these facilities.	ESSA - Table A9.6. Planning Elements, Assessment, Gaps/Actions Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoUs with approved / licensed vendors by AP PCB has been done.
31	PPE must be provided to all workers applying fertilisers and pesticides. The chemical containers should be disposed of as hazardous waste through licensed vendors.	ESSA - Table A9.7. Planning Elements, Assessment, Gaps/Actions Environment	Noted
32	Capacity-building programs for the APCRDA and the ADCL staff involved in landscaping and greenery, as well as workers and Contractors on this issue, need to be implemented to reduce risks associated with hazardous materials.	ESSA - Table A9.8. Planning Elements, Assessment, Gaps/Actions Environment	Capacity-building workshops on Biodiversity are being planned.

S. No	Action description	Sources	Status/ Timing
33	The APCRDA should also focus on the potential flood risks during the construction stage until flood mitigation works are completed to protect the workers from natural disasters.	ESSA - Table A9.9. Planning Elements, Assessment, Gaps/Actions Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted; It is being ensured that no labour camps are located in the HFL of any water bodies; Further, before the monsoon, cleaning of natural drains are cleaned up, and it is ensured that adequate capacities are maintained; and It is also ensured that workers are protected from disasters.
34	Ensure that the Supervisory Committee and the Implementation Committee are reactivated and supported to meet on at least a semi-annual basis, three months after Program effectiveness.	ESSA - Table 2. PAP Recommendations Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted; The 4th IC meeting was convened on 10-07-2025 2025; and The 3rdSC meeting was convened on 21 Aug 2025.
35	APCRDA has taken ECs for the Capital City project per the EIA Notification published under this act. Further, through the implementation of EMPs, APCRDA ensures that the pollution due to the project activities is within the standards for air quality, water quality, and noise level published under this act.	ESSA-Table A1.1. Environmental Laws, Policies, and Their Relevance Environment	<p>Relevant pollution control measures are incorporated in the CESMP.</p> <p>Baseline monitoring of some projects has been carried out, and some have already started regular monitoring.</p>
36	APCRDA has to obtain CTE and CTO for new building projects with a built-up area of more than 20,000 m ² . Contractors have to obtain CTE and CTO for the hot mix plants to be installed for the road projects.	ESSA-Table A1.1. Environmental Laws, Policies, and Their Relevance Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. The Condition is included in the ESMP
37	Noise Pollution (regulation and control) Rules 2000 and amendments-Construction activities of the project should meet the noise standards. Sound-emitting construction equipment shall not be used or operated during nighttime in residential areas and silence zones.	ESSA-Table A1.1. Environmental Laws, Policies, and Their Relevance Environment	Noted.

S. No	Action description	Sources	Status/ Timing
38	Adopt water and wastewater connection and tariff policy-31-Dec-2025	PAD-Program Action Plan Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted, it will be coordinated with the Engineering wing.
39	There is a need for regular monitoring to ensure that the cultural heritage site remains unaffected by construction vibrations as development progresses. There should be active and ongoing coordination with ASI to ensure that the flood mitigation works in Kondaveetivagu near the Undavalli caves do not negatively affect the monument.	ESSA - A9.4. Planning Elements, Assessment, Gaps/Actions Environment and Cess	NoC will be obtained from ASI.
40	Launch training programs on smart and gender responsive urban management, climate resilience, and disaster preparedness (Q1 2026-Q3 2026).	PID-Table-12-Summary of Major Outputs and Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training program on climate resilience and disaster preparedness will take up after the preparation of city city-level plan; and Training on smart and gender responsive urban management will be taken up.
41	Prepare SOPs to strengthen EMPs, GRM, communication, and information disclosure-Within five months after Program effectiveness.	ESSA - Table 2. PAP Recommendations Environment, Social & Communications	All SOPs are prepared and already approved by WB and ADB teams.

Table 5-8: Key Compliance Requirements of Program Safeguards System (as per ADB PID table 8)

S. No	Compliance requirements	Status
1	Implement the Program in compliance with the program safeguards systems, based on government regulations, with necessary actions accomplished to fill the identified gaps. Ensure compliance throughout the program.	Noted
2	Take necessary timely actions to extend the validity of environmental clearance for the overall project before its expiry in 2026, and similarly for the individual building projects before the validity expiry. Coordinate closely with regulatory agencies.	Noted. As of now all EC's having validity.
3	If any new activities are proposed, screen the activity per EIA Notification, 2006, and conduct necessary studies, prepare EMP, conduct public consultations	Note: All steps outlined in the EIA will be duly followed. It is also a part of CESMP and SOPs.

S. No	Compliance requirements	Status
	and disclosure, consider feedback on the project, and obtain environmental clearance before bidding.	
4	Ensure new activities compliance with RBL exclusion criteria. Applicable only to activities funded by RBL. Ensure compliance throughout the program.	Noted
5	Ensure compliance with EC conditions, and ensure integration in project design, construction and operation. Ensure compliance during the design, construction and operation of the infrastructure of facilities	Noted
6	Strengthen EMPs and bids, and contract documents as per the program safeguard actions (before bidding and commencement of works).	Note: The EMPs, Bids, and contract documents adequately cover the program's safeguard actions."
7	Include EMPs in bids and contracts along with the necessary bill of quantities and budget items and/or allocation of EMP. Implementation budget is part of the overall package cost/contract value (before bidding)	Noted, it is included.
8	Support Contractors and ensure that good quality construction site-specific EMPs (CEMPs), along with associated health and safety plans, traffic plans, waste management plans, etc., are prepared and approved before commencement of works	Being complied. To support the Contractors, fortnightly meetings with the PMC are being conducted, and fortnightly meetings with the Contractors will be held, in addition to daily site visits for each of the four sub committees.
9	Ensure implementation of EMPs and CESMPs and associated plants, monitor and oversee compliance, and take corrective actions in case of any non-compliance or breach of EMP measures (throughout implementation and operation)	Noted and will be complied with.
10	Oversee and monitor compliance at all levels, from contractor to PMC, to PgMC to ADCL, to APCRDA; ensure the use of proper monitoring instruments (eg, checklists), reporting formats and frequencies (monthly, quarterly, etc.) (through implementation and operation)	APCRDA/ADCL oversees the PgMC, which in turn supervises the PMCs. Each PMC is responsible for managing its respective contractor. Bi-weekly meetings with the PMCs are held every Friday to discuss gaps and review implementation progress. Additionally, biweekly meetings with the Contractors are being conducted.
11	Ensure timely submission of half-yearly monitoring and compliance reports to MOEFCC and APPCB, and disclose the reports on the APCRDA website (through implementation and as per EC conditions)	Noted and complied.
12	Implement corrective actions for any gaps or non-compliance identified in the half-yearly reports (through the implementation and operation)	Noted
13	Continue ongoing public consultations throughout, provide prior public information (e.g., traffic diversions, road closures) about the activities and works, and consider feedback appropriately in	Noted, will be ensured.

S. No	Compliance requirements	Status
	implementation	
14	Ensure that all necessary consents, clearances, and permissions mandated under other laws related to the environment, forests, pollution control, waste management, health and safety, physical cultural resources, hazardous materials, construction material extraction, traffic, etc., are obtained timely manner.	Noted
15	Ensure compliance with conditions, standards, etc., specified in such permits, consents, etc., and integrate into designs, construction and operation (throughout the implementation and operation)	Noted.
16	To avoid delays and non-compliance, ensure that all clearances and permissions related to project development that are the responsibility of the employer (APCRDA/ADCL) are obtained before bidding or, in unavoidable cases, before award of contract.	Noted and in compliance
17	Ensure that all necessary clearances, licenses, permissions, etc., required by the contractor for undertaking construction works are in place before commencement of works; regularly review and ensure the validity and timely renewals/extensions.	Noted and it will be ensured.
18	Obtain permission from the Archaeological Survey of India / National Monument Authority for any works within 300 m from the protected monument boundary of Undavalli Rock Caves temple, coordinate with ASI, enhance ongoing monitoring, implement chance find procedures, and adaptive management to mitigate any potential risks and ensure long-term sustainability. Obtain permission as early as possible but prior to commencement of works; integrate recommendations of ASI/NMA into project designs, construction and operation.	Noted and will be complied with.
19	For the RBL program, submit a semi-annual safeguard monitoring report to ADB for review, concurrence and disclosure (throughout the RBL program until the project completion report is issued)	The details have been provided in the first semi-annual report submitted in the month of August 2025

5.3 Environmental CESMP Compliances

Environmental compliance under the Contractors' Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs) for the Amaravati Capital City Development Project is being systematically monitored and implemented across all active construction packages. Site-level activities are regularly reviewed to ensure adherence to

statutory environmental requirements, project-specific environmental commitments, and the WB and ADB safeguard policies.

Overall, CESMP implementation with key focus areas include air and water quality management, waste management, labour welfare, noise control, traffic and public safety, soil and water pollution prevention, biodiversity conservation, and site restoration. Baseline environmental monitoring has been completed for applicable projects, and monthly environmental monitoring is being carried out for ongoing works, with improved compliance observed in the latter part of the reporting period.

Identified gaps, where applicable, are being addressed through regular follow-up with Contractors and PMCs, and corrective actions are being implemented to ensure full compliance with approved CESMP provisions. Continuous monitoring, documentation, and corrective actions, where required, are being undertaken to ensure full compliance with CESMP provisions and the WB and ADB safeguard policies.

5.3.1 Status of CESMP approvals

The Contractors' Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs) are under active review and approval across project components, in coordination with the concerned authorities and designated sub-committees. Continuous follow-up is being undertaken to facilitate timely approvals, enabling effective implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures in line with statutory requirements and lender safeguard policies.

Table 5-9: Status of CESMP updates

S. No.	Package	CESMP Approved by APCRDA
1	Arterial Road E9	Initial Approval
2	Arterial Road N12	Initial Approval
3	Arterial Road N15	Initial Approval
4	LPS Zone - 1A	Initial Approval
5	LPS Zone - 1B	Initial Approval
6	LPS Zone - 2A	Initial Approval
7	LPS Zone - 2B	Initial Approval
8	LPS Zone - 3A	Initial Approval
9	LPS Zone - 3B	Initial Approval
10	LPS Zone - 5B	Initial Approval
11	LPS Zone - 5D	Initial Approval
12	LPS Zone - 6	Initial Approval
13	Multistorey apartment for GO TY-1 & TY-2 and Group D Employees	Initial Approval
14	Multistorey apartment for MLA & AIS including External Infra works	Initial Approval
15	Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase - 1B (9 towers)	Initial Approval

S. No.	Package	CESMP Approved by APCRDA
16	Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase - 1A (12 towers)	Initial Approval
17	Multistorey Apartments for GO TY-I, TY-II & Group-D – Phase II (External Infra)	Initial Approval
18	N6 – Utilities only	Initial Approval
19	Reservoir – Neerukonda Reservoir – 0.40 TMC	Initial Approval
20	Sub-arterial Road E14	Initial Approval
21	Sub-arterial Road E3 (Phase-1)	Initial Approval
22	Sub-arterial Road E6	Initial Approval
23	Sub-arterial Road E8	Initial Approval
24	Sub-arterial Road N11	Initial Approval
25	Sub-arterial Road N18	Initial Approval
26	Sub-arterial Road N9	Initial Approval
27	Vaagu & Reservoir – Gravity Canal (7.83 km), Krishnayapalem Reservoir (0.10 TMC)	Initial Approval
28	Vaagu & Reservoir – Palavagu (16.70 km), Kondaveetivagu (23.60 km), Sakhamuru Reservoir (0.03 TMC)	Initial Approval
29	Water Distribution Centres (WDCs)	Initial Approval
30	Water Treatment Plant (WTP)	Initial Approval
31	Construction of STPs in Zones 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 (Total 90 MLD)	Initial Approval

Each CESMP confirms that the contractor’s implementation framework is fully aligned with the project’s overarching environmental and social management objectives, ensuring that potential adverse impacts from construction activities are avoided, minimized, or mitigated in accordance with applicable regulations and lender safeguard requirements.

5.3.2 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are being proactively implemented to prevent, reduce, or eliminate the severity of potential adverse impacts arising from emergency situations, environmental risks, or unforeseen challenges. These measures are designed to limit environmental damage, protect workers and surrounding communities, and enhance site-level resilience, in line with approved CESMP provisions and lender safeguard requirements.

Air pollution control measures adopted in the project sites

Air quality management has been accorded high priority during the current reporting period due to increased construction activity and prevailing hot and dry weather conditions, which have elevated the risk of dust generation across project corridors. In response, enhanced air pollution control measures are being actively

implemented across sites in line with the approved CESMPs and Environmental Monitoring²⁴ Plans.

Ambient air quality monitoring is being carried out at most project packages at CESMP-identified locations through NABL-accredited laboratories. Monitoring results are being reviewed by PMC and PgMC teams to assess compliance with applicable standards and to guide site-level corrective actions where required.

Key mitigation measures currently under implementation include:

- Increased frequency of water sprinkling and mechanical dust suppression at active construction zones, haul roads, stockpiles, and material handling areas, with daily monitoring of compliance;
- Mandatory use of covered vehicles and tarpaulin sheets for transportation of soil, aggregates, and construction materials to prevent spillage and airborne dust;
- Enforcement of speed limits (maximum 20 km/hr) for construction vehicles operating on unpaved roads, near batching plants, and close to habitations;
- Regular inspection and maintenance of construction equipment and vehicles, with non-compliant or excessively emitting machinery being restricted from site operations;
- Deployment of green mats, temporary barricading, and dust screens at sensitive locations and near settlement interfaces to limit dust dispersion;
- Mandatory use of personal protective equipment (PPE), including masks and respiratory protection, for workers operating in high-dust areas; and
- Implementation of approved Traffic Management Plans (TMPs), including route diversions to avoid movement of heavy vehicles through village roads and residential areas.
- Electric dumpers and buses have been deployed by Contractors as a green best practice to reduce air emissions, fuel consumption, and overall environmental footprint of project activities.

Field inspections by PMC and PgMC teams indicate improved dust control compliance at active work fronts, although continuous monitoring and reinforcement remain necessary due to the scale of ongoing activities. Dust suppression measures taken up in the reporting period are depicted below.

²⁴ [Monthly Monitoring report - water, air and noise.pdf](#)

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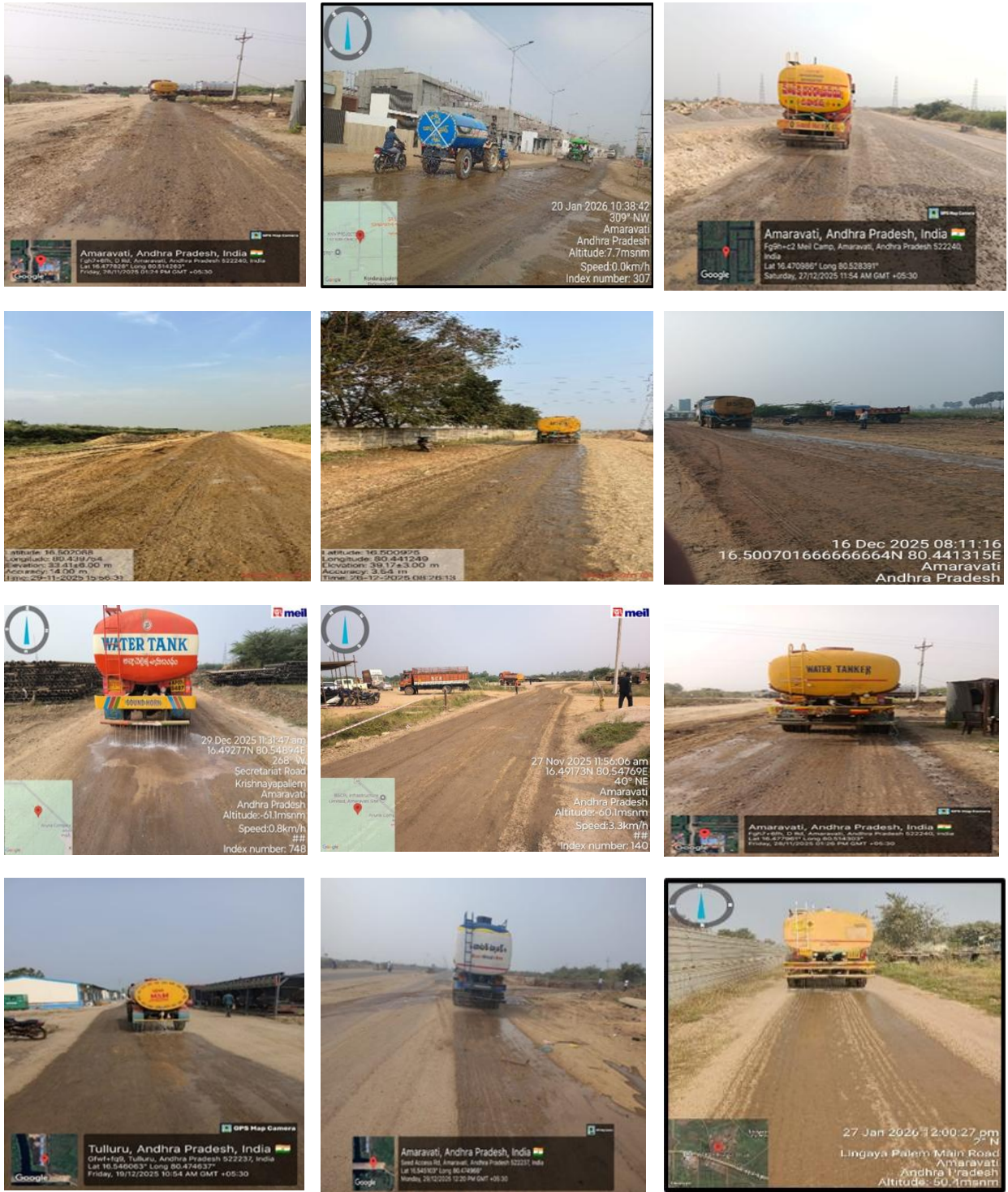


Figure 5-1: Water sprinkling using a tanker

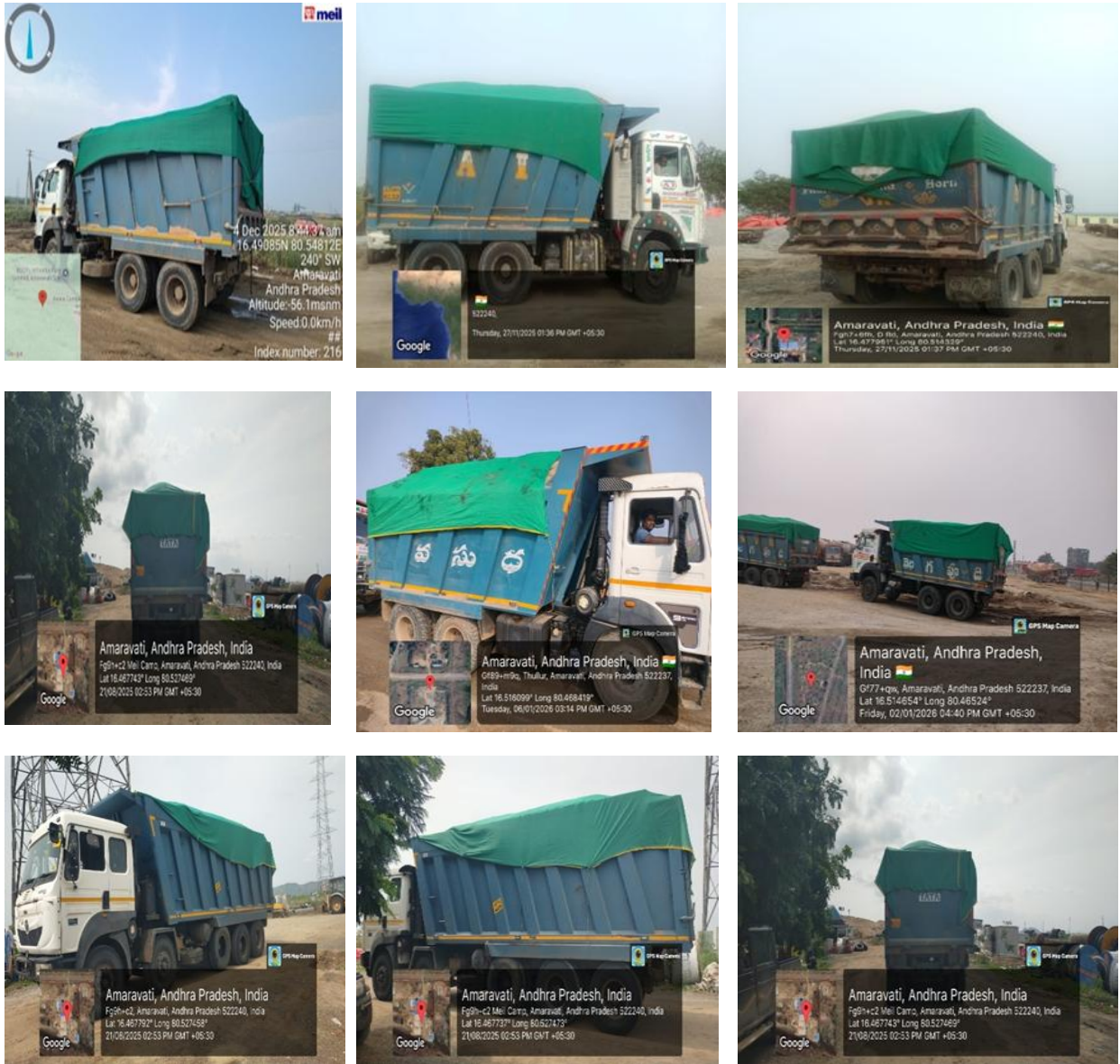


Figure 5-2: Materials covered in greennet





Figure 5-3: Green-nets covered conveyor belts, air quality monitoring and electric busses used for workmen transportation

Noise pollution control measures adopted in the project sites

Noise mitigation measures are being actively implemented across construction sites to minimise impacts on workers and surrounding communities, in accordance with the approved CESMPs and applicable regulatory standards.

Key noise control measures currently in operation include:

- Routine maintenance and periodic inspection of construction vehicles and equipment to minimise mechanical noise emissions and identify faulty components;
- Scheduling of high noise generating activities and heavy equipment operations primarily during daytime hours to avoid disturbance during night-time periods;
- Use of relatively low-noise machinery and controlled transportation practices wherever feasible to maintain ambient noise levels within permissible limits;
- Conduct of site-level awareness programs and toolbox briefings to sensitise workers on noise safety norms and safe operating practices; and
- Noise monitoring being carried out at almost all project packages at CESMP-identified locations through approved agencies to assess compliance with prescribed environmental noise standards.

Monitoring results are being reviewed by PMC and PgMC teams, and corrective measures are being recommended. Supporting photographs are provided below.



Figure 5-4: Acoustic enclosed DG sets



Figure 5-5: 7 meters height Barricades provided at the stock yard as Air Pollution control measure at BSR

Water pollution control measures adopted in the project sites

Water pollution prevention and control measures are being progressively implemented across active project sites in accordance with the approved CESMPs. Contractors have initiated compliance processes for obtaining and maintaining Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from the concerned Pollution Control Board, wherever applicable.

Baseline and periodic water quality monitoring is being carried out for surface water and groundwater sources at several packages through MoEFCC and NABL-accredited laboratories. Monitoring results are being reviewed by PMC and PgMC teams to assess compliance with applicable standards and to support timely corrective actions, where required.

As part of interim wastewater management arrangements, soak pits, sedimentation tanks, and silt traps have been established at active construction sites and labour

campes to control runoff, remove suspended solids, and prevent direct discharge into surrounding drains and water bodies. Procurement and installation of permanent Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are currently under progress for labour camps and major site facilities, in line with CESMP commitments.

Awareness and toolbox training sessions are being conducted for site personnel focusing on water conservation, spill prevention, and good housekeeping practices. Regular site inspections are undertaken by PMC and PgMC teams to verify the effectiveness of implemented measures. Supporting photographs are provided below.

Table 5-10: Status of Water pollution control measures at project sites

S.No	Project	Contract Agency	Water pollution control systems Provided (Yes/No)	Onsite STP Provided (Yes/No)	Sedimentation Tank Provided (Yes/No)*
1	Sub-arterial Road E3 (PH-1)	NCC	Yes	Soak pits Provided	UNDERWAY
2	Sub-arterial Road E6	RVR	NO	Soak pits Provided	UNDERWAY
3	Sub-arterial Road E8	RVR	NO	Under Process	UNDERWAY
4	Arterial Road E9	RVR	NO	Under Process	UNDERWAY
5	Sub-arterial Road E14	MEIL	NO	NIL	UNDERWAY
6	LPS Zone - 2A	BSR	Yes	20 KLD STP is under construction. Currently septic tanks are provided	Yes
7	LPS Zone - 2B	BSR			
8	LPS Zone - 6	MEIL	Yes	20 KLD STP is proposed at Zone 6. Work order is available. Currently septic tanks are provided.	No
9	Construction of STPs in five locations (Zone - 1,2,3,5,6) (Total 90 MLD)	MEIL	NA	Work has not started yet.	Work has not started yet.
10	N6 - Utilities only	MEIL	No	No	No
11	Sub-arterial Road N9	BSR	No	No	No
12	Sub-arterial Road N11	RVR	No	Under Process	No
13	Arterial Road N12	NCC	No	No	No
14	Arterial Road N15	NCC	No	No	No
15	Sub-arterial Road N18	BSR	No	No	No

S.No	Project	Contract Agency	Water pollution control systems Provided (Yes/No)	Onsite STP Provided (Yes/No)	Sedimentation Tank Provided (Yes/No)*
16	Vaagu & Reservoir - Palavagu - 16.70 Km; Kondaveetivagu - 23.60 Km; Sakhamuru Reservoir - 0.03 TMC	MVR	Yes	Yes	NA
17	Vaagu & Reservoir - Gravity Canal - 7.83 Km; Krishnayapalem Reservoir - 0.10 TMC	MVR	Yes	Yes	NA
18	Reservoir - Neerukonda Reservoir - 0.40 TMC	NCC	No	Under Construction	NA
19	LPS Zone - 5B	RVR	Yes	200 KLD STP Construction under progress	In Progress
20	LPS Zone - 5D	BSR	Yes	20 KLD STP is under construction. Currently septic tanks are provided	Yes
21	LPS Zone - 3A	RVR	Yes	200 KLD STP Construction under progress	In Progress
22	LPS Zone - 3B	MEIL	No	No	No
23	Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase-1A including External Infra works (for 12 towers)	L&T	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase - 1B including External Infra works (for 9 towers)	L&T			
25	Multistorey apartment for GO TY-1 & TY-2 and Group D Employees	Shapoorji	Yes	Yes	Yes
26	LPS Zone - 1A	BSR	No	No	No
27	LPS Zone - 1B	BSR			
28	Multistorey Apartments for GO TY-1, GO TY-II & Group - D - Phase-II (External Infrastructure)	Shapoorji	Yes	Yes	Yes
29	Multistorey apartment for MLA & AIS	NCC	No	No	No
30	Water Treatment Plant (WTP) & Other Allied Works	NCC	Work has not started yet.	Work has not started yet.	Work has not started yet.

S.No	Project	Contract Agency	Water pollution control systems Provided (Yes/No)	Onsite STP Provided (Yes/No)	Sedimentation Tank Provided (Yes/No)*
31	Water Distribution Centers - 15Nos	NCC	Work has not started yet.	Work has not started yet.	Work has not started yet.

*Note: MoU has been made with Meghana Enterprises for collection of sewage waste from the camps and disposed to STP present in Ramalingeshwar nagar, Vijayawada. For the disposal of sludge, MoU has been made with VMC STP in Ramalingeshwara nagar.

5.3.3 Baseline Environmental Monitoring

Baseline Environmental Monitoring has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Contract Agreement, CESMPs, and approved SOPs prior to the commencement of project works. The monitoring includes assessments of air, water, soil, and noise quality, wherever applicable. Baseline environmental monitoring has been conducted by the respective Contractors using laboratories that are already approved for the project. All selected laboratories are NABL-accredited, ensuring the accuracy, reliability, and credibility of the monitoring results.

Following the completion of baseline monitoring, the regular monthly and quarterly environmental monitoring activities have also been started. These baseline studies serve as critical reference points for future comparison and play a vital role in ensuring that construction activities remain compliant with the environmental safeguards and mitigation measures outlined in the CESMP.

Table 5-11: Environmental monitoring status from July-December 2025

S.No	Name of Projects	Baseline environmental monitoring
1	Sub-arterial Road E3 (PH-1)	Complied
2	Sub-arterial Road E6	Complied
3	Sub-arterial Road E8	Complied
4	Arterial Road E9	Complied
5	Sub-arterial Road E14	Complied
6	LPS Zone - 2A	Complied
7	LPS Zone - 2B	Complied
8	LPS Zone - 6	Complied
9	Construction of STPs in five locations (Zone - 1,2,3,5,6) (Total 90 MLD)	-
10	N6 - Utilities only	Complied
11	Sub-arterial Road N9	Complied
12	Sub-arterial Road N11	Complied
13	Arterial Road N12	Complied

S.No	Name of Projects	Baseline environmental monitoring
14	Arterial Road N15	Complied
15	Sub-arterial Road N18	Complied
16	Vaagu & Reservoir - Palavagu - 16.70 Km; Kondaveetivagu - 23.60 Km; Sakhamuru Reservoir - 0.03 TMC	Complied
17	Vaagu & Reservoir - Gravity Canal - 7.83 Km; Krishnayapalem Reservoir - 0.10 TMC	Complied
18	Reservoir - Neerukonda Reservoir - 0.40 TMC	Complied
19	LPS Zone - 5B	Complied
20	LPS Zone - 5D	Complied
21	LPS Zone - 3A	Complied
22	LPS Zone - 3B	Complied
23	Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase-1A including External Infra works (for 12 towers)	Complied
24	Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase - 1B including External Infra works (for 9 towers)	Complied
25	Multistorey apartment for GO TY-1 & TY-2 and Group D Employees	Complied
26	LPS Zone - 1A	Complied
27	LPS Zone - 1B	Complied
28	Multistorey Apartments for GO TY-1, GO TY-II & Group - D -Phase-II (External Infrastructure)	Complied
29	Multistorey apartment for MLA & AIS	Not Complied
30	Water Treatment Plant (WTP) & Other Allied Works	-
31	Water Distribution Centers - 15Nos	-

Environmental monitoring is being conducted across 31 projects covering LPS zones, roads, housing and flood works. Baseline environmental monitoring has been completed for 28 out of 31 projects (90%), indicating compliance prior to commencement of works. Continuous follow-up with Contractors and PMCs is underway to ensure full monthly monitoring coverage for all active projects, in line with World Bank and ADB requirements. During Monthly Environmental monitoring, Ambient Air Quality, Ambient Noise Level and Potable (drinking) water quality analysis is being conducted monthly.

Baseline monitoring has been completed for all nine projects collectively, and sample graphs of three PMCs are provided herein, representing the overall coverage. Based on the data derived from the baseline monitoring report, it can be ascertained that the baseline values are within the limits stipulated by CPCB. The graphs are presented in the following sections.

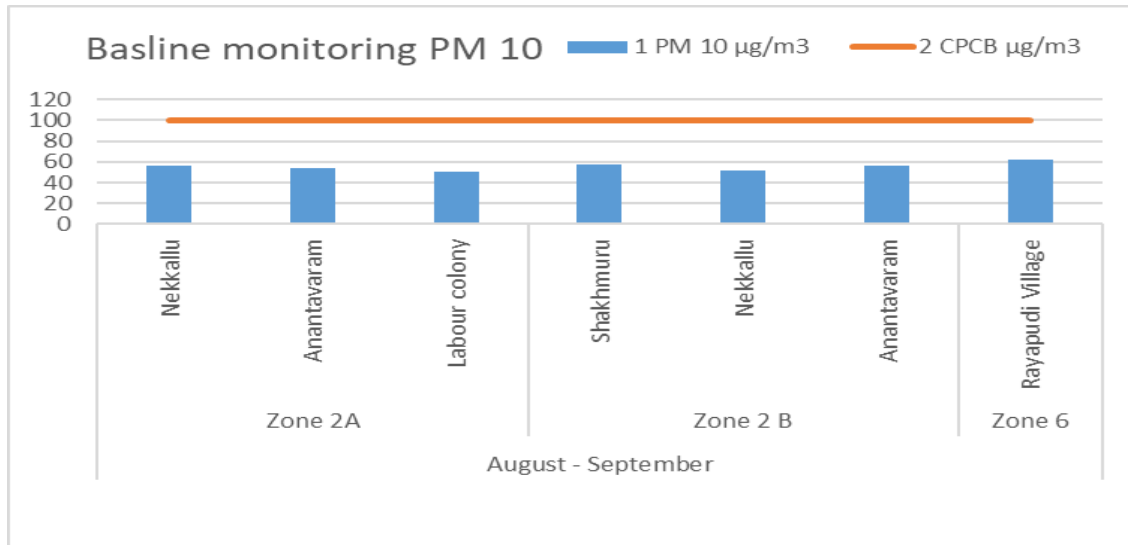


Figure 5-6: Ambient air Quality Monitoring (PM10)- AARVEE Package100²⁵

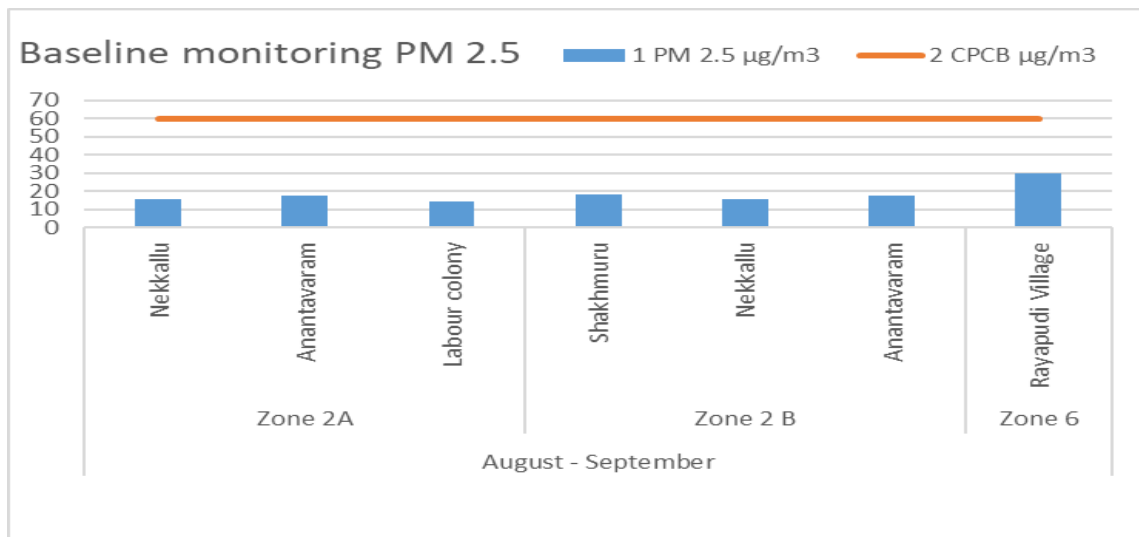


Figure 5-7: Ambient air Quality Monitoring (PM2.5)- AARVEE Package100

²⁵ Package 100 - Aarvee - Baseline Monitoring - Zone 2A,2B&6

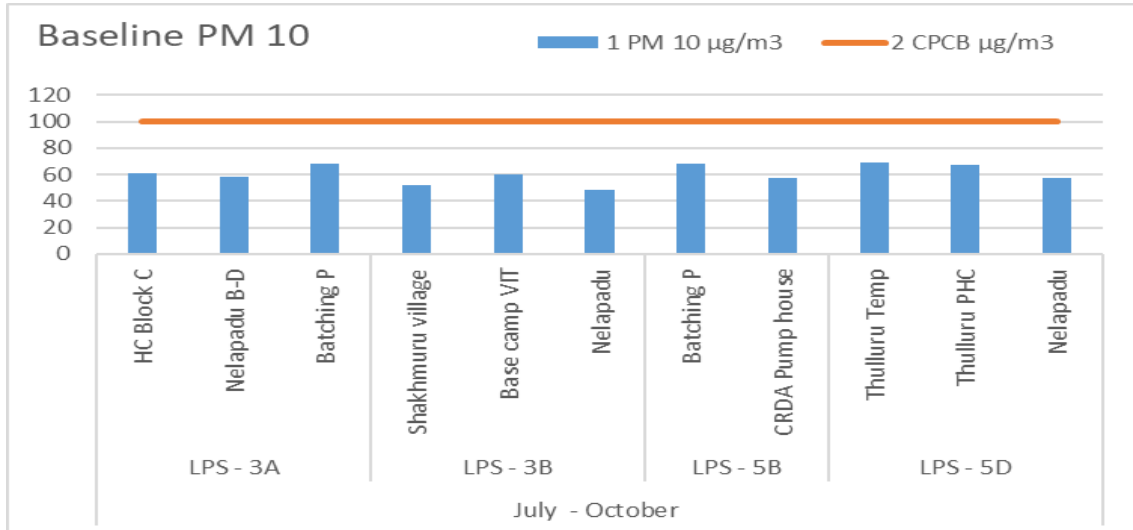


Figure 5-8: Ambient air Quality Monitoring (PM10)- TRACTEBEL²⁶

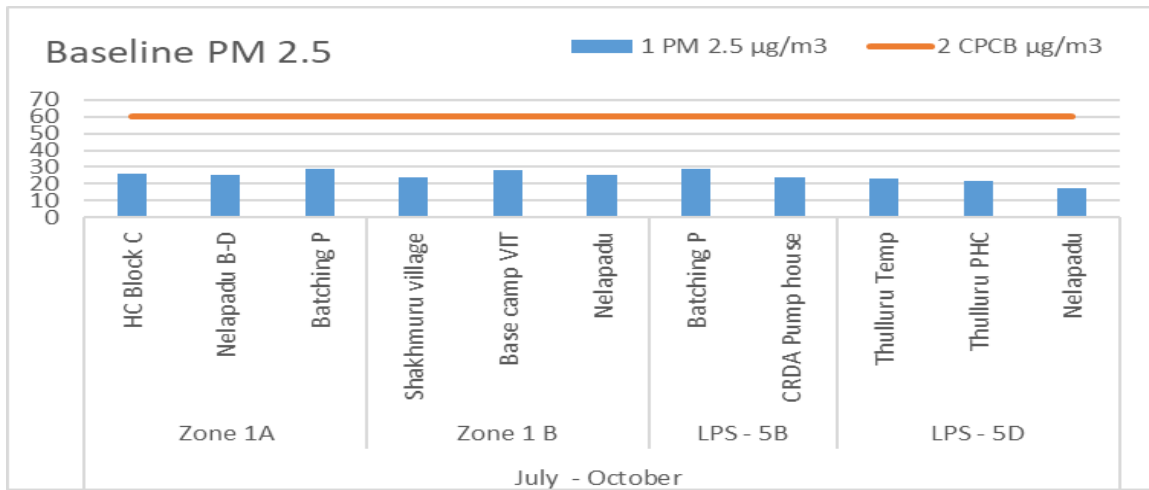


Figure 5-9: Ambient air Quality Monitoring (PM2.5)- TRACTEBEL

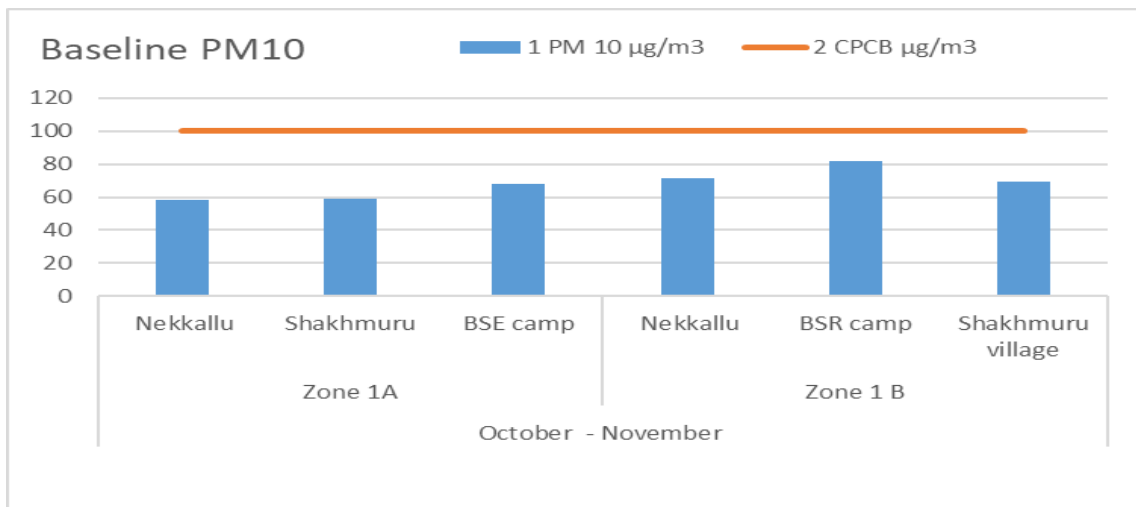


Figure 5-10: Ambient air Quality Monitoring (PM10)- NIPPON KOEI²⁷

²⁶ Tractebel Baseline Monitoring Data

²⁷ NKL Zone 1A, 1B & 7

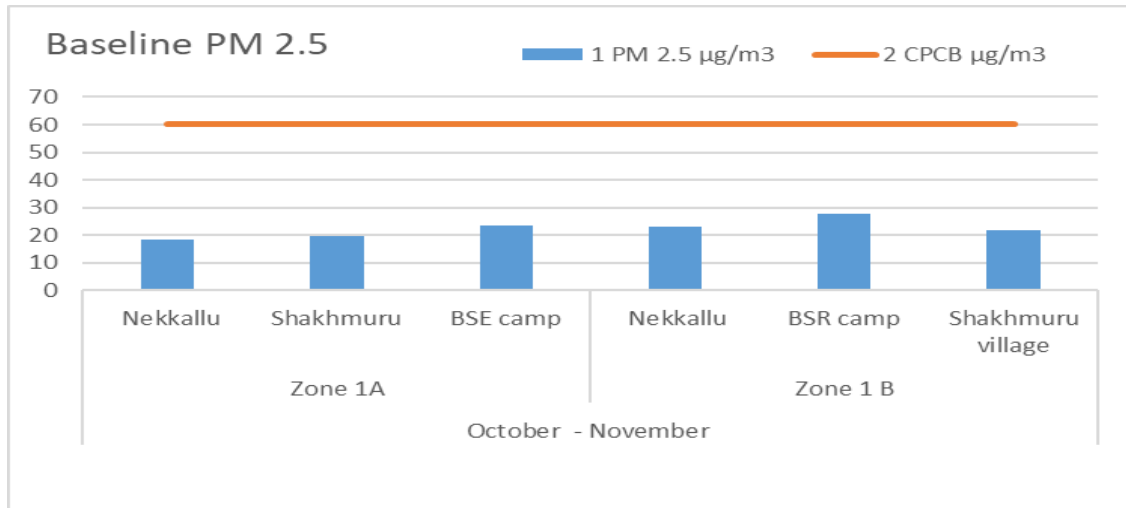


Figure 5-11: Ambient air Quality Monitoring (PM2.5)- NIPPON KOEI

5.3.4 Status of existing Trees preservation

Tree preservation and management measures are being actively implemented across the project area in line with regulatory requirements and project environmental safeguards. Several project packages have completed tree identification, marking, and approved translocation activities in coordination with ADCL. These activities are being carried out following prescribed procedures to minimise impacts on existing green cover.

Legal permissions are being obtained as per the provisions of the AP WALTA Act, 2002, and other applicable regulations. Strict directives remain in force that no tree shall be felled or relocated without prior statutory approval and formal clearance from the competent authorities.

Regular monitoring is being carried out by PMC and PgMC teams to verify compliance with approved tree management protocols and to ensure survival and post-translocation maintenance practices are being followed. Photographic evidence of tree identification, translocation activities, and replantation sites is provided below.

Table 5-12: Tree preservation status

Project	Status of tree preservation	Remarks
E-3 Phase1	22	Translocation under progress
E-6	12	Translocation under progress
E-8	43	Translocation under progress
E-9	-	No Trees
E-14	14	Translocation under progress
Zone 2A	10	05 Trees translocated to Ananthavaram Nursery. 05 trees yet to be taken up.

Project	Status of tree preservation	Remarks
Zone 2B	01	Trees translocated to Ananthavaram Nursery
Zone 6	-	No Trees
Construction of STPs in five locations (Zone - 1,2,3,5,6) (Total 90 MLD)	-	Contract agreement was signed on 15/12/2025. Works are yet to be started
N6 - Utilities only	-	No Trees
Sub-arterial Road N9	-	No Trees
Sub-arterial Road N11	12	Translocation under progress
Arterial Road N12	-	No Trees
Arterial Road N15	1	Translocation under progress
Sub-arterial Road N18	-	No Trees
Vaagu & Reservoir - Palavagu - 16.70 Km; Kondaveetivagu - 23.60 Km; Sakhamuru Reservoir - 0.03 TMC	-	No Trees
Vaagu & Reservoir - Gravity Canal - 7.83 Km; Krishnayapalem Reservoir - 0.10 TMC	-	No Trees
Reservoir - Neerukonda Reservoir - 0.40 TMC	-	No Trees
LPS Zone - 5B	27	Translocation under progress
LPS Zone - 5D	-	No Trees
LPS Zone - 3A	17	Translocation under progress
LPS Zone - 3B	-	No Trees
Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase-1A including External Infra works (for 12 towers)	-	No Trees
Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase - 1B including External Infra works (for 9 towers)	-	No Trees
Multistorey apartment for GO TY-1 & TY-2 and Group D Employees	-	No Trees
LPS Zone - 1A	-	No Trees
LPS Zone - 1B	11	Already Translocated
Multistorey Apartments for GO TY-1, GO TY-II & Group - D - Phase-II (External Infrastructure)	-	No Trees
Multistorey apartment for MLA & AIS	-	No Trees
Water Treatment Plant (WTP) & Other Allied Works	-	No Trees
Water Distribution Centers - 15Nos	-	No Trees



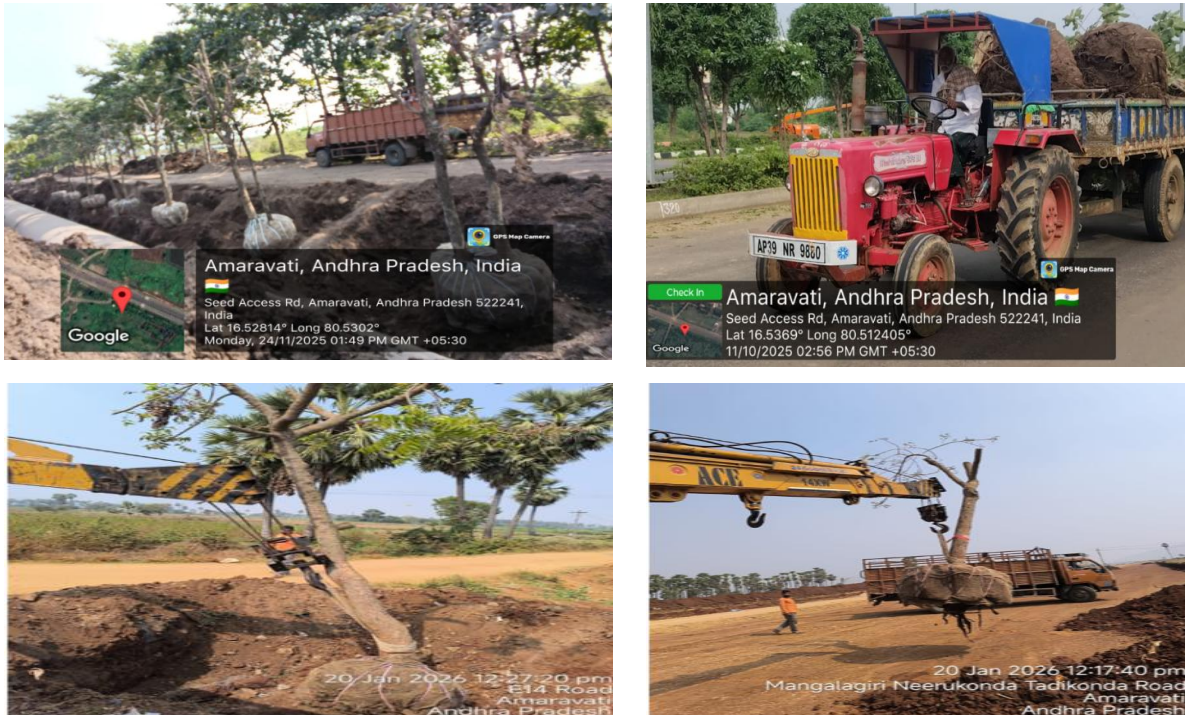


Figure 5-12: Translocation of trees

5.3.5 Status on Liquid and Solid Waste Management

As part of ongoing site-level environmental safeguard implementation, Contractors are actively managing both liquid and solid waste in accordance with the provisions of the Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP). Contractors have been instructed to ensure proper collection, segregation, storage, and disposal of solid waste through the use of designated bins and disposal through authorized agencies and approved channels.

Water and air quality management measures have achieved 100% compliance, as these requirements form an integral part of the approved CESMPs. Baseline environmental monitoring has been completed prior to commencement of works, and post-construction monthly environmental monitoring, including air and noise quality, is being carried out for ongoing projects in line with safeguard requirements.

Wastewater generated at project sites is currently being collected in septic tanks as an interim arrangement, with periodic transportation to the designated Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Vijayawada through approved vendors. The reason raised by the Contractors for the non-installation of STPs at project sites is that some labour camps have a limited number of occupants, leading to insufficient sewage generation to provide the minimum required feed, which in turn affects the smooth and efficient operation of the STP. In parallel, site-level installation of STPs for liquid waste treatment are under process for select projects and will be operationalized

as construction activities progress. Moreover, in some locations it is already established i.e. L&T, MVR IPL.

The Waste Management Plans have been fully approved (100%) as part of the CESMPs. At present, biodegradable waste is being handed over to local Gram Panchayats for appropriate disposal and the installation of onsite biowaste treatment facilities are under progress for many of the projects. For non-biodegradable waste, required materials and systems have been identified, and agreements have been established with PCB-authorized agencies for safe collection, treatment, and disposal.

For liquid waste management, temporary drainage arrangements and controlled discharge systems have been put in place to prevent contamination of soil and water bodies. Measures include prohibiting open discharge, maintaining septic tanks or soak pits at labour camps, and ensuring regular sludge removal through approved vendors.

Overall, waste and pollution management measures at site level are being implemented, with continuous monitoring and follow-up to ensure compliance with CESMP provisions and World Bank/ADB environmental safeguard requirements.

Table 5-13: Status of MoU for Solid Waste Management

S No	Name of Projects	MoU for disposal of used oil & grease	MoU for disposal of bio-medical waste	MoU for disposal of solid waste/ food Waste	MoU for disposal of used batteries	MoU for disposal of E-Waste	MoU for disposal of plastic waste	MoU for disposal of C&D waste
1	Sub-arterial Road E3 (PH-1)	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	Reused
2	Sub-arterial Road E6	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
3	Sub-arterial Road E8	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
4	Arterial Road E9	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
5	Sub-arterial Road E14	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
6	LPS Zone - 2A	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
7	LPS Zone - 2B	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
8	LPS Zone - 6	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	Reused
9	Construction of STPs in five locations (Zone - 1,2,3,5,6) (Total 90 MLD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	N6 - Utilities only	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Reused
11	Sub-arterial Road N9	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO

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S No	Name of Projects	MoU for disposal of used oil & grease	MoU for disposal of bio-medical waste	MoU for disposal of solid waste/ food Waste	MoU for disposal of used batteries	MoU for disposal of E-Waste	MoU for disposal of plastic waste	MoU for disposal of C&D waste
12	Sub-arterial Road N11	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
13	Arterial Road N12	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
14	Arterial Road N15	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
15	Sub-arterial Road N18	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
16	Vaagu & Reservoir - Palavagu - 16.70 Km; Kondaveetivagu - 23.60 Km; Sakhamuru Reservoir - 0.03 TMC	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
17	Vaagu & Reservoir - Gravity Canal - 7.83 Km; Krishnayapalem Reservoir - 0.10 TMC	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
18	Reservoir - Neerukonda Reservoir - 0.40 TMC	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
19	LPS Zone - 5B	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
20	LPS Zone - 5D	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
21	LPS Zone - 3A	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
22	LPS Zone - 3B	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
23	Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase-1A including External Infra works (for 12 towers)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
24	Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase - 1B including External Infra works (for 9 towers)	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
25	Multistorey apartment for GO TY-1 & TY-2 and Group D Employees	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	Reused
26	LPS Zone - 1A	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
27	LPS Zone - 1B	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
28	Multistorey Apartments for GO TY-1, GO TY-II & Group - D - Phase-II	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	Reused

S No	Name of Projects	MoU for disposal of used oil & grease	MoU for disposal of bio-medical waste	MoU for disposal of solid waste/ food Waste	MoU for disposal of used batteries	MoU for disposal of E-Waste	MoU for disposal of plastic waste	MoU for disposal of C&D waste
	(External Infrastructure)							
29	Multistorey apartment for MLA & AIS	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
30	Water Treatment Plant (WTP) & Other Allied Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Water Distribution Centers - 15Nos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Serving food on Banana leaves



Waste Segregation



Waste Quantification

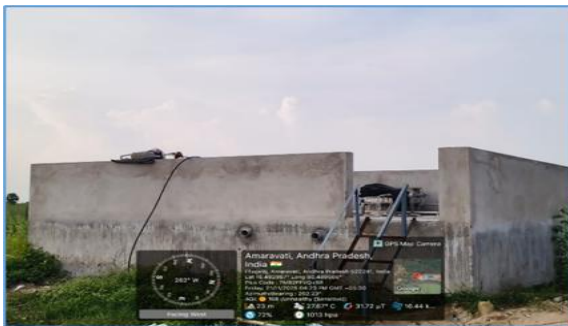


Safe Disposal via Village Panchayat



Organic waste composter

Figure 5-13: Solid waste management activities



15 KLD STP (ASP) at MVRIPPL



STP Air Blower

Figure 5-14: Liquid waste management activities

5.3.6 Management strategies and implementation plan matrix for Air, Noise & Vibrations, Water, Soil and Trees

This matrix serves as an operational implementation framework, translating strategic environmental and social safeguard commitments into clear, actionable measures. It defines key activities, roles and responsibilities, timelines, and monitoring mechanisms, enabling effective implementation, tracking, and reporting. The matrix supports systematic compliance with statutory requirements and World Bank ESF provisions and ensures consistent application of mitigation and management measures across all major environmental risk and impact domains.

Table 5-14: Environmental Management & Implementation Matrix

Component	Impact/Risk	Management Strategy	Implementation Plan	Monitoring Method	Responsibility
Air Quality	Dust emissions, vehicular exhaust	Dust suppression, emission controls	Regular water sprinkling Covering stockpiles Use of PUC-certified vehicles	Ambient air monitoring (PM10, PM2.5, SO ₂ , NO ₂ . etc)	Contractor & Env. Manager.
Noise & Vibration	Equipment noise, heavy	Source control,	Use of low-noise machinery	Periodic noise measurements (dB scale)	Contractor & Site Engineer

Component	Impact/Risk	Management Strategy	Implementation Plan	Monitoring Method	Responsibility
	vehicle movement	scheduling, buffer zones	Restricting noisy work to daytime		
Water Management	Runoff, contamination, and overuse	Conservation, sediment control, and proper disposal	Drainage planning Silt traps & sedimentation tanks On-site wastewater treatment	Surface & groundwater quality testing	Environmental & Utility Teams.
Soil Management	Erosion, contamination, compaction	Erosion control, waste handling, soil conservation	Topsoil preservation. Reuse excavated soil as backfill. Controlled waste disposal (mixed soil)	Site inspections & contamination checks	Contractor & Env. Supervisor.
Tree & Vegetation	Deforestation, root damage, and reduced canopy cover	Preservation, compensatory planting, and root protection	Translocation where feasible Plantation as per approval	Survival rate tracking	Contractor & Forest Liaison

Black Cotton Soil²⁸

A detailed study on Black Cotton Soils has been undertaken in the context of Amaravati, covering all four verticals of Trunk Infrastructure, Land Pooling Scheme, Housing & Building, and Flood Mitigation Works. Drawing on best practices from similar assignments and aligned with ISO codal provisions, extensive brainstorming sessions were held with subject experts.

Strategies to address the risks of soil swelling during every phase of execution have been identified. Preventive measures to mitigate these risks have been consolidated into a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). This SOP has undergone detailed review and is now shared with all stakeholders as part of the knowledge sharing program, ensuring uniform adoption across ongoing and future works.

5.3.7 Environment Training and Capacity Building

Environmental training and capacity building activities are ongoing across all project packages in line with the approved CESMPs. Contractors' Environmental Managers, under the supervision of PMC and PgMC Environmental Teams, are regularly conducting environmental awareness sessions at labour camps and work sites for workmen, drivers, and site supervisors, focusing on waste segregation and management, water conservation, air and noise pollution control, energy efficiency, pollution prevention, and good housekeeping practices. In addition, under the training and capacity building initiative, training sessions were conducted for Contractors OHS & Environmental Managers, PMC, and PgMC personnel, with

²⁸ [SOP_on_Black_Cotton_Soil_01.08.2025.pdf](#)

emphasis on practical implementation, statutory and ESMP compliance requirements. These ongoing and completed training initiatives have strengthened environmental awareness and contributed to improved and consistent environmental performance across the project. Photographic evidence of environmental training and capacity building activities is attached below.



Figure 5-15: Waste Management Training

Table 5-15: Details of Environmental Training organized by APCRDA

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM				
S. No	Date	Name of the Training/ Training topic	Participants	Resource person
1	11/1/2025	Training program on Worksite facilities and Safety	SLMs, OHSMs of & PMCs Contractors	Capacity Building Team, PgMC, APCRDA
1	11/4/2025	Training program on Labour Laws and OH Safety	SLMs, OHSMs of & PMCs Contractors	Smt Anitha, Asst.Labour Commissioner, APCRDA, B Sridhar Reddy, OHS Expert and Capacity Building Team, PgMC, APCRDA
2	11/13/2025	Training program on Waste management and Pollution mitigation	ESM, OHSM of & PMCs Contractors	Dr Prem Kumar, PMC, TYPSA and Capacity Building Team, PgMC

Table 5-16: Projectwise Details of Environmental Training and Capacity building

S. No.	Project	Contract Agency	Environment Training/awareness Done (YES/No)	Waste Management Training Done (Yes/No)	Air, Water, Soil & Noise Pollution Training Done (Yes/No)
1	Sub-arterial Road E3 (PH-1)	NCC	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Sub-arterial Road E6	RVR	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Sub-arterial Road E8	RVR	Yes	Yes	Yes

S. No.	Project	Contract Agency	Environment Training/awareness Done (YES/No)	Waste Management Training Done (Yes/No)	Air, Water, Soil & Noise Pollution Training Done (Yes/No)
4	Arterial Road E9	RVR	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Sub-arterial Road E14	MEIL	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	LPS Zone - 2A	BSR	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	LPS Zone - 2B	BSR	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	LPS Zone - 6	MEIL	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Construction of STPs in five locations (Zone - 1,2,3,5,6) (Total 90 MLD)	MEIL	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	N6 - Utilities only	MEIL	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Sub-arterial Road N9	BSR	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Sub-arterial Road N11	RVR	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Arterial Road N12	NCC	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Arterial Road N15	NCC	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Sub-arterial Road N18	BSR	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Vaagu & Reservoir - Palavagu - 16.70 Km; Kondaveetivagu - 23.60 Km; Sakhamuru Reservoir - 0.03 TMC	MVR	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	Vaagu & Reservoir - Gravity Canal - 7.83 Km; Krishnayapalem Reservoir - 0.10 TMC	MVR	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	Reservoir - Neerukonda Reservoir - 0.40 TMC	NCC	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	LPS Zone - 5B	RVR	Yes	Yes	Yes
20	LPS Zone - 5D	BSR	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	LPS Zone - 3A	RVR	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	LPS Zone - 3B	MEIL	Yes	Yes	Yes
23	Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase-1A including External Infra works (for 12 towers)	L&T	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	Multistorey apartment for NGO Phase - 1B including External Infra works (for 9 towers)	L&T			
25	Multistorey apartment for GO TY-1 & TY-2 and Group D Employees	Shapoorji	Yes	Yes	Yes
26	LPS Zone - 1A	BSR	Yes	Yes	Yes
27	LPS Zone - 1B	BSR	Yes	Yes	Yes
28	Multistorey Apartments for GO TY-1, GO TY-II & Group - D - Phase-II (External Infrastructure)	Shapoorji	Yes	Yes	Yes
29	Multistorey apartment for MLA & AIS	NCC			
30	Water Treatment Plant (WTP) & Other Allied Works	NCC	-	-	-
31	Water Distribution Centers - 15Nos	Shapoorji	-	-	-

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Environmental awareness activities at Project sites July - Dec 2025



BSR INFRA TECH INDIA LIMITED TRAINING ATTENDANCE				
Training Details		Attendance		
Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile No.	Signature
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Top Soil Preservation Training for Contractor's Site Engineers conducted on 25.07.2025 at Zone 2 - BSR Camp



BSR INFRA TECH INDIA LIMITED TRAINING ATTENDANCE				
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Kitchen waste management training for kitchen staff conducted on 22.07.2025 at Zone 2 - BSR Camp



BSR INFRA TECH INDIA LTD Training Attendance				
Training Details		Attendance		
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Sanitation and Hygiene Training for Contractor's Precast Yard conducted on 26.08.2025 at Zone 2 - BSR Camp



BSR INFRA TECH INDIA LTD Training Attendance				
Training Details		Attendance		
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Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report July to December 2025



RVR Projects Pvt Ltd		RVR	
Environmental Management System			
Project Name	Environmental Training	Topic	Conservation of Energy
Date of Execution	26.12.2025	Location	Thulluru
Supervisor	Pradeep Kumar	Facilitator	Pradeep Kumar
Participant Name	[List of names]		
Signature	[Signature]		
Date	26.12.2025		



RVR Projects Pvt Ltd		RVR	
Environmental Management System			
Project Name	Environmental Training	Topic	Segregation of Waste
Date of Execution	09.12.2025	Location	Thulluru
Supervisor	Pradeep Kumar	Facilitator	Pradeep Kumar
Participant Name	[List of names]		
Signature	[Signature]		
Date	09.12.2025		

Training on conservation of energy conducted on 26.12.2025 at RVR, Thulluru

Training on Segregation of waste, disposal and recycle conducted on 09.12.2025 at RVR, Thulluru



Training on Hygiene and Cleanliness in Zone 1A & 1B



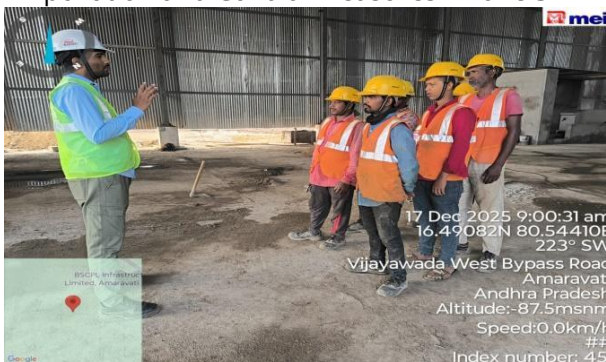
Waste Management Training in Zone 1A & 1B



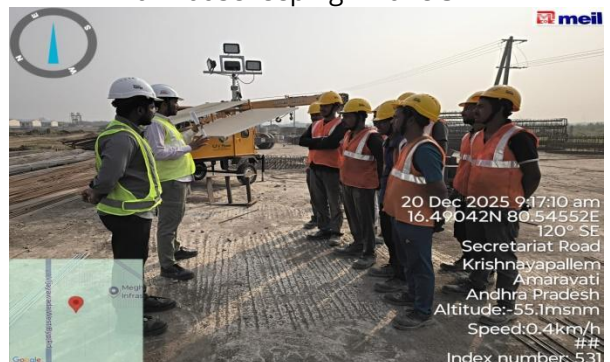
Awareness Training Conducted about Noise pollution and Control measures – Zone 3B



Awareness Training Conducted about Benefit of Housekeeping – Zone 3B



Awareness Training Conducted about Chemical Handling– Zone 3B



Awareness Training Conducted about Waste Management– Zone 3B



Awareness Training Conducted about Personal hygiene- Zone 3B



Awareness Training Session about Water pollution & Control measures- Zone 3B



Awareness Training Conducted about Dust Pollution Control & Preventive Measures- Zone 3B



Awareness Training Conducted about uses of colour coded dustbin- Zone 3B



Awareness Training Conducted about Chemical Handling- Zone 3B



Environment Awareness Training Conducted for new workman- Zone 3B

6. OCCUPATIONAL AND HEALTH SAFETY

6. Occupational and Health Safety

6.1 Occupational Health and Safety Measures

A comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management system was implemented across all project sites during the reporting period (July to December 2025) to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for all personnel. The OHS measures focused on hazard identification, risk control, continuous monitoring, workforce capacity building, and emergency preparedness.

Systematic hazard identification and risk assessment practices were followed for all construction activities. Safe Work Procedures, Permit-to-Work systems, and task-specific risk controls were implemented for high-risk activities such as work at height, excavation, lifting operations, electrical works, hot works, and operation of plant and machinery. Continuous monitoring ensured the effective implementation of these controls at the site level.

Regular safety inspections were carried out across all projects to identify unsafe acts and unsafe conditions. A total of 683 inspections covering Plant & Machinery, Power Tools, Electrical Safety, Scaffolding, Fire Safety, PPE compliance, Health & Welfare facilities, Labour Camps, and Stores were conducted. Observations identified during inspections were addressed through immediate corrective and preventive actions.

Structured safety audits, including Monthly OHS Audits, Electrical Safety Audits, Road Safety Audits, and specialized audits, were conducted to evaluate compliance with statutory requirements and organizational safety standards.

Safety & Security audits assessments were also carried out to measure overall safety & security performance of the Workers Habitat and site safety implementation across projects. The safety and security audit was conducted on 22 projects in the month of September & October 2025. The comprehensive reports are shared with the World Bank for review. In addition, Re-verification audit for few projects are conducted in December 2025 and scheduled to complete by January 2026.

Occupational health measures included monitoring of worker health, hygiene, and welfare facilities at sites and labour camps. Inspections ensured availability of safe drinking water, sanitation, rest areas, and first aid facilities. Health awareness programs on heat stress, dehydration, personal hygiene, occupational diseases (such as silicosis and dermatitis), and HIV/AIDS awareness were conducted to promote workforce well-being. A total of 187 individuals are covered in the training session.

Incident Reporting and Investigation

On 15 September 2025, a wall collapse incident occurred during construction activities for diesel tank installation inside a 20-ft cement brick wall on the north side. At the time of the incident, welding work and sand filling activities were being carried out simultaneously between the constructed wall and the excavation face. During execution, the wall collapsed and fell onto the workers. Mr. Sandip Tukaram Gangathade sustained severe injuries and three civil workers sustained injuries. All injured persons were immediately rescued and shifted to nearby hospitals. Mr. Sandip Tukaram Gangathade was taken to Help Hospital, Vijayawada, where he was declared deceased at 15:34 hrs on 15 September 2025 due to severe head and neck injuries. The three civil workers sustained minor injuries and were treated and discharged.

The compensation amount of Rs. 15,74,000/- (Fifteen lakhs seventy four thousand rupees only) vide was dispersed to the dependents of the deceased family. The demand draft of India Overseas Bank, Chandramouli Nagar Branch, Guntur bearing No. 262537 dated 09/02/2026 for Rs. 15,74,400/- drawn in favor of "Commissioner for Employees Compensation & Judge Labour Court, Lathur. The circular was enclosed in Annexure XII: Compensation Details of Sri Sandip Tukaram.

A water drowning incident occurred at the Workmen Labour Colony of the NGO Towers Project on 16 September 2025. The deceased, Mr. Bapi Bera, was working as a labour contractor and was residing in the labour colony. Mr. Bera was reported missing by his roommates on the morning of 16 September 2025, when he could not be located in the colony. The matter was immediately informed to the L&T Camp Boss, Mr. Abhay Mondal. A search operation was initiated at approximately 09:30 hrs and continued throughout the day at the labour colony, project site, and nearby areas. However, he could not be located during the daytime. At around 17:25 hrs, during a further inspection near the tank area of the labour colony, Mr. Bapi Bera was found inside the underground water sump tank.

The compensation amount of Rs. 14,28,875/- (Fourteen lakhs twenty eight thousand eight hundred seventy five rupees only) vide was dispersed to the dependents of the deceased family. The demand draft of India Overseas Bank, Chandramouli Nagar Branch, Guntur bearing No. 262475 dated 21/01/2026 for Rs. 14,28,875/- drawn in favor of "Commissioner for Employees Compensation West Bengal. The circular was enclosed in the Annexure XIII: Compensation Details of Sri Bapi Bera.

Training and Competency Development

Extensive OHS training and awareness programs were conducted covering topics such as general safety, PPE usage, work at height, electrical safety, lifting and rigging,

scaffolding, excavation safety, traffic management, first aid, emergency response, and behavioral safety. These programs significantly enhanced worker competency, safety awareness, and compliance with safe work practices.

Strong safety governance was ensured through regular EHS Committee Meetings, safety review meetings with PMCs and Contractors, and Safety & Security Audits. These forums facilitated active worker participation, management oversight, and timely resolution of safety concerns.

OHS Statistics Reporting

The table presents the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) performance statistics for the period from July to December 2025, along with cumulative figures to date. During this period, a total average manpower of 19053 was engaged, accounting for 4.38 million man-hours worked, all of which were recorded as safe man-hours. The data reflects **two reported fatal accidents**, zero lost time injuries, no dangerous occurrences, and no man-days lost. While first aid cases (86) and near-miss incidents (16) were reported and addressed, both the frequency rate and severity rate remained at zero. Overall, the statistics demonstrate a proactive safety culture with continuous monitoring, reporting, and closure of safety-related issues.

Table 6-1: OHS Statistics

S. No	Safety Statistics	July to Dec 2025	Cumulative
1.	Number of Manpower Engaged for the month	19053	19998
2.	Number of Man Hours Worked	4387261	4592478
3.	Number of Safe Man Hours Worked	4339261	4544478
4.	Number of Man Days Worked per month	26	26
5.	First Aid Cases	86	86
6.	Near Miss	16	16
7.	Number of Dangerous Occurrences Reported	00	0
8.	Number of Lost Time Injuries Reported	00	0
9.	Number of Reportable Fatal Accidents	02	3
10	Road Incident	00	1
11	Number of Man Days Lost	6000	6000
12	Frequency Rate*: {Number of Reportable LTI/Man-hours Worked}X10 ⁶	0.23	0
13	Total Internal NCR raised	00	0
14	Total Internal NCR Closed	00	0

*Note: The above information is collected from 30 projects out of 35 projects. The remaining 5 projects have not started in the reporting period.

OHS Inspections & Labour camp Inspections

Regular inspections were conducted to assess compliance with statutory requirements, project safety standards, and OHS best practices.

The table summarizes the various Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) inspections conducted across project sites during the period July to December 2025, along with cumulative inspection figures. A total of 683 inspections were carried out during the reporting period, taking the cumulative count to 696 inspections. Key focus areas included Plant & Machinery inspections (114), Electrical safety inspections (95), Fire safety inspections (96), and Labour camp inspections (90), reflecting a strong emphasis on high-risk and welfare-related activities. Regular inspections of power tools, lifting tools and tackles, scaffolding, PPE, stores, and health & welfare facilities demonstrate a comprehensive and proactive approach toward hazard identification, compliance monitoring, and continuous improvement in site safety performance.

Table 6-2: No.of Inspections conducted

S. No	Type of Inspections	No. of Inspections (July to Dec 2025)	Cumulative
1	Power Tools	79	81
2	Lifting tools & tackles	27	27
3	P & M inspections	114	120
4	Electrical safety inspections	95	95
5	Scaffolding inspections	14	14
6	Fire safety inspections	96	100
7	PPE Inspections	42	42
8	Health & welfare inspections	74	74
9	Labour camp inspections	90	91
10	Store inspections	52	52
Total		683	696

Note: Sample Checklists attached in Annexure-I for reference.

Site Inspections & Monitoring

PgMC OHS Team Conducted 10 detailed site inspections across different project locations to assess on-ground OHS implementation. The inspections enabled early identification of unsafe acts and conditions, reinforced compliance with safety standards, and supported continuous improvement in site safety performance. The Sample Checklists attached in Annexure-II for reference

6.2 Environmental Health and Safety Committee Meetings

During the reporting period, a total of 73 EHS Committee meetings were conducted across project sites. These meetings served as an effective platform for reviewing

safety performance, discussing site-specific EHS issues, tracking corrective actions, and reinforcing management commitment toward continuous improvement in Occupational Health, Safety, and Environmental compliance.

Table 6-3: EHS Committee Meetings Conducted from the month July to Dec 2025

S. No	No. of EHS Committee Meetings Conducted	Remarks
1	73	

Note: Sample Checklists attached in Annexure-III for reference.

OHS Review Meetings

Regularized and conducted 12 OHS review meetings involving PMCs, Contractors, and Project Managers. These meetings strengthened monitoring and governance mechanisms, addressed safety non-compliances, reviewed incident trends, and ensured timely closure of observations. Minutes of Meetings (MoM) were prepared and circulated.

Note: Sample photographs attached in Annexure-IV for reference.

6.3 Audits

The table outlines the EHS/OHS audits conducted during the period July to December, reflecting a structured and systematic audit program across project sites. A total of 106 audits were carried out, comprising 23 Monthly OHS audits, 52 Electrical Safety audits, 12 Road Safety audits, and 19 other specialized audits. These audits played a vital role in assessing compliance, identifying potential risks, and ensuring timely corrective and preventive actions, thereby strengthening overall safety governance and continuous improvement in EHS performance.

Table 6-4: Audits Conducted from the month July to December 2025

S. No	Type of the Audit	(July to Dec)	Remarks
1.	Monthly OHS Audit	23	
2.	Electrical Safety Audit	52	
3	Road Safety Audit	12	
4.	Other Audits if Any	19	
Total	106		

Note: Sample Pictures Attached in Annexure-V for reference.

6.4 NCR's Register

This section reflects the effectiveness of compliance monitoring and corrective action mechanisms under the OHS management system.

The table summarizes the status of Non-Conformance Reports (NCRs) for the period July to December 2025. During this reporting period, no NCRs were raised, and

accordingly no NCRs were closed or pending for closure. This indicates consistent compliance with prescribed EHS standards and effective implementation of safety management systems across all project sites.

Table 6-5: No of NCR`s raised from the month July to December 2025

S. No	Total No. of NCR's Raised	Total No. of NCR's Closed	No. of NCR's to be Closed	Remarks
1	00	00	00	No NCR's Raised in July to Dec -2025

6.5 Health & Welfare Activities

Health and welfare facilities at the project sites were reviewed to ensure compliance with statutory labour welfare provisions and OHS standards.

The assessment covered accommodation, drinking water, sanitation, washing facilities, cooking arrangements, first aid facilities, and canteens for drivers/operators, staff, and management. The condition of each facility was categorized as Good, Fair, or Poor to facilitate monitoring and timely improvement of worker welfare conditions.

Table 6-6: Health and welfare facilities status from July to December 2025

S. No	Facility	Available Yes / No	Condition (Good/Fair/Poor)
1	Accommodation	Yes	Fair
2	Drinking water	Yes	Good
3	Latrines	Yes	Fair
4	Washing facilities	Yes	Fair
5	Cooking facilities	Yes	Good
6	First aid	Yes	Good
7	First aid	Yes	Good
8	Drivers/ Operator's canteen	Yes	Fair
9	Staff canteen	Yes	Good
10	Managers canteen	Yes	Good

Note: Sample Photographic evidence attached in Annexure-VI for reference.

6.6 Mock Drills Conducted for the Period

The table below details the emergency mock drills conducted across various project locations during the period July to December 2025. A total of 71 mock drills were carried out, covering a wide range of emergency scenarios such as firefighting, electrical shock, road accidents, soil collapse, snake bite, medical emergencies, fall from height, heat stress, and CPR. These drills were conducted across multiple projects and zones to assess preparedness, response effectiveness, and coordination among site personnel. The regular conduct of mock drills

demonstrates a proactive approach toward emergency preparedness, workforce awareness, and strengthening on-site response capabilities in line with OHS and EHS requirements.

Table 6-7: Mock drills conducted

S. No	Type of Mock drill Conducted for the Month	Project	Month
1	Fire Fighting	Gravity canal	July
2	Fire Fighting	Shakmuru	July
3	Fire Fighting	NGO 9 & 12 Towers	July
4	Electrical shock	E6	August
5	Electrical shock	E9	August
6	Road Accident	GO TYPE 1 & 2, Group D Employees	August
7	Fire Fighting	Gravity canal	August
8	Fire Fighting		August
9	Soil Collapse	N9	August
10	Electrical shock	N11	August
11	Electrical shock	Neerukonda	August
12	Emergency Mock drill	NGO 9 & 12 Towers	August
13	Firefighting	Shakmuru	August
14	Firefighting		August
15	Electrical shock.	Zone 5B	August
16	Electrical shock.	Zone 2A	August
17	Electrical shock.	Zone 2B	August
18	CPR	Zone 3A	August
19	Fall of material on person	Zone 5D	August
20	Snake Bite	E6	September
21	Snake Bite	E9	September
22	Fall from HEIGHT	E14	September
23	Electrocution	GO TY1 & 2, Group D Employees	September
24	Object Fall	N11	September
25	Snake Bite	Neerukonda	September
26	Electrical shock	NGO 9 Towers	September
27	Electrical shock	NGO 12 Towers	September
28	SNAKE BITE	Zone 3A	September
29	Snake bite	Zone 5B	September
30	Fire Mock drill	E6	October
31	Fire Mock drill.	E8	October
32	Fire Mock drill.	E9	October
33	Hit by Excavator	E14	October
34	Fire Mock drill	Go TY1 & 2, Group D Employees	October
35	Fire Mock drill	N11	October
36	Fire Mock drill	Neerukonda	October
37	Medical Emergency	NGO 9 Towers	October
38	Medical Emergency	NGO 12 Towers	October
39	Welding fume inhalation	Zone 2A	October
40	Welding fume inhalation	Zone 2B	October
41	Fire Mock Drill	Zone 3A	October
42	Fire mock drill	Zone 5B	October

S. No	Type of Mock drill Conducted for the Month	Project	Month
43	CPR		October
44	Soil Collapse	E6	November
45	Road accident	E8	November
46	Soil collapse	E9	November
47	Electric Shock	E14	November
48	Sanke bit	N9	November
49	Snake bite	N11	November
50	Snake Bite	N12	November
51	Snake bite	Neerukonda	November
52	Firefighting	Shakmuru	November
53	Heat Stress	Zone 2A	November
54	Heat Stress	Zone 2B	November
55	Soil Collapse	Zone 3A	November
56	Road Accident	Zone 5B	November
57	Road Accident	E6	December
58	Electric shock	E8	December
59	Electrical shock	E9	December
60	Fire and Burn	E14	December
61	Fall from Height (RSP)	Go TY1 & 2, Group D Employees	December
62	fall from Height	Go TY1 & 2, Group D External infra	December
63	Fire and Burn	N6	December
64	Electrical Shock	N9	December
65	Electric Shock	N12	December
66	Snake Bite	N18	December
67	Electrical shock	Neerukonda	December
68	SNAKE BITE	Zone 2A	December
69	SNAKE BITE	Zone 2B	December
70	Soil Collapse	Zone 3A	December
71	Sun Stroke	Zone 5B	December

Note: Sample Mock drill Photographic evidence are attached in Annexure-VII for reference.

6.7 OHS Training Conducted for the Period

These training initiatives were carried out under the coordination of PgMC in collaboration with PMCs and Contractors to enhance safety awareness, competency, and compliance with statutory and project-specific OHS requirements.

The training programs focused on safety induction, hazard identification, safe work practices, emergency preparedness, and statutory safety obligations, contributing to improved workforce competence, strengthened safety culture, and effective implementation of OHS measures across all project sites.

The table provides a comprehensive overview of the Occupational Health, Safety, and Environmental (OHS/EHS) training programs conducted across various project

locations during the period July to December 2025. A total of 477 training sessions were organized, covering a wide spectrum of topics including general safety awareness, work at height, fire safety, electrical safety, excavation safety, material handling, road safety, emergency preparedness, first aid, occupational health, and job-specific hazard controls.

Overall, 14,132 personnel participated in these programs, generating a cumulative 21,498.71 training man-hours, reflecting a strong organizational commitment toward capacity building, workforce competence, statutory compliance, and continuous improvement of safety performance across all projects.

Table 6-8: Trainings Conducted from the month July to December 2025

S. No	No of Training Program Conducted	Total No. of Participants	Total Training Manhours
1.	477	14132	21498.71 Hrs

Note: Sample Training photographic evidence are attached in Annexure-VIII for reference.

Capacity Building & Awareness Programs

PgMC has successfully conducted two structured capacity-building training programs focusing on Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) awareness and Construction, Environmental & Social Management Plan (CESMP) awareness. A total of 247 participants (96 + 151) actively participated in these sessions, each of 3 hours duration, significantly enhancing safety knowledge.

Note: Sample Training photographic evidence are attached in Annexure-IX for reference.

Specialized External Training - Work at Height & Emergency Rescue procedures

PgMC with support of APCRDA has successfully organized an external Specialized awareness training on Work at Height Rescue in collaboration with M/s. KARAM SAFETY, specifically targeting high-rise building projects. This initiative enhanced emergency work at height rescue capability and reinforced compliance with advanced fall protection and rescue standards. The section consists of the both the lecture and practical session which covers the rescue methods from the height works using the Specialized rescue equipment kits, rescue harness and height phobia belts etc. A total of around 500 workers and the site management team has actively participated in the program.

Note: Sample Training photographic evidence are attached in Annexure-X for reference.

MSAS (Mass Safety Audit Score) training was successfully conducted for all PMC OHS team members to improve effective implementation at the worksite.

Note: Sample Training photographic evidence is attached in Annexure-XI for reference.

6.8 Accidents/Incident Register

Table 6-9: Accident/Incident Details from the month July to December 2025

S. No	Date & Time	Location	Accident/Incident Details	Type of Incident	Remarks
1.	16 Sep 2025 & 9:00 AM	Underground Water sump tank	Details provided above	Water drowning-non-work-related incident (not included in statistics)	Fatal incident
2.	15 Sep 2025 & 11:37 Am	Diesel Tank Construction Area	Details provided above	Wall Collapse (Work related incident)	Fatal incident

6.9 Safety and Security Re-verification Audit

The APCRDA program has conducted the re-verification audit of the Safety & Security Audit. The purpose of this audit is to verify the compliance of the observations identified during the initial audit report which was conducted in the month of October 2025.

The re-verification audits are conducted for 25 projects out of 28 projects, and the details of the audited projects are listed below for your kind reference.

Table 6-10: Status of Safety and Security Re-verification Audit

Report No	Projects	Remarks
1	Hon'ble MLAs & MLCs and AIS Officers - Housing	
2	GOs & Group D Employees - External Infrastructure	
3	GOs & Group D Employees - Housing	
4	Flood Works - Neerukonda Reservoir	
5	Zone - 3A	
6	Zone - 3B	
7	Zone - 2A, Zone - 2B	Two projects: Workmen staying in one labour camp
8	Zone - 6	
9	Zone - 5B	
10	N9 Road	
11	Flood Works - KV, PV, Sakhamuru Reservoir; Flood Works - Gravity Canal, Krishnayapalem Reservoir	Two projects: Workmen staying in one labour camp
12	N18 Road	
13	E3 Road - Phase I	
14	N12 Road	
15	E6 Road, E8 Road, E9 Road	Three projects: Workmen staying in one labour camp
16	N15 Road	
17	N11 Road	
18	E14 Road	
19	Zone 5D	

Report No	Projects	Remarks
20	NGO HOUSING PROJECT (9 Towers and 12 Towers)	Two projects: Workmen staying in one labour camp

PgMC has participated in the reverification audits along with the PMC and the Contractor and reviewed the compliances which are submitted by the PMC. The majority of the non-compliances identified in the initial reports are addressed and rectified at the site level. However, still few observations are yet to be closed. The observations are being tracked and continuous follow up is being done with the respective Project Management Consultants (PMCs) and Contractors to ensure timely closure and compliance.

To strengthen compliance and monitoring, bi-weekly review meetings are being conducted with PMCs and Contractors, focusing on safety and security audit observations and their closure status.

Additionally, the Safety & Security audit is being included in the monthly activities and shall be conducted on monthly basis to enhance implementation effectiveness and to create and sustain a safe working environment across all projects.

The link to the reports are as follows: [Safety & Security reverification Audits](#)

6.10 Road Safety and Traffic Management

During the reporting period, focused efforts were undertaken to ensure safe and efficient traffic movement within and around the Amaravati Capital City project areas. Road safety and traffic management measures were implemented in line with the CESMP, SOP guidelines, IRC provisions, and World Bank–ADB E&S requirements, with special emphasis on construction zones, material transport routes, and public traffic interfaces.

Traffic Management Planning

- TMPs were reviewed and approved based on IRC SP:55-2014, CESMP Chapter provisions, and site conditions.
- Special attention was given to material movement routes, diversion plans, pedestrian safety, and access to sensitive receptors such as villages, schools, and institutions.
- Status of Strategic Traffic Management Plans (STMPs) and sample TMPs was reviewed during periodic meetings.

Implementation of Traffic Safety Measures

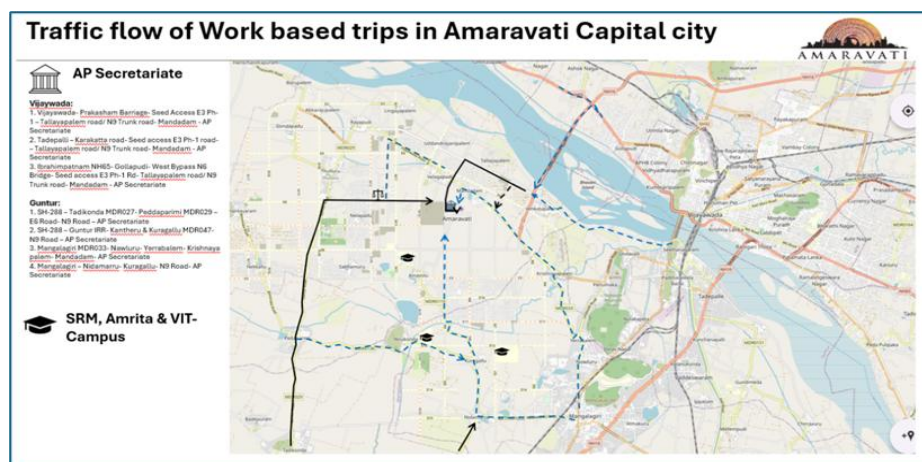
- The following traffic safety measures were implemented at project sites:
- Installation of temporary traffic signages, caution boards, speed limit signs, and reflective markers.
- Provision of barricades, cones, blinkers, and flagmen at work zones and diversions.
- Lane segregation and controlled access at high-risk locations such as E6 Trunk Road and High Court access roads.
- Safe pedestrian pathways and crossings near construction areas.
- Traffic calming measures in village stretches affected by construction traffic.

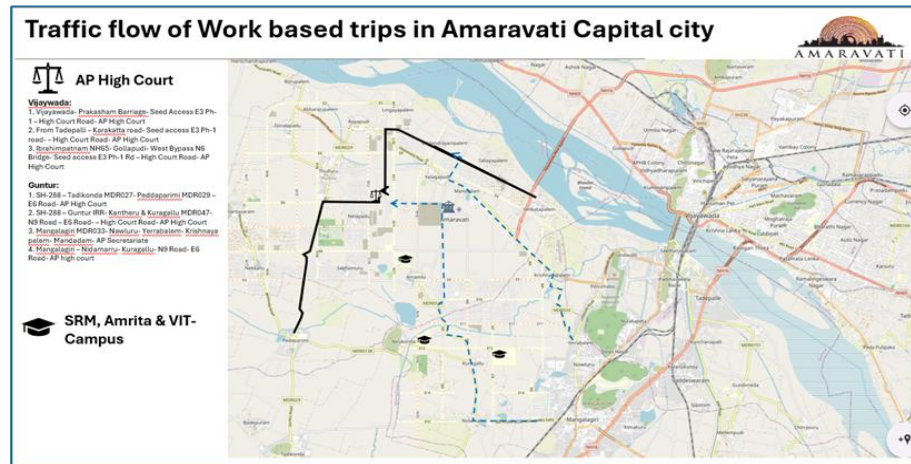
Material Transportation and Route Management

- Dedicated routes were identified for transportation of construction materials from approved quarries and sand sources to project sites.
- Alternate route studies were conducted to minimize congestion and enhance safety within the Capital City limits.
- Improvements and diversion arrangements were implemented at critical locations such as N4, N14, and E8-N11 bridge diversions to facilitate safer material movement.
- Continuous monitoring was carried out to prevent over-speeding, over-loading, and unsafe driving practices by material transport vehicles.

Public and Work-Based Traffic Management

- Traffic flow assessments were carried out for public and work-based trips to major destinations including the AP Secretariat, AP High Court, and educational institutions (SRM, Amrita, and VIT).
- Entry and exit routes from Vijayawada, Guntur, Tadepalli, Mangalagiri, and surrounding towns were monitored to manage peak-hour traffic.
- Coordination with local authorities ensured minimal disruption to public traffic during construction activities.





Enforcement and Institutional Coordination

- Regular coordination meetings were held with Traffic Police and Thulluru Police Department for enforcement support at critical junctions and diversion points.
- Road Safety Auditors were deployed at PMC level to conduct inspections and verify compliance with approved TMPs.
- Observations from inspections and audits were shared with Contractors for immediate corrective action.

Training, Awareness, and Capacity Building

- Road Safety and Defensive Driving Training programs were conducted for drivers, operators, PMC staff, Contractors, and APCRDA/ADCL officials.
- Road safety awareness programs were organized in nearby villages and schools to educate the public and students on safe road practices.
- Tool-box talks and site-level briefings were conducted regularly for drivers and equipment operators.

Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance

- Routine site inspections and joint reviews were conducted by ESMU, PMC, and PgMC teams.
- Non-compliances related to traffic safety were recorded, tracked, and closed through corrective and preventive actions.
- Monthly and periodic reports on traffic management and road safety performance were reviewed as part of E&S monitoring.

6.10.1 Study of Traffic Flow at AIUDP and Road Safety at City Level

Traffic Flow Management Framework

Traffic flow management at Amaravati Capital City under AIUDP was planned and implemented with the objective of ensuring safe, uninterrupted movement of

construction-related traffic while minimizing impacts on public and local traffic. A network-based approach was adopted, integrating material transportation routes, public passenger movement, work-zone safety, and enforcement mechanisms in accordance with CESMP, SOP guidelines, and IRC standards.

Material Quarry Sources for AIUDP Projects – Network Approach

Approved material quarry sources supplying metal, gravel, and sand for AIUDP projects were mapped and integrated into a designated transportation network to regulate construction traffic. Quarry-to-project routes were assessed for road condition, village interfaces, traffic volume, and safety risks. Dedicated routes were identified to reduce conflicts with local traffic and sensitive receptors, ensuring systematic and controlled movement of construction materials into the Capital City. Refer Figure 6-2.

Traffic Flow Strategy from Outside the Capital City

A structured traffic flow strategy was implemented for vehicles entering the Capital City from outside areas, covering both material movement vehicles and passenger vehicles. Key approach corridors such as Tadikonda, Peddaparimi, Khaza, and the West Bypass (N6 Road) were identified as primary entry routes. Measures included route segregation, diversion planning, junction control, speed regulation, and coordination with traffic police to manage peak-hour inflows and ensure safety at high-traffic interfaces.

Traffic Flow Strategy Inside the Capital City

Within the Capital City limits, traffic flow strategies were implemented to manage interactions between construction traffic and public movement. Material movement vehicles were regulated through approved internal routes, time-based restrictions, and designated access roads, while passenger vehicles were guided through existing MDRs and trunk roads. Refer Figure 6-3 and Figure 6-4.

Alternate Route Studies

Alternate route studies were carried out jointly by PgMC, PMC, and APCRDA to reduce congestion on primary corridors and enhance overall traffic safety. These studies focused on identifying feasible diversion routes, improving missing links, and strengthening critical bridge diversions to support construction material transportation. The findings were used to update TMPs and implement infrastructure improvements at key locations, thereby improving resilience and flexibility of the traffic network. Refer Figure 6-5.

Future Enforcement Systems in the Capital City

Plans for strengthening future enforcement systems were discussed and initiated as part of the long-term road safety strategy for the Capital City. These include enhanced coordination with traffic police, improved monitoring at critical junctions, adoption of technology-based enforcement mechanisms, and integration of road safety audits into routine project monitoring. The objective is to move towards a proactive and data-driven enforcement framework supporting sustainable urban mobility.

Road Safety and Defensive Driving Trainings

During the reporting period, Road Safety and Defensive Driving Training programs were conducted at the AIUDP office for PMC staff, Contractors, APCRDA, ADCL, and PgMC teams. The trainings focused on safe driving behaviour, defensive driving techniques, work-zone safety, pedestrian protection, and compliance with traffic regulations. These capacity-building initiatives strengthened awareness among project stakeholders and contributed to improve on-ground traffic safety performance.

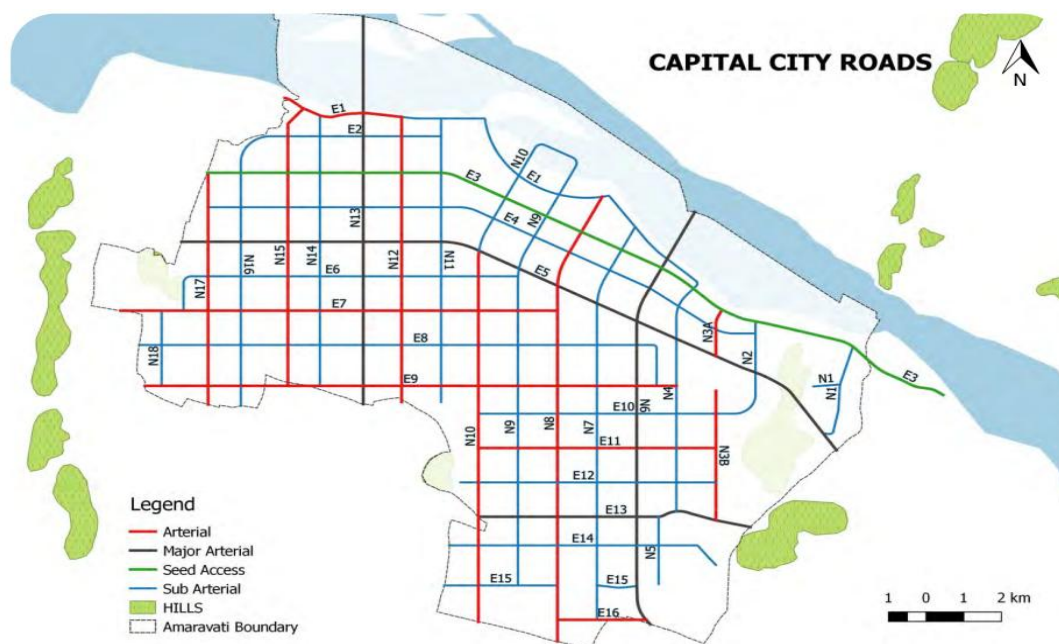


Figure 6-1: Road Network of Amaravati Capital City representing Trunk roads

Material Source Quarries to Amaravati Capital City Projects



Figure 6-2: Material Sources around the Amaravati capital city

Material Transporting Routes to Amaravati Capital City Projects

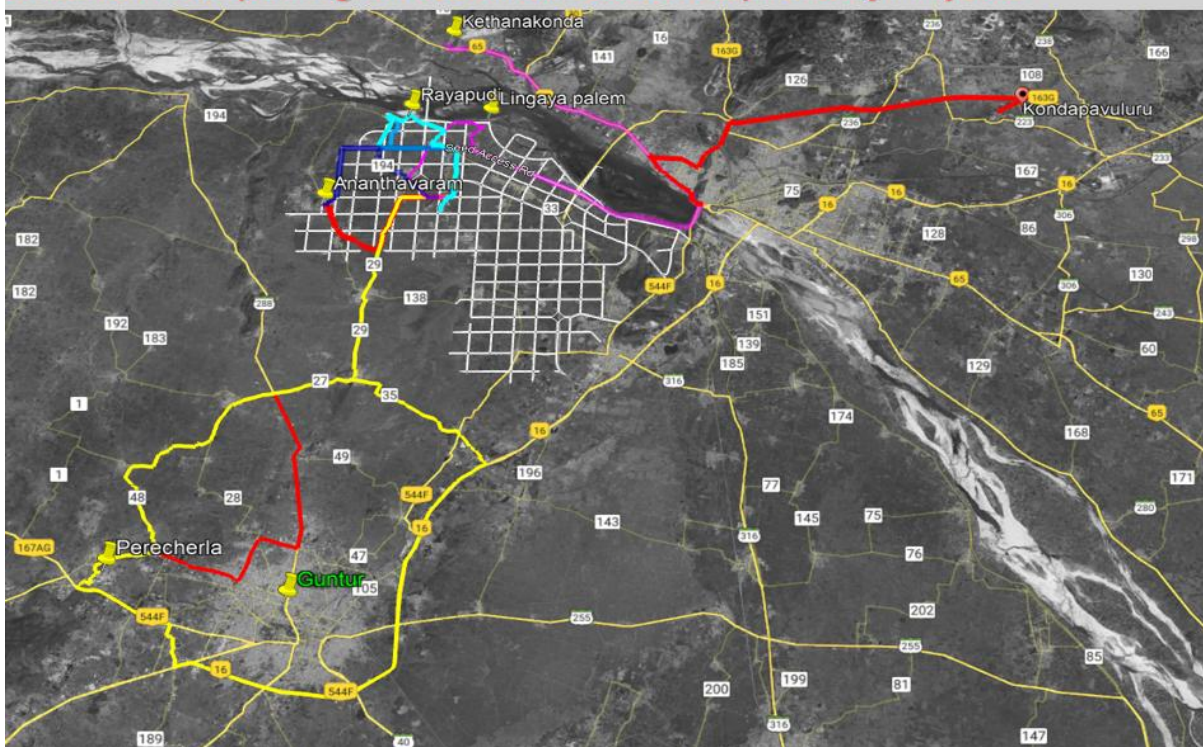


Figure 6-3: Material Transport movements & routes to Amaravati Capital city

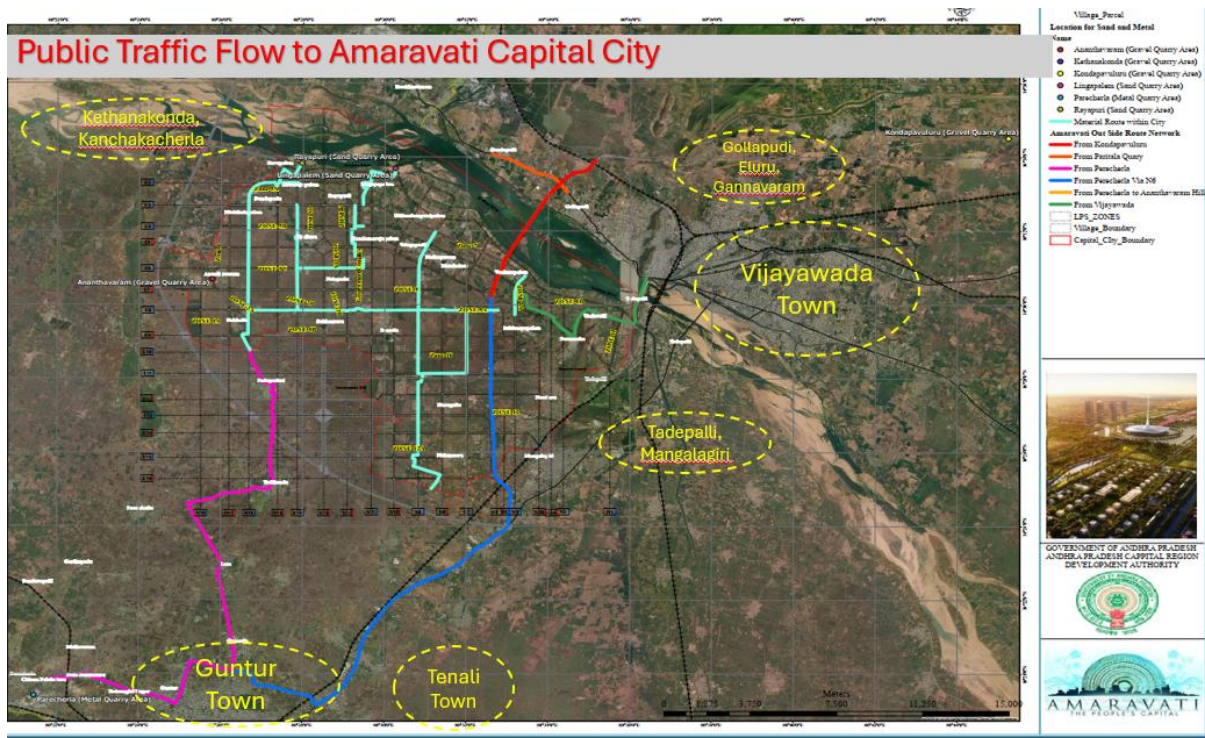


Figure 6-4: Public traffic flow in Amaravati capital city

Alternate Route Studies

Alternate route studies were carried out jointly by PgMC, PMC, and APCRDA to reduce congestion on primary corridors and enhance overall traffic safety. These studies focused on identifying feasible diversion routes, improving missing links, and strengthening critical bridge diversions to support construction material transportation. The findings were used to update TMPs and implement infrastructure improvements at key locations, thereby improving resilience and flexibility of the traffic network.

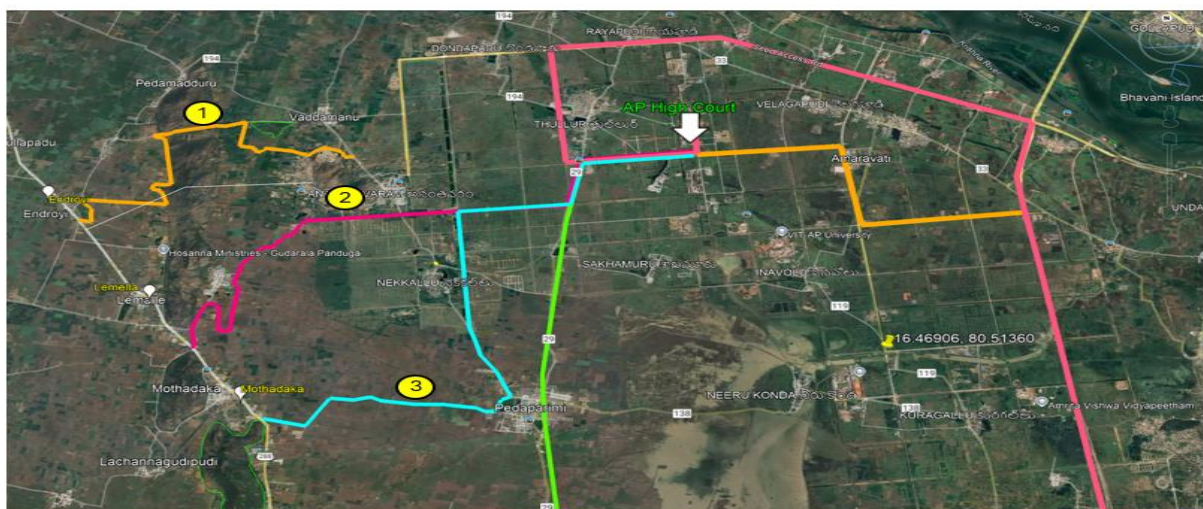
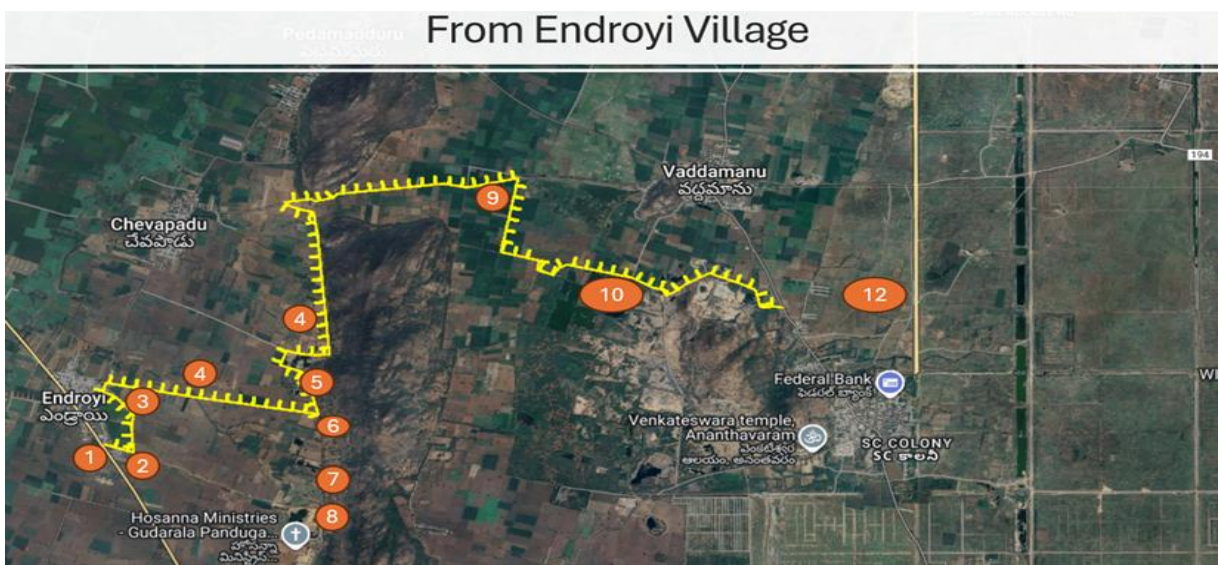


Figure 6-5: Alternate routes through different nodes to Amaravati capital city



Figure 6-6: Alternate route no.1 from Lemalle Village



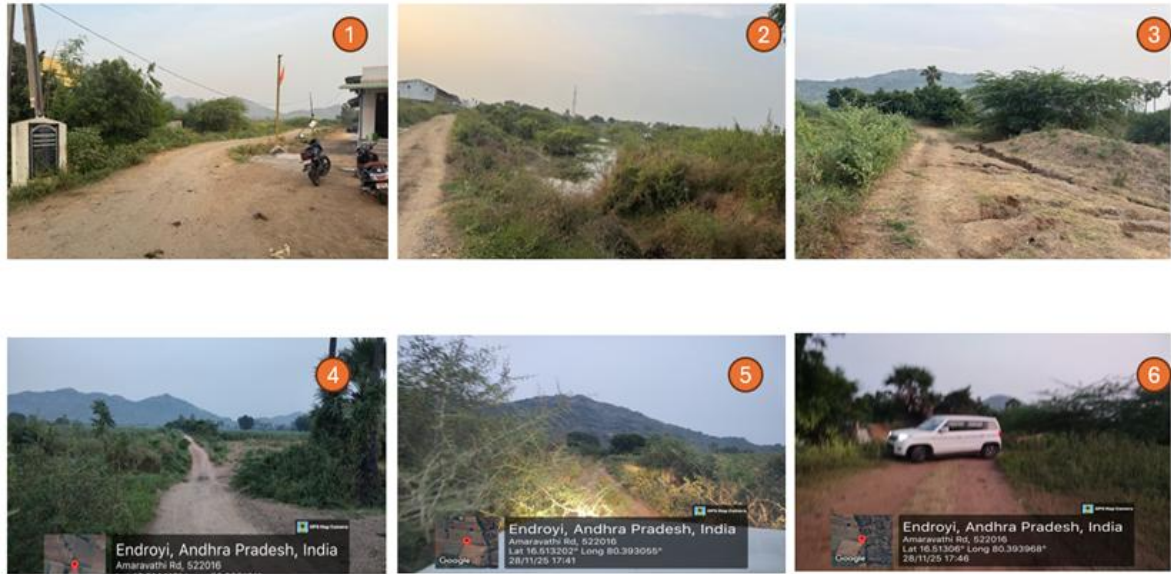


Figure 6-7: Alternate route no.2 from Endroyi Village



Figure 6-8: Alternate route no.3 from Mothadka Village



Figure 6-9: Meeting²⁹ on Alternate route

Inside Capital City Missing links for Material Transport Routes



Figure 6-10: N4 Bridge Diversion Improvement for an Alternate route to Construction materials transportation

²⁹ TMP meeting MoM.pdf



Figure 6-11: N14 Bridge Diversion Improvement for Alternate route to Construction materials transportation



Figure 6-12: E8-N11 Bridge Diversion Improvement for an Alternate route to Construction materials transportation.

Future Enforcement Systems in the Capital City

Plans for strengthening future enforcement systems were discussed and initiated as part of the long-term road safety strategy for the Capital City. These include enhanced coordination with traffic police, improved monitoring at critical junctions, adoption of technology-based enforcement mechanisms, and integration of road safety audits into routine project monitoring. The objective is to move towards a proactive and data-driven enforcement framework supporting sustainable urban mobility.

Road Safety and Defensive Driving Trainings

During the reporting period, Road Safety and Defensive Driving Training programs were conducted at the AIUDP office for PMC staff, Contractors, APCRDA, ADCL, and PgMC teams. The training focused on safe driving behavior, defensive driving techniques, work-zone safety, pedestrian protection, and compliance with traffic regulations. These capacity-building initiatives strengthened awareness among project stakeholders and contributed to improving on-ground traffic safety performance.



Figure 6-13: Group photo of participants during the Road Safety and Defensive Driving Awareness



Figure 6-14: PMC Road safety trainer participation with their project experiences



Figure 6-15: Road safety questionnaire session aimed at evaluating participant understanding and feedback

Traffic Management Planning

- TMPs were reviewed and approved based on IRC SP:55-2014, CESMP Chapter provisions, and site conditions; and
- Special attention was given to material movement routes, diversion plans, pedestrian safety, and access to sensitive receptors such as villages, schools, and institutions.

Table 6-11: Approval of traffic management status

Name of Projects	Type of Project	PMC Agency	Contractor	Submission of TMP by contractor	Approval status (PMC)	Remarks
Trunk Roads	WB & ADB					
N11 Road with utilities	Trunk Roads	Aarvee	RVR	Yes	Yes	
E9 Road with Utilities	Trunk Roads	Aarvee	RVR	Yes	Yes	
E6 Road with utilities	Trunk Roads	Aarvee	RVR	Yes	Yes	
E8 Road with utilities	Trunk Roads	Aarvee	RVR	Yes	Yes	

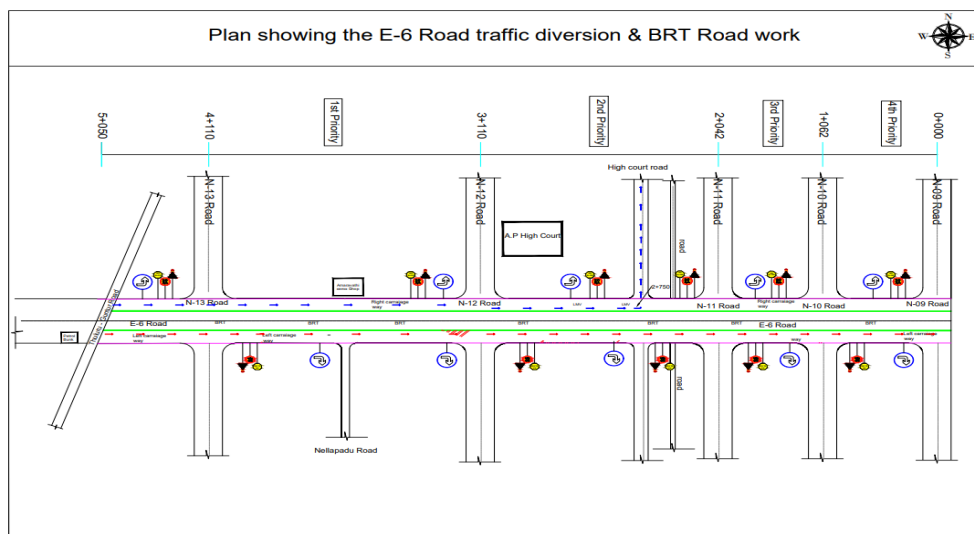
Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report July to December 2025

Name of Projects	Type of Project	PMC Agency	Contractor	Submission of TMP by contractor	Approval status (PMC)	Remarks
N9 Road with utilities	Trunk Roads	Aarvee	BSR	Yes	Yes	
N18 Road with utilities	Trunk Roads	Aarvee	BSR	Yes	Yes	
N6 Utilities Only	Trunk Roads	Aarvee	MEIL	Yes	Yes	
E14 Road with utilities	Trunk Roads	Aarvee	MEIL	Yes	Yes	
E3 Road with utilities (Ph-I)	Trunk Roads	Aarvee	NCC	Yes	Yes	
N15 Road with utilities	Trunk Roads	Aarvee	NCC	Yes	Yes	
N12 Road with utilities	Trunk Roads	Aarvee	NCC	Yes	Yes	
LPS Zones	WB & ADB					
Zone - 1A	LPS Zones	Nippon Koei	BSR	Yes	Yes	
Zone - 1B	LPS Zones	Nippon Koei	BSR	Yes	Yes	
Zone - 2A	LPS Zones	Aarvee	BSR	Yes	Yes	
Zone - 2B	LPS Zones	Aarvee	BSR	Yes	Yes	
Zone - 5D	LPS Zones	Tractebel	BSR	Not submitted		No Road Safety Auditor was available with the PMC for the LPS Zones project. The OHS team required training on TMP; the PgMC conducted the training in the subsequent months.
Zone - 3B	LPS Zones	Tractebel	MEIL	Not submitted		No Road Safety Auditor was available with the PMC for the LPS Zones project. The OHS team required training on TMP; the PgMC conducted the training in the subsequent months.
Zone - 6	LPS Zones	Aarvee	MEIL	Yes	Yes	The Aarvee Road Safety Auditor and PgMC team supported and guided the team in the preparation of the

Name of Projects	Type of Project	PMC Agency	Contractor	Submission of TMP by contractor	Approval status (PMC)	Remarks
						Traffic Management Plan (TMP).
Zone - 3A	LPS Zones	Tractebel	RVR	Not submitted		No Road Safety Auditor was available with the PMC for the LPS Zones project. The OHS team required training on TMP; the PgMC conducted the training in the subsequent months.
Flood Works	WB &ADB					
Neerukonda Reservoir	Flood works	Typsa	NCC	Yes	In review	The PMC Road Safety Auditor provided comments and suggested site-specific measures in the Traffic Management Plans.
Palavagu, Kondaveetivagu, and Sakhamuru Reservoir	Flood works	Typsa	MVRIPL	Not submitted		The Contractor's Safety Team had not been mobilized at the project site in December.
Gravity Canal and Krishnayapalem Reservoir	Flood works	Typsa	MVRIPL	Not submitted		The Contractor's Safety Team had not been mobilized at the project site in December.
Housing & Buildings	WB &ADB					
Housing for Gazetted Officers - Type I & II and Group D Employees - 14 Towers	Housing & Buildings	Feedback Infra	S &P	Yes	Yes	
External Infra works for Gazetted Officers - Type I & II and Group D Employees Housing	Housing & Buildings	Bureau veritas	S &P	Yes	Yes	
Housing + External Infra works	Housing & Buildings	Tractebel	L&T	Yes	Yes	

Name of Projects	Type of Project	PMC Agency	Contractor	Submission of TMP by contractor	Approval status (PMC)	Remarks
for Non-Gazetted Officers - 12						
Housing + External Infra works for Non-Gazetted Officers - 9	Housing & Buildings	Tractebel	L&T	Yes	Yes	
Hon'ble MLAs & MLCs and AIS Officers Housing - 18 Towers	Housing & Buildings	Bureau veritas	NCC	Yes	Yes	

A sample site specific Traffic management plan for a section of E6 Trunk Road project is shown below and same was implemented at site for better traffic movement:



Site-Specific Traffic Safety Measures

Site-specific traffic safety measures are being systematically implemented across all Amaravati Integrated Urban Development Program (AIUDP) project areas in accordance with approved Traffic Management Plans (TMPs), CESMP provisions, and IRC guidelines.

Trunk roads within the project influence area are being continuously monitored, with dedicated traffic safety controls such as barricading, lane segregation, signage,

speed regulation, and deployment of flagmen, with the objective of achieving zero work-zone incidents.

Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) Zones are managed with appropriate traffic safety arrangements to ensure the safe and uninterrupted movement of road users around active construction zones. Special emphasis is placed on pedestrian safety, local access, and interface management between construction traffic and public movement.

In Flood Mitigation work areas, structured traffic management plans are implemented, including diversion arrangements, advance warning signage, and controlled access, to minimize risks associated with excavation works and temporary road closures.

Regular inspections and monitoring are carried out by ESMU, PMC, and PgMC teams to ensure compliance with approved safety measures.

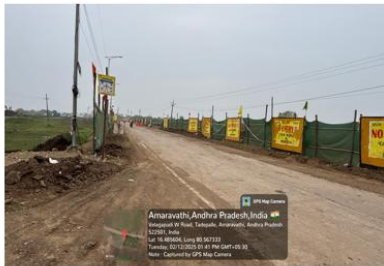
Key traffic safety implementations at various locations



Housing & Building: GO Type Housing Traffic safety implementations



Flood Mitigation Works: Traffic safety implementations



7. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MANAGEMENT

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MANAGEMENT

7.1 Objectives – Early Resolution of Issues

APCRDA *Parishkaram 2.0* is the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority's enhanced 24×7 digital grievance redressal and citizen service platform designed to make issue reporting, tracking, and resolution more accessible, transparent, and responsive for people in the Capital Region. It enables residents, landowners, farmers, workers, and other stakeholders to raise concerns related to land issues, infrastructure services, returnable plots, planning permissions, and other APCRDA-related services without the need to visit offices in person.

Recognizing the importance of social inclusion, transparency, and community cohesion, APCRDA is committed to maintaining effective two-way communication with stakeholders. To this end, platforms such as Citizens' Committees and village-level offices have been established to ensure direct stakeholder engagement. In alignment with World Bank Core Principle 6 on Social Conflict, APCRDA continues to strengthen its Grievance Redressal Management system by reinforcing accountability, integrating feedback mechanisms, and ensuring regular outreach to all stakeholder groups.

The Parishkaram Portal established for Grievance Redressal Management provides multiple accessible channels for grievance registration and resolution through a comprehensive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). This system involves functionaries at various levels, ranging from senior officials at the Commissioner level to village-level community facilitators, ensuring timely and effective grievance handling.

Overall Resolution Trend

The high-resolution rate reflects effective coordination among concerned departments and timely administrative action.

Most grievance categories show 100% resolution, with pending cases limited to a few complex land and allotment-related issues.

Major Grievance Categories

Annuity Amount Not Credited emerged as the largest category with 229 grievances, all of which were fully resolved, highlighting effective financial grievance handling.

Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) grievances accounted for 125 cases with 118 resolved including Returnable Plots Registration (73 cases) and 7 pending, making it the

category with the highest number of pending cases, largely due to documentation and verification issues.

Recurring grievances like Roads Hits Plots (60 cases) also showed strong resolution duly placing before the High Level Three Men Committee (Political) on policy decision.

Village wise Land related Grievances

Table 7-1: Village wise Land Grievances from 01-07-2025 to 31-12-2025

S. No	Village Name	Pending	Resolved	Total
1	Kuragallu	1	123	124
2	Rayapudi	7	79	86
3	Ananthavaram	1	77	78
4	Thullur	0	76	76
5	Mandadam	5	60	65
6	Nekkallu	0	65	65
7	Nidamaru	3	45	48
8	Lingayapalem, Uddandarayunipalem & Malkapuram	2	45	47
9	Nowluru	3	42	45
10	Velagapudi	0	41	41
11	Dondapadu & Pitchukulapalem	0	38	38
12	Sakhamuru	1	37	38
13	Venkatapalem	1	37	38
14	Abbarajupalem	0	34	34
15	Nelapadu	0	27	27
16	Penumaka	0	27	27
17	Undavalli	0	24	24
18	Gannavaram	0	22	22
19	Krishanayapalam	0	20	20
20	Inavolu	0	16	16
21	Borupalem	0	13	13
22	Kondamarajupalem	1	9	10
23	Yarrabalem	0	4	4
24	Capital City	0	2	2
	Grand Total	25	963	988

Meekosam (PGRS) Grievances abstract from 01-07-2025 to 31-12-2025

Table 7-2: Meekosam (PGRS) Grievances abstract from 01-07-2025 to 31-12-2025

S. No	Types of Grievances	Total	Resolved	Pending	Remarks
1	Annuity for Capital City Land Farmers	1	1	0	
2	Building Penalization Scheme (BPS)	2	2	0	
3	Building Permissions / Approval	6	5	1	Redressed on 21-01-2026
4	Change of Land Use Related	5	5	0	
5	Greenery Development	5	5	0	
6	Land Acquisition	5	5	0	
7	Land Pooling Scheme	42	41	1	Redressed on 20-01-2026
8	Land Regulation Scheme (LRS)	4	3	1	Redressed on 06-02-2026
9	Master Plan	10	10	0	
10	Pensions in Capital City Landless Poor Persons	5	2	3	2 grievances redressed within SLA and 1 Redressed on 23-01-2026
11	Plot Allotment	15	14	1	Redressed on 21-01-2026
12	Plot Registration	9	8	1	Redressed on 30-01-2026
13	Rajadhani Grama Samasyalu	5	5	0	
14	Service Matters	7	7	0	
15	Unauthorized Buildings / Layouts	8	7	1	Redressed on 13-02-2026
16	Vastu Related Issues	1	1	0	
Grand Total		130	121	9	

- During the reporting period, a total of 130 grievances were received through Meekosam (PGRS) platform. Out of these, 121 grievances were resolved, while 9 grievances remain pending, resulting in an overall resolution rate of approximately 93%.
- Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) recorded the highest number of grievances (42 cases), with 41 resolved and 1 pending, reflecting effective handling of land pooling-related concerns.

- Plot Allotment (15 cases) and Plot Registration (9 cases) together form a significant share of grievances, with only 2 cases pending, indicating steady progress in allotment and registration processes.
- Building Permissions / Approvals (6 cases) and Unauthorized Buildings / Layouts (8 cases) show high resolution, with only one pending case in each category.
- Master Plan-related grievances (10 cases) and Service Matters (7 cases) were fully resolved, demonstrating administrative efficiency in planning and service-related issues.

7.2 Grievance Categories - Land, Environmental, Social, Safety, Health & Labour

Land-related Grievances: Pending issues in plot allotment, plot re-allotment, LPS/NSP/land acquisition issues, land title disputes, boundary disputes, annuity issues, easement issues, encroachment disputes etc.

Environmental Grievances: Environment (Water, Wastewater, Air, Solid waste, Biodiversity) issues, Pollution (air, water, soil), tree cutting, ecological disturbances, noise pollution, greenery issues, etc., during the construction of the project works of APCRDA.

Social Grievances: Social Pensions issues, Sanitation issues, TIDCO Housing issues, Skill Development, Amaravathi free Health scheme issue, providing infrastructure facilities etc.

Safety Grievances: Workplace safety hazards, accidents, unsafe construction practices, and public safety risks.

Labour-related Grievances: Wages, Child labour issues, labour Camp facilities issues, Discrimination issues, etc.

7.3 Channels for Submission of Grievances

The GRM is accessible through multiple platforms, including:

- Parishkaram Portal; <https://parishkaram.apcrda.org>;
- State Public Grievance Redressal System (PGRS) Portal - <https://meekosam.ap.gov.in/>
- Toll Free- **1100**;
- WhatsApp Number- +91 **9121284870**;
- AI Chatbot.
- **CGC**/Kiosk at ground floor, APCRDA Project Office

- Physical submission to: various Officers, the Hon'ble Minister for MA&UD, Gramadarshini & Weekly Grievance Day conducted on every Saturday at APCRDA Project Office.
- Complaint Boxes arranged at Labour Camps.

Weekly Saturday Grievance Day at APCRDA Project Office



This demonstrates strong operational performance in grievance handling, with ongoing efforts to further reduce the number of pending cases and improve inter-departmental coordination

Table 7-3: Status of Grievances and Redressal

CRDA Grievances Report from 01-07-2025 to 31-12-2025			
Source of Grievances	Pending	Resolved	Total
PARISHKARAM	57	1355	1412
MEEKOSAM(PGRS)	9	121	130
TOTAL	66	1476	1542

During the reporting period from 1 July 2025 to 31 December 2025, a total of 988 land-related grievances were registered. Out of these, 963 grievances (97.5%) were resolved, while 25 grievances (2.5%) remain pending, indicating a strong grievance redressal performance.

7.4 Investigation, Resolution, and Communication

Overall Grievance Resolution Status

The data indicates a strong grievance redressal performance, with the majority of grievance categories achieving full or near-full resolution. Pending cases constitute a small proportion (7%), largely associated with cases requiring policy decisions or inter-departmental coordination.



7.5 Conclusion

The APCRDA Project shows a high grievance resolution rate, wide outreach programs like Saturday Grievance Day, Gramadarshini and Regular CGC (Kiosk) at Project office have been arranged for the convenience of vulnerable affected people, strengthening accessibility, communication, and technology support makes Grievance Redressal Management more effective, fair, and trusted by all stakeholders.

8. CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

8. Challenges and Way Forward

8.1 Action Plans

Action Plan for Social Safeguard Activities

Objective

To ensure full compliance with social safeguard requirements, applicable labour laws, and CESMP provisions SOP through systematic actions, monitoring, and capacity building across all projects works and labour camps.

Key Focus Areas

- Labour law compliance and documentation;
- Labour camp facilities and welfare;
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) and Internal Complaints Committees (ICC);
- Worker screening and records management; and
- Capacity building and awareness.

Table 8-1: Social Safeguards Action Plan

S. No	Key Gap / Issue	Action to be Taken	Responsibility	Timeline	Monitoring Indicator
1	Partial deployment of Social & Labour Managers	Deploy remaining SLMs to achieve 100% coverage	Contractors / PMCs	By March 2026	No. of SLMs deployed vs requirement
2	Overcrowding in labour camps	Decongestion through additional accommodation/ workforce rationalisation	Contractors	By March 2026	No. of overcrowded camps reduced
3	Incomplete labour records	Orientation on SOP formats and periodic verification	Contractors / PMCs	By March 2026	% camps maintaining SOP records
4	Inadequate welfare facilities	Provision of toilets, drinking water, first aid, creche, canteen	Contractors	Phased - by June 2026	Facility-wise compliance status
5	Limited leisure & child welfare activities	Introduce recreational activities and strengthen child education linkages	Contractors / PMCs	By June 2026	No. of camps with leisure facilities
6	GRM effectiveness	Strengthen awareness, ensure complaint box operation and timely resolution	Contractors / PMCs	Ongoing	No. of grievances received & resolved

S. No	Key Gap / Issue	Action to be Taken	Responsibility	Timeline	Monitoring Indicator
8	Worker screening & identification	Ensure ID cards, subcontractor records, medical fitness	Contractors	Ongoing	% workers with valid ID & records
10	Data consolidation & reporting	Fortnightly worker data submission and ICT tool validation	Contractors / PMCs / PgMC	Fortnightly	Timely submission & verification

Baseline specific information- contractor wise gap analysis

Contractor	SLM Required	SLM Deployed	Deployment Gap	Labour Camp Overcrowding	Labour Records Status	Welfare Facilities	Leisure Activities	Child Welfare Activities	GRM Effectiveness	Worker Screening & ID	Data Reporting
BSRIIL	7	7	No Gap	Yes	Incomplete	Inadequate	Not Available	Available	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement
L&T	2	2	No Gap	No	Complete	Better	Not Available	NA	Needs Improvement	Better	Needs Improvement
MEIL	5	4	Gap (1)	No	Incomplete	Inadequate	Not Available	Not Available	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement
MVRIPL	2	1	Gap (1)	No	Incomplete	Better	Not Available	NA	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement
NCC	7	6	Gap (1)	Yes	Incomplete	Inadequate	Not Available	Not Available	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement
RVR	6	5	Gap (1)	Yes	Incomplete	Inadequate	Not Available	Available	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement
SPCL	2	1	Gap (1)	Yes	Incomplete	Inadequate	Not Available	Not Available	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement

Way Forward

Continuous follow-up, documentation, and corrective actions will be ensured until all identified gaps are fully addressed and sustained compliance is achieved.

Action Plan for Gender

Key Challenges

- Ensuring adequate employment opportunities for women in construction activities, along with effective safety and security measures by contracting agencies;
- Timely identification, reporting, and response to incidents of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), including SEA/SH, immediately after occurrence;
- Mainstreaming gender-sensitive planning and implementation across all stages of the project cycle;
- Promoting sustainable economic development and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable women;
- Women’s participation in project activities is essential; however, it largely depends on family support and their existing livelihood responsibilities; and
- Participation in meetings and training programs organized by APCRDA often results in loss of daily wages or labour time, which discourages women from attending.

Way Forward

- Implement all interventions in accordance with the approved Gender Action Plan (GAP);
- Organize capacity-building and training programs for Gender Committees and Village Organizations on GBV, SEA/SH prevention, livelihoods, and job opportunities;
- Strengthen the participation of Gender Committees in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and community consultations;
- Conduct regular monthly review meetings with GBV focal point persons to update gender-disaggregated data and devise strategies for addressing women-related issues;
- Update, display, and disseminate IEC materials on SEA/SH (including pictorial posters and helpline numbers) at worksites, labour camps, and project offices;
- Strengthen the functionality and effectiveness of Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) and community-level GBV focal points;
- Observe and commemorate national and international days related to gender equality, such as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (26 November) and International Women’s Day (8 March);
- Ensure systematic monthly data collection on women’s employment, SEA/SH cases, and training participation; and
- Organize orientation and periodic refresher training sessions for PMC and contracting agency social and Labour Managers.

Table 8-2: SEA/SH Management Plan

S. No	Findings & Concerns	Recommendations	Timeline	Responsibility
1	Need for strengthening of IC committee members	Organize a training program for IC Committee members for Contracting agencies on functioning of ICC.	May 2026	APCRDA / PgMC Social Team
2	Need for coordination and better rapport with GBV service providers	Conducting a Coordination meeting with GBV Service providers (Police, One Stop Centre, Department of Women and Child Welfare, Health department)	Feb 2026	APCRDA / PgMC Social Team
3	Awareness Campaigns at Labour Camps & Sites	Procurement of IEC materials - Regular site-level sensitization	Feb 2026	APCRDA/ PgMC/ Contracting agencies / NGO
4	Strengthening Gender Committees Village Organizations	Training/Meetings to Gender Committees and Village Organizations	April 2026	APCRDA Social Team / PgMC

S. No	Findings & Concerns	Recommendations	Timeline	Responsibility
5	Lack of awareness on the Code of Conduct should be addressed for newly joined workers/staff	Ongoing sessions on Code of Conduct (CoC) for newly joined workers/staff as well as for the existing workforce.	Continuous	PMC and Contracting agencies
6	Monitoring, Reporting & Evaluation	Semi-annual reporting to WB/ADB, Regular audits of SEA/SH action	June 2026	PMC and PgMC
7	Lack of Understanding on few areas of SEA/SH/GBV and implementation	ToT Training follow up meeting for SLMs/focal point persons	March 2026	PMC and PgMC

Skill Development

Challenges

- Limited participation and employment of residents in skill training programs and Job Melas;
- Absence of a robust system to track placements and long-term employment of candidates trained by APSSDC;
- Limited diversification in the selection of training partners by APSSDC beyond NAC; and
- Inadequate counselling and career guidance for women and youth on skill development opportunities and employment prospects.

Way Forward

Training programs are being designed to align with the employment needs of the contracting agencies and other institutions in the Capital City area, while leveraging the existing skills of the trainees with minimal upskilling and support. This approach ensures that beneficiaries can transition quickly into available job roles and livelihood opportunities. Below are some examples:

- Food Processing: Training programs have been introduced to meet the food service requirements of offices and establishments already functioning and those being set up in the Capital City;
- Horticulture – Gardeners Training: Training in horticulture and gardening has been taken up to tap into emerging employment opportunities in landscaping and urban greening activities within the Capital City;
- Local universities are being encouraged to provide skill development support to local communities;

- Branding and licensing support is being facilitated for food products produced by beneficiary groups to enable market access and sustainability;
- Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) programs are being conducted for workers engaged at project sites with the support of APSSDC and the contracting agencies;
- Exclusive Job Melas have been planned for the beneficiaries from the Capital City villages;
- In parallel, mobilisation efforts will be undertaken through awareness programs, registration, and counselling sessions to encourage the participation of women and youth in skill training and job melas; and
- Developing a digital tracking system for the placement and employment status.

Table 8-3: Skill Development action plan

S. No	Findings/ Concerns	Recommendations	Timeline	Responsibility
1.	Need for an Action Plan for Skill Development	Skill Training and development and an action plan based on Socio Economic Survey	15.3.2026	APCRDA, PgMC
2.	Organizing skill development programs as per the action plan	To collaborate with APSSDC and other Training partners with the support of WB & ADB	Continuous	APCRDA, APSSDC
3.	Mobilizing the people (Women and Youth) for Skill Training and Job Mela	Awareness programs, Registration and Counselling	Continuous	APCRDA, PgMC
4.	Gap in Trained and Employed	Organizing Job Mela at APCRDA Skill Hub and at the Contracting Agencies level	Continuous	APCRDA, APSSDC
5.	Trained and Employed tracking	Integrating the APSSDC dashboard with the APCRD DLI portal Development of new digital tracking system for the persons trained and employed other than APSSDC	15.3.2026	APCRDA, APSSDC, PgMC
6.	To strengthen the Support to local communities under CSR for skill development	Collaborate with state line departments for effective skill training programs	31.12.2026	Universities, APCRDA
7.	Inadequate Infrastructure for Skill Training	Development of a New additional space in Skill Building and a New Horticulture Nursery cum Training Centre in Amaravati	31.12.2026	APCRDA
8.	Need for updation of the skill sector and skill requirements	SEMP 2025 updating skill sector and projected skill requirement details. Identification of higher skills and long-term skill strategy	31.03.2026	PWC, APCRDA PgMC

S. No	Findings/ Concerns	Recommendations	Timeline	Responsibility
9.	Updated Socio-economic details of PAPs	Socio-economic survey and data analysis	31.03.2026	APCRDA, PgMC
10.	Livelihood enhancement for Vulnerable families	Preparation and Implementation of Livelihood Plan for the vulnerable families	30.06.2026	APCRDA, PgMC , NGO
11.	Promoting Brand Image of products	Branding and licensing support for food products produced by beneficiary groups to enable market access and sustainability	30.6.2026	APCRDA, PgMC
12.	Timely submission of the Monthly, Semi-Annual Reporting	Progress updation, Quality Assurance, Documentation of Case Studies and Reporting	Continuous	PgMC

Road Safety

Way Forward

- Strengthen enforcement support at high-traffic and high-risk locations;
- Improve infrastructure on identified alternate routes and missing links;
- Enhance compliance monitoring through frequent inspections and audits;
- Continue road safety awareness and defensive driving training programs; and
- Organize periodic medical and eye-checkup camps for drivers to ensure fitness for safe driving.

9. ANNEXURES

9. Annexures


9.1 Annexures – Environmental Safeguards

Onsite Sewage water collection receipt

FROM: - NCC MMA labour camp Mob. : 70328 60544
70328 60545

MEGHANA ENTERPRISES
H. No. 4-84, MANDADAM Village, Thullur Mdl.,
Guntur Dist., A.P. Pin. 522 503.
Email : meghanaenterprises16@gmail.com.

To,
VIJAYAWADA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, VIJAYAWADA.

Sl.No.	Date	Veh. No.	DESCRIPTION	Qty.
			SEWAGE WATER	
1)	01-12/25	AP 39 TS 0445		10 KL
2)	03/12/25	AP 39 TS 0445		10 KL
3)	04/12/25	AP 23 W 42/2		10 KL
4)	06/12/25	AP 39 TS 0445		10 KL
5)	07/12/25	AP 23 W 42/2		10 KL
				50 KL

VIJAYAWADA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,
VIJAYAWADA.
08/12/2025

For MEGHANA ENTERPRISES
C. A. Jyothu
7032860544
Authorized Signature

9.2 Annexures - OHS

9.2.1 Annexure I: Sample OHS Inspections Photographs





9.2.2 Annexure II: Sample PgMC Site Inspections Photographs





9.2.3 Annexure III: EHS Committee Meeting Photographs and Minutes of Meeting



9.2.4 Annexure IV: PgMC Review Meeting Photographs and Minutes



9.2.5 Annexure V: Audit photographs





9.2.6 Annexure VI: Health and Welfare Activities



Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report July to December 2025






NCC

CORPORATE HEALTH AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

"Prevention is Better Than Cure"

- Blood Pressure (BP)
- Random Blood Sugar (RBS)
- Pulmonary Function Test (PFT)
- Electrocardiogram (ECG)
- Eye Screening
- Physician Consultation

10:00 am to 3:00 pm | 24th & 25th SEP 2025

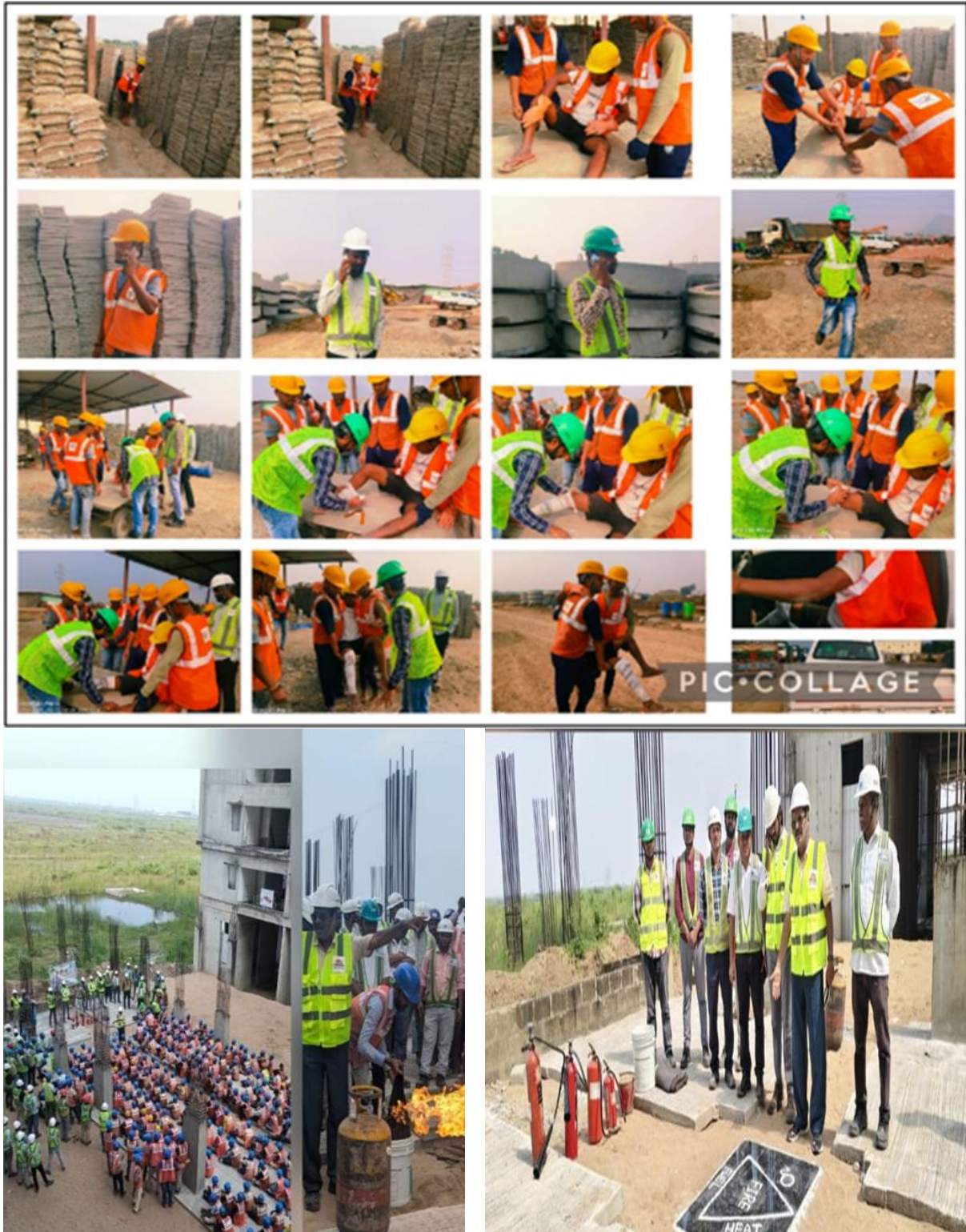
HAPPYNEXT SITE OFFICE, AMARAVATI, AP

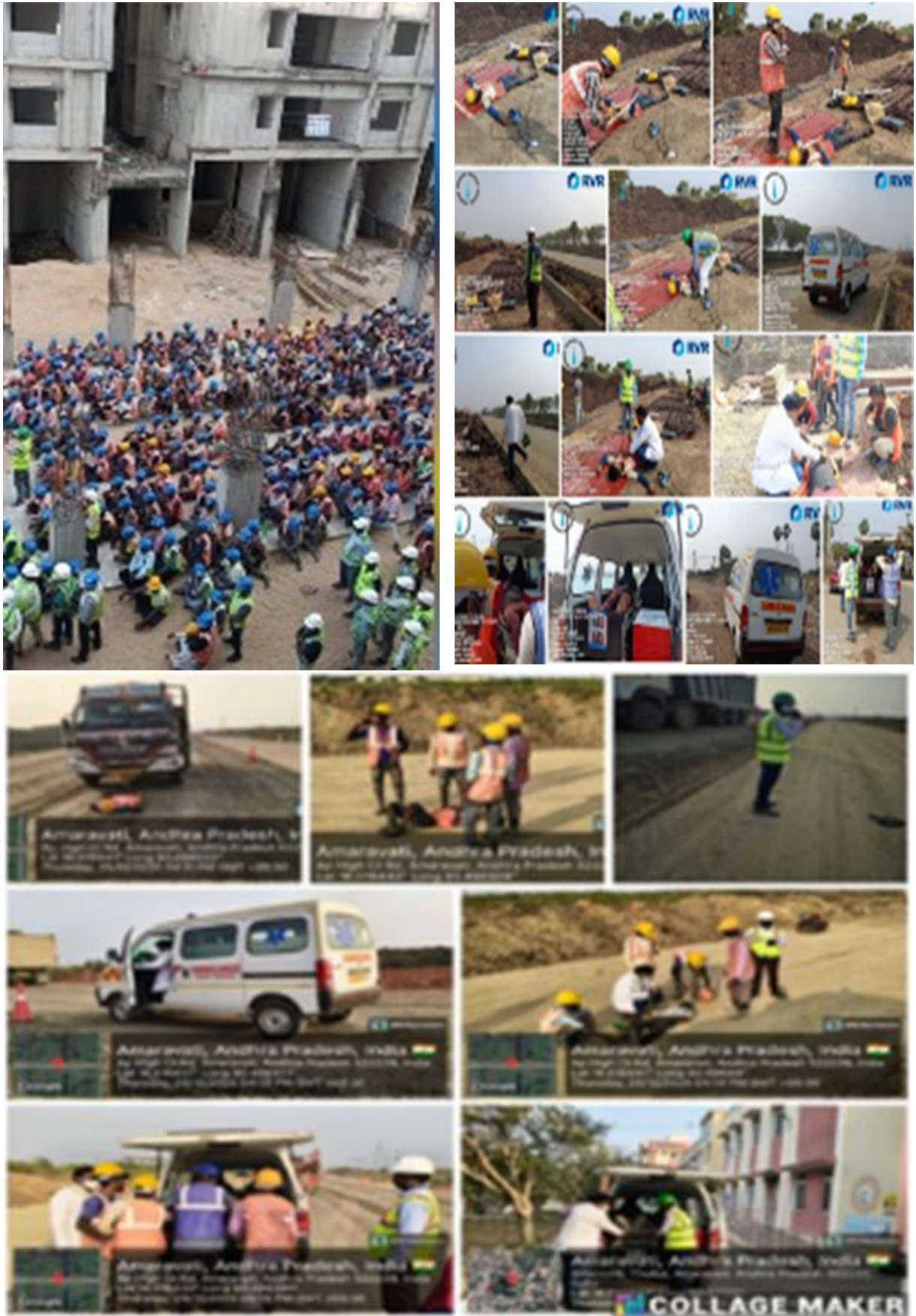
For Enquiry +91 83742 88111

manipalhospitals
LIFE'S ON



9.2.7 Annexure VII: Mock drill Photographs





9.2.8 Annexure VIII: Training Program Pictures



9.2.9 Annexure IX: PgMC Capacity building Training Program Photographs





9.2.10 Annexure X: External training Program Photographs





9.2.11 Annexure XI: MSAS Training Program Photographs



9.2.12 Annexure XII: Compensation Details of Sri Sandip Tukaram

Transaction Details
 Indian Overseas Bank DD No. 26 25377
 केवल तीन महीने के लिए वैध VALID FOR THREE MONTHS ONLY
 Page 1 of 1
 D D M M Y Y Y Y
 0 9 0 2 2 0 2 6
 का दो उनके आदेश पर Or Order
 रुपये COMMISSIONER FOR EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION & JUDGE, LABOUR COURT, LATUR
 Rupees FIFTEEN Lakh Seventy Four Thousand Four Hundred
 छत्र मूल्य के बदले अदा करें for value received
 ₹ 15,74,400.00
 प्रेषणकर्ता Remitted by
 सेवा में इण्डियन ओवरसीज़ बैंक To Indian Overseas Bank
 LATUR
 कोड नं. Code No. (2262)
 ई.सी.टाइप E.C.Type 00
 जाँच डिजिट Check Digit 0000200000
 न.ह.में S.S.No. S-5016
 न.ह.में S.S.No. 12269
 AUTHORIZED SIGNATORIES
 Please sign above

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
 LABOUR DEPARTMENT

From
 Smt Ch. Asha Rani,
 Joint Commissioner of Labour &
 Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,
 Guntur,
 16/1 Arundelpet, Guntur – 522 002,
 Andhra Pradesh.
lclguntur.labour@gmail.com

To,
 The Judge,
 Labour Court,
 Nagar Parishad School No.6,
 Khori Galli, Latur,
 Taluka & District Latur -413512,
 Maharashtra.
labourcourt_latur@yahoo.co.in

Lr. No. D/1537/2025,WC No.RVR Projects Limited Dated.10 -02-2026

Sir,

Sub- Employees Compensation Act, 1923 Fatal Accident to Sri Sandip Tukaram working in the establishment RVR Projects Pvt Ltd, Thullur Village, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh who expired during the course of employment – Compensation amount of Rs.15,74,400/- vide Demand draft No.262537.Dated:09-02-2026 is transferring to disburse to compensation to the dependents of the deceased – Reg

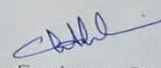
Ref: Your office letter No.LCL/80/2026, Dated:27/01/2026.

@@@

With reference to the above cited, I am herewith enclosing the Demand draft of Indian Overseas Bank, Chandramouli Nagar Branch, Guntur bearing No.262537, Dated:09/02/2026 for Rs.15,74,400/- drawn in favour of "COMMISSIONER FOR EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION & JUDGE, LABOUR COURT, LATUR" along with connected documents to conduct dependents enquiry and to disburse the compensation amount to the dependents of the deceased as per the provisions of the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, The Judge, Labour Court, Latur is requested to issue the receipt of compensation.

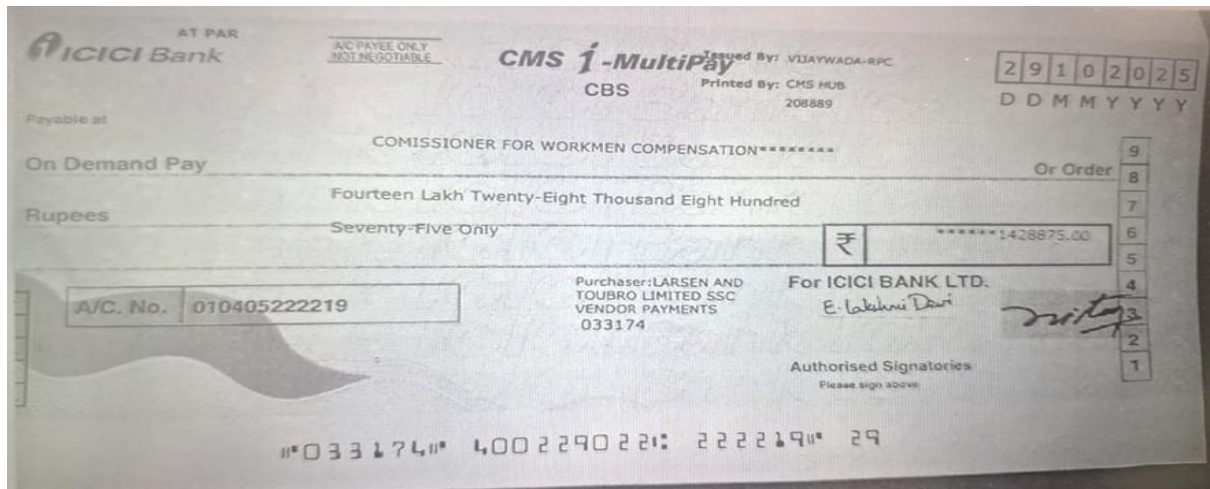
Encl: D.D.No. 262537, Dated:09/02/2026,
 For Rs.15,74,400/-

Yours faithfully,


 Commissioner for Employees Compensation &
 Joint Commissioner of Labour,
 Guntur Zone, Guntur.

Copy to: Sri Tukaram Gangthade, Ta. Ahmedpur, Tirth, Latur, Maharashtra-413515
 Ph.No.9096263926.

9.2.13 Annexure XIII: Compensation Details of Sri Bapi Bera



AT PAR
ICICI Bank
 PAYEE ONLY
 NOT NEGOTIABLE
CMS i-MultiPay
 CBS
 Issued By: VIJAYWADA-RPC
 Printed By: CMS HUB
 208889
 29102025
 D D M Y Y Y
 Payable at
On Demand Pay
 COMMISSIONER FOR WORKMEN COMPENSATION*****
 Or Order
 Rupees
 Fourteen Lakh Twenty-Eight Thousand Eight Hundred
 Seventy-Five Only
 ₹ *****1428875.00
 A/C. No. 010405222219
 Purchaser: LARSEN AND TOUBRO LIMITED SSC VENDOR PAYMENTS 033174
 For ICICI BANK LTD.
 E. Lakshmi Devi
 Authorised Signatories
 Please sign above
 9
 8
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 5
 4
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 2
 1
 @033174@ 4002290221: 222219 29

**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
 LABOUR DEPARTMENT**

From
 Smt Ch. Asha Rani,
 Joint Commissioner of Labour &
 Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation,
 Guntur,
 18/1 Arundelpet, Guntur – 522 002,
 Andhra Pradesh
 k.guntur.labour@gmail.com

To,
 The Labour Commissioner,
 O/o Labour Commissionerate,
 11th floor, New Secretarial Building,
 1, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Block-A,
 Kolkata – 700 001,
 West Bengal State.

L.F. No. D/1528/2025/WC No Larsen & Tourbo Limited Dated: 29-01-2026

Sir,

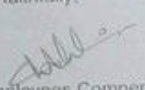
Sub - Employees Compensation Act, 1923 – Fatal Accident to Sri Bapi Bera working in the establishment Larsen & Tourbo Limited, Nelapadu Village, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh who expired during the course of employment – Compensation amount of Rs. 14,28,875/- vide Demand draft No.262475, Dated 21/01/2026 is transferring to disburse to the dependents of the deceased – Reg

Ref: Your office letter No I/720685/2025/Co-ord/LC, Dated 12/12/2025.

@@@

With reference to the above cited, I am herewith enclosing the Demand draft of Indian Overseas Bank, Chandramouli Nagar Branch, Guntur bearing No.262475, Dated 21/01/2026 for Rs.14,28,875/- drawn in favour of "THE COMMISSIONER EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION, WEST BENGAL" along with connected documents to conduct dependents enquiry and to disburse the compensation amount to the dependents of the deceased as per the provisions of the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, The Special Labour Commissioner, West Bengal is requested to issue the receipt of compensation.

Encl: D.D.No. 262475, Dated 21/01/2026.
 For Rs.14,28,875/-

Yours faithfully,

 Commissioner for Employees Compensation &
 Joint Commissioner of Labour,
 Guntur Zone, Guntur.

Copy to: Gokul Chandra Bera R/o Manuakhali, Saorabena Jaipal, Barabhuniakhali, Purba Medinpur, West Bengal-721652

*D.D. Paid
 29/1/26*

