

**Government of Andhra Pradesh
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department**

RP786

**Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project
Under The World Bank Assistance**

Resettlement Policy Framework

Final Report

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AP	Andhra Pradesh
APRWSSP	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program
APCBTMP	Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CE	Chief Engineer
DTWO	District Tribal Welfare Officer
DWSM	District Water and Sanitation Mission
EE	Executive Engineer
EMP	Environment Management Planning
FC	Fully Covered
GOAP	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GPs	Gram Panchayats
GPWSC	Gram Panchayat Water and Sanitation Committee
HHSL	Household Sanitary Latrine
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
IGA	Income Generation Asset
ISL	Individual Sanitary Latrine
LA	Land Acquisition
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MVS	Multi Village Scheme
MTP	Medium Term Program
MRO	Mandal Revenue Officer
MWSC	Mandal Water and Sanitation Committee
NC	Not Covered
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NSS	No Safe Source
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OP	Operation Policies
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAFs	Project Affected Families
PC	Partially Covered
PD	Project Director
PDFs	Project Displaced Families
PO	Project Officer
PRED	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department
PRIs	Panchayat Raj Institutions
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RD	Revenue Department
RDO	Revenue Divisional Officer
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
R&R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RWSSD	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and sanitation

SA	Social Assessment
SDU	Social development Unit
SE	Superintending Engineer
SLWM	Solid and Liquid and Waste Management
SO	Support Organisation
SVS	Single Village Scheme
SWSM	State Water and Sanitation Mission
UGD	Under Ground Drainage
WB	World Bank

Abbreviation of Units

Abbreviation	Expansion
Ha	Hectares
lpcd	Litres per capita per day
Rs.	Rupees
Sq.m	Square Meter

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) formulated its (Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) Sector vision and policy in 2006. Key features of the Vision are:

- Transfer of responsibility for planning, design and construction of the RWSS infrastructure and for operating the RWSS services to the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Communities; and
- Evolution of the role of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department (RWSSD-nodal agency) into that of a provider of technical assistance to the PRIs.

Similarly, key features of the policy are:

- Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs);
- Enforcement of full recovery of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost of sharing of capital cost (taking into consideration affordability, particularly by disadvantaged groups); and
- Improvement of the “accountability framework” by clarifying roles and responsibilities of various actors of the RWSS sector at the state, district and village level, including responsibilities for policy formulation, financing, regulation, construction, operations and maintenance,

1.2 Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Towards realizing the sector vision, GOAP is currently preparing a Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (APRWSSP) with financial assistance from the World Bank. The project forms a part of the RWSS sector investment program and implementation action plan-Medium Term Program (MTP). The Plan would serve as a financial action plan for channeling investments and other resources for integrated rural water supply and sanitation development in the state during the program period.

1.2.1 Objectives

Key objective of APRWSSP is to increase rural communities’ access to reliable, sustainable and affordable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) services. The project aims at covering a total of 2,843 habitations over a period of five years, the breakup of which is as follows: 1878 Not Covered (NC) and 199 No Safe Source (NSS) habitations. Apart from this, 766 Partially Covered (PC) habitations will be covered with water supply during the five years of MTP. This project will also carry out some augmentations and improvements to Single Village Schemes (SVS) and Multi Village Schemes (MVS). Household latrine and/ or sullage drainage activities will be taken up in about 2843 habitations. Additionally, 55 Mandal headquarters will be provided with Under Ground Drainage (UGD) and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and 55 major Gram Panchayats (GPs) will be provided with pavements and drains.

1.3 Scope of the Project

The proposed scope of these activities of the APRWSP is given below:

Table 1: Scope of Activities

Components	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
SVS						
SVS (PC to FC)	147	87	107	60	47	448
SVS (NC to FC)	200	210	300	285	320	1,315
SVS (NSS to FC)	7	14	19	-	-	40
Total	354	311	426	345	367	1,803
MVS						
MVS (PC to FC) – common & intra village facilities	71	96	60	35	56	318
MVS (NC to FC) - common facilities & intra village facilities	113	87	110	125	128	563
MVS (NSS to FC) - common facilities & intra village facilities	29	43	43	18	26	159
Total	213	226	213	178	210	1,040
Rain water harvesting	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
innovative technology	10	10	15	20	20	75
Improvements						
Augmentation of SVS (distribution system)	700	440	70	26	153	1,389
Augmentation of MVS (distribution system)	345	244	20	-	145	754
Improving ground water sources	441	441	441	1,323	1,764	4,410
Catchment area protection for surface sources	10	10	10	10	10	50
Environmental sanitation						
HHSLs	8,505	8,055	9,585	7,845	8,655	42,645
Pavements, drains and SLWM in major GPs	10	10	11	12	12	55
Soak pits in GPs	567	537	639	523	577	2,843
UGD and SLWM in Mandal head quarters	10	10	11	12	12	55

The APRWSSP will have the following four outcome indicators for monitoring:

- percentage habitations with improved drinking water and sanitation services
- percentage rural households with access to safe and adequate water supply throughout the year
- percentage rural households adopting improved hygiene and sanitation practices; and
- improvements in cost recovery, contributions to capital and O&M Costs, and collection efficiency

1.4 Social Assessment

As part of the Project preparation, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department (RWSSD- nodal agency) carried out a Social Assessment (SA) study. The Key Objective of this study is to understand and address social development issues, and ensure accomplishing the outcomes in terms of inclusion, cohesion, equity, security and accountability. The specific objectives of the study are:

- Identifying and conducting a detailed stakeholder analysis
- Assessing the social impacts of the proposed project interventions
- Developing measures to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts
- Review and suggest, as appropriate, the legal, policy and institutional aspects to enable accomplish the principles underpinning the approach

As a part of this study, several Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in the sample villages. During these FGDs it was revealed that lands will be required for the construction of the project facilities which necessitated the need for developing measures to tackle the same. This in view, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is prepared to address issues related to making land available to the project.

1.5 Resettlement Policy Framework

The SA study indicated that the project would require land for various facilities such as: head works, treatment plants, summer storage tanks, transmission lines, overhead or ground level storage tanks, distribution lines, etc. Nature and extent of land requirements thus vary substantially across the schemes. However, as the project is fully demand driven, the list of 2,848 villages will become known as and when the villagers come forward and express willingness. This demand driven selection process will start once the project becomes effective and will occur over a period of 5 years. Thus, at this stage, we do not have full details about the land requirements for the project. Hence, a generic frame work is prepared instead of a village specific resettlement action plan. RPF will be adopted by the project as and when a village/ scheme are selected and the detailed project report preparation begins. It may be noted that, initially, the interventions were envisaged state wide and covering 3,800 habitations. Towards the end, scope has been reduced, from 'state wide' to 'project' specific interventions in about 6 districts (2,600 habitations). While this has no bearing on the RPF (as it is adopted as and when it is essential), some of the quantitative data presented in the report gets reduced proportionately.

1.6 Chapterization

This report has 5 chapters including this first chapter which serves as Introduction. Second chapter gives details of land requirement for various categories of schemes to be taken up by RWSSD under the APRWSSP. Chapter-3 gives the historical perspective on how the RWSSD has managed to make the lands available. Next Chapter gives the resettlement policy framework, entitlement matrix dispute redressal mechanism and consultation. The last chapter gives the institutional and implementation arrangements including monitoring and evaluation and the budget. The projects where land was acquired by RWSSD, the format for voluntary donation of land and The Government of Andhra Pradesh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy are annexed to this report.

2 Land Requirement

2.1 Introduction

Water supply schemes can be classified into two broad categories -- Single Village Scheme (SVS) and Multi Village Scheme (MVS). As the name suggest, SVS serves one or more villages within a Gram Panchayat (GP) while MVS serves villages beyond a single GP. There are two types of MVS: Small MVS and Large MVS. Generally a small MVS caters to about 5 to 10 villages and a large MVS caters to 10 to 50 villages and beyond. Further all these schemes can be further categorized based depending on the source -- Surface Water (SW) and Ground Water (GW). Nature and extent of lands required vary substantially across the schemes, as discussed below.

2.1.1 Land For Single Village Water Supply Schemes

Table 2: Land Requirement for SVS – SW and GW

S.No.	Component	Land Requirement	
		Surface water	Ground Water
1	Source works	Head works and pump houses.	Bore well, Open wells and pump houses.
2	Treatment	Generally, for surface water based schemes, slow sand filters are constructed which require land.	Generally, groundwater is treated with chlorination for bacteriological contamination. Land is not required for this purpose as the chlorinator can be fitted into the pump house.
3	Transmission	Transmission lines will be laid along the public roads and hence no lands will be acquired.	Land is required for transmission lines. But these would be laid along the public roads.
4	Storage	Land is required for storage. Generally, the storage is built in public places in the villages.	Land is required for storage, though, generally, the storage is built in public places in the villages.
5	Distribution	Lines will be laid along the public roads and hence no lands will be acquired. Public places are used for stand posts.	Land required, but pipes are laid along roads and public places are used for stand posts. Hence no lands will be acquired.

2.1.2 Land for Small Multi Village Water Supply Schemes

Table 3: Land Requirement for Small MVS – SW and GW

S.No.	Component	Land Requirement	
		Surface water	Ground water
1	Source works	Land is required for head works and pump houses.	Land is required for bore wells and pump houses.
2	Treatment	Generally, for surface water based schemes, slow sand filters are used for treatment followed by chlorination for bacteriological contamination. Land is required for this.	Generally, groundwater is treated with chlorination for bacteriological contamination. Land is not required for this purpose as the chlorinator can be fitted into the pump house.
3	Transmission	Transmission lines will be laid along the public roads and hence no lands are required	Transmission lines will be laid along the public roads and hence no lands are required.
4	Storage	Land is required for storage. Generally, the storage is built in public places in the villages.	Land is required for storage. Generally, the storage is built in public places in the villages.

5	Distribution	Land required, but pipes are laid along roads and public places are used for stand posts.	Land required, but pipes are laid along roads and public places are used for stand posts.
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2.1.3 Land for Large Multi Village Water Supply Schemes

Table 4: Land Requirement for Large MVS – SW and GW

S.No	Component	Land Requirement	
		Surface water	Ground water
1	Source works	Where surface water is the source, land is required for head works and pump houses.	Where ground water is the source, land is required for bore wells and pump houses.
2	Summer Storage (Raw Water)	Raw water storage is foreseen in some cases of surface water source (non-flow period of irrigation canals). Land is required for this purpose.	Raw water storage is not foreseen in case of ground water based schemes.
3	Treatment	Generally, for surface water based schemes, slow sand filters are used for treatment followed by chlorination for bacteriological contamination. Land is required for this.	Generally, groundwater is treated with chlorination for bacteriological contamination. Land is not required for this purpose as the chlorinator can be fitted into the pump house.
4	Transmission	Land is required for transmission lines. But these would be laid along the public roads.	Land is required for transmission. But these would be laid along the public roads.
5	Storage	Land is required for storage. Generally, the storage is built in public places in the villages.	Land is required for storage. Generally, the storage is built in public places in the villages.
6	Distribution	Land required, but pipes are laid along roads and public places are used for stand posts.	Land required, but pipes are laid along roads and public places are used for stand posts.

2.2 Extent of Land Requirement

Land requirements are thus based on the type and size of scheme, number of villages, population served by the sub-project. Extent of lands required varies across the schemes. Overall, it is estimated that about 1,200 acres (480 Ha) of lands will be required for the project as a whole. Details are provided in the following table which depicts annual requirement at about 250 acres.

2.2.1 Total Lands Required for APRWSSP

Table 5: Land requirement

Land Requirement	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Total land required for SVS, Ha	76.46	67.18	92.02	74.52	79.27	389.45
Total land required for small MVS, Ha	11.03	11.71	11.03	9.22	10.88	53.87
Total land required for Large MVS, Ha	7.99	8.48	7.99	6.68	7.88	39.00
TOTAL required, Ha	95.48	87.36	111.04	90.42	98.03	482.32
TOTAL required, Acres	238.71	218.39	277.59	226.04	245.06	1205.80

Details related to different types of schemes, SVS, small MVS and large MVS, are presented in the following sections.

2.2.2 Single Village Water Supply Schemes

Table 6: Land Requirement for SVS- SW and GW

S.No	Component	Land Requirement	
		SW based	GW based
1	Source	0.01 to 0.02 Ha	0.01 to 0.02 Ha
2	Treatment	0.4 to 0.8 Ha	Nor required
3	Transmission	Not required as public roads are used	Not required as public roads are used
4	Storage	0.01 to 0.02 Ha	0.01 to 0.02 Ha
5	Distribution	Not required as public roads are used	Not required as public roads are used
	Total	0.42 to 0.84 Ha	0.02 to 0.04 Ha
	No. of villages	1	1
	Average per village	0.65 Ha	0.03 Ha

2.2.3 Small Multi Village Water Supply Schemes

Table 7: Land Requirement for small MVS – SW and GW

S.No	Component	Land Requirement	
		SW based	GW based
1	Source	0.05 to 0.10 Ha	0.05 to 0.10 Ha
2	Treatment	1.0 to 2.0 Ha	Not required
3	Transmission	Not required as public roads are used	Not required as public roads are used
4	Storage	0.05 to 0.1 Ha	0.05 to 0.1 Ha
5	Distribution	Not required as public roads are used	Not required as public roads are used
	Total	1.1 to 2.2 Ha	0.1 to 0.2 Ha
	No. of villages	8	8
	Average per village	0.2 Ha	0.02 Ha

2.2.4 For Large Multi Village Water Supply Schemes

As the large MVS serve villages in more than one GP, the following assumptions are made for estimating the land requirements:

- Average population of a village - 1500
- Supply norm including -- 50 Lpcd
- MVS will serve about 10 to 50 habitations-- average 30 habitations per MVS
- About 10% of the MVS schemes require summer storage
- Generally Storage will be for summer months or during non- flow period of canals or rivers. This ranges from 3 to 6 months storage.

Table 8: Land Requirement for large MVS – SW and GW

S.No	Component	Land Requirement	
		SW based	GW based
1	Source	0.5 to 1.0 Ha	0.5 to 1.0 Ha
2	Summer Storage Tanks (Raw Water)	2 to 10 Ha	Not required
3	Treatment	0.5 to 2.5 Ha	Not required
4	Transmission	Not required as public roads are used	Not required as public roads are used
5	Storage	0.5 to 1.0 Ha	0.5 to 1.0 Ha

6	Distribution	Not required as public roads are used	Not required as public roads are used
	Total- per scheme	3.5 to 14.5 Ha	1.0 to 2.0
	No. of villages	30	30
	Average per village	0.3	0.05

2.3 Estimation of Land Requirement for APRWSSP

The requirement of land for large MVS to be implemented by APRWSSP during 2008- 14 is given by year below:

2.3.1 For Single Village Water Supply Schemes

Out of the 1,803 SVS proposed under the project, it is expected that 30% will be surface water based and the remaining are ground water based.

Table 9: Land requirement for SVS – SW and GW

Land Requirement	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
SVS (Number of schemes)	354	311	426	345	367	1,803
Surface water --	106	93	128	104	110	541
Ground water --	248	218	298	242	257	1,262
Land required per village, SW	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	
Land required per village, GW	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	
Total land required, SW	69.03	60.65	83.07	67.28	71.57	351.59
Total Land for Required, GW	7.43	6.53	8.95	7.25	7.71	37.86
Total land required (Ha)	76.46	67.18	92.02	74.52	79.27	389.45
Total Land Required in (Acres)	191.16	167.94	230.04	186.30	198.18	973.62

2.3.2 For Small Multi Village Water Supply Schemes

Out of the 1,040 MVS, it is assumed that 70% of the schemes are expected to be Small MVS and 30% of which will be surface water based.

Table 10: Land requirement for Small MVS – SW and GW

Land Requirement	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Total MVS	213	226	213	178	210	1040
Small MVS	149	158	149	125	147	728
Surface water based	45	47	45	37	44	218
Ground water based	104	111	104	87	103	510
Land required per village, SW	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	
Land required per village, GW	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
Total land required, SW	8.95	9.49	8.95	7.48	8.82	43.68
Total Land for Required, GW	2.09	2.21	2.09	1.74	2.06	10.19
Total land required, Ha	11.03	11.71	11.03	9.22	10.88	53.87
Total Land Required in Acres	27.58	29.27	27.58	23.05	27.20	134.68

2.3.3 For large Multi Village Water Supply Schemes

Table 11: Land Requirement for Large MVS – SW and GW

Land Requirement	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Total MVS	213	226	213	178	210	1040
Large MVS	64	68	64	53	63	312
Surface water based	19	20	19	16	19	94
Ground water based	45	47	45	37	44	218
Land required per village, SW	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	
Land required per village, GW	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
Total land required, SW	5.75	6.10	5.75	4.81	5.67	28.08
Total Land for Required, GW	2.24	2.37	2.24	1.87	2.21	10.92
Total land required, Ha	7.99	8.48	7.99	6.68	7.88	39.00
Total Land Required in Acres	19.97	21.19	19.97	16.69	19.69	97.50

3 Historical Perspective

3.1 Introduction

When plots of lands are required for project installations, their ownership could be either public or private. While it is easier to access public land, arrangements will have to be made for securing privately owned land. RWSSD, as a first step, try and secures public lands, else, either through voluntary donation or by outright purchase. In the case of SVS, it is rather simple as, not only the requirements are minimal but also that: (i) almost all villages do have an existing water supply system and the project intervention will be restricted to improving/rehabilitating/augmenting the existing supplies which would mean land requirement will be limited; (ii) most villages do have sufficient public/ Panchayat lands; and (iii) in case, it becomes inevitable, the local community (with whom the RWSS management rests) will secure lands either through voluntary donations or outright purchase. However, it is bit complicated in respect of MVS. Past records show that RWSSD has resorted to all possible methods, starting from obtaining public lands TO acquiring lands using Section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act. For example, during the past three years, RWSSD has implemented 21 large MVS. These details are annexed to this report. For these 21 MVS, the lands were secured as follows:

Table 12: RWSSD Projects Requiring Land

S.No.	Method of securing	Number of Schemes
1	Land was not required	4
2	Government Land Available	11*
3	Land was made available using consent award at government rates	4**
4	Land was acquired using LA Act	2

* Among these, in two cases the land was purchased from a government body.

** Among these one scheme has used Direct Purchase for 3 pieces and LA Act for 1 Piece.

Thus, no lands were required for 4 schemes as they were mostly related to rehabilitation and augmentation. Lands were required afresh in 17 schemes. Among these, government lands were available in the case of 11 schemes. LA Act was adopted in the remaining 6 MVS; however, consent award was adopted in 4 of them. Full LA processes were carried out in the remaining 2 cases. It may be noted that among the 4 MVS for which land was acquired using consent award, in one case, 3 pieces of land was directly purchased and 1 piece was acquired using consent award. Average lands acquired in these 6 cases work out to about 5 acres per scheme.

Compensations were calculated using the government norms taking the registration value of the land into account. The compensation rate ranged from Rs.47, 000 to 100,000 per acre. The affected persons were generally limited to about 10. The land was made available in about half year in most cases where consent award was used, whereas when LA act was used it went up to 2 years. The land requirement was identified by RWSSD during the planning phase. Once the land is identified the details were given to Revenue Department and the compensation amount was deposited with the Revenue department for making land available. No rehabilitation assistance was paid to the affected persons. The details are given in the table below:

Table 13: RWSSD Projects Land Acquisition Details

S.No	Scheme Details	Land Requirement			LA by (Direct Purchase, Consent Award, Land Acquisition Act, etc.)	Number of Project affected Persons	What Type of Persons (SC, ST, OBC, Women, Landless, Others)	Compensation amount	R&R Assistance	Time Taken for LA in months	Issues/ Comments
		Source works	Storage (OHT, SST, MBR, etc.)	Treatment							
1	Khanapur scheme MVS-25 Villages Cost- 3.70 Lakhs	Nil	Nil	3.325 Acres	LA Act	5	General	300,000	NA	6	-
2	CPWS Scheme to Gudekal & 5 other habitations- MVS Cost Rs 4.00 Crore	Nil	21.91 Acres(8.97 Acres land is Poramboku & Land ceiling Land)	2.50 Acres	Direct Purchase of 11.24 Acres	10	OBC	47,000 per Acre	NA	5	Remaining Poramboku Land Ceiling Land and Government Land
3	CPWS Scheme to Achampet and Other habitations- No. of Villages 132 (proposed) / 46 (Covered) - Cost. 61 Crore	Nil	a. Gopal pet Sump 2.67 Acre (Private land) b. Manthati BPT 0.25 Acre (Private land) c. Gattuthummena Sump 0.25 Acre (Private land)	d. RSF and Head works 4.19 Acre (Private land)	a. LA Act b. Direct Purchase c. Direct Purchase d. Direct Purchase	a. 3 b. 2 c. 1 d. 1	a. OBC b. OC c. OC d. OC	a. 2.75 Lakh b. 0.12 Lakh c. 0.2 Lakh d. 1.1 Lakh	NA	a. 24	a. Land Acquisition through LA Act hampered progress of work. c. Compensation yet to be paid
4	CPWSS to Madgul & other habitations – No. of Villages: 46 – Cost Rs.11.25 Crore	Nil	750 KL Sump well at Thurkalakunta "X" Road - 0.5 Acres	Nil	Consent Award	1	OBC	Rs. 100,000 per acre - Rs.50,000/- for 0.5 Acre	NA	15	
5	CPWS Scheme to Bukkapur - No. of Villages 17/ Covered 10 - Cost Rs. 2.75 Crore	Nil	Nil	1.0 Acre	Consent Award	1	OBC	Rs. 1.25 Lakh	NA	6	

3.2 Procedures Adopted

3.2.1 Consent Award

Under this method, after given 4 (1) notification, compensation is decided based on the negotiated settlement or based on the procedures specified in the act by the Land Acquisition Officer. Under consent award system, the PAP negotiates with the buyer (Land Acquisition Officer) for the loss incurred and once the amount is agreed upon, the PAP cannot move the court for enhancement of the compensation. Rates for land are decided through a process of transparent negotiations.

3.2.2 LA Act

- Procedure adopted for the acquisition of land under the LAA is as follows:
- Preparation of land plan schedules by RWSSD and submission to the LAO.
- Publication by LAO of notification under section 4 (1) in the official Gazette and in two daily newspapers (one in regional language).
- Preliminary survey, to determine exact portion of land to be acquired. This allows filing of objections within 30 days of the date of public notice under section 5A by parties with an interest in the land.
- Declaration of the precise boundaries of the area to be acquired under section 6 in two daily newspapers (one in regional Language).
- The Government (Revenue Department) issues directions to the Collector to take order for acquisition of land under section 7.
- Land to be acquired is marked and measured and plans prepared under section 8.
- Issuing of notice under Section 9 to landowners showing details of acquisition.
- Landholders submit claims for compensation.
- Declaration of award of compensation by collector under section 11 after enquiring into objections. Compensation to be paid within two years of declaration of award. If no payment is made the proceedings lapse.
- Possession of land taken after payment award.

4 Resettlement Policy Framework

A. Single Village and Small Multi-village Water Supply Schemes.

4.1 Introduction

APRWSSP envisages to cover some 3000 habitations. Of these, 60% are likely to be single village schemes. Of the remaining 40% schemes, half of them would be simple multi village schemes. Thus, securing lands in about 80% of the cases are likely to be quite simple, as public lands are expected to be available in a majority of them (about 60%). In the remaining 40%, lands will be secured either through voluntary donations and/ or direct purchases. Procedures for which are described below.

4.1.1 Direct Purchase/ Voluntary Donations

All efforts will be made to avoid, if not minimize land acquisition. Further, the GPWSCs will be encouraged to interact with the land owners and facilitate voluntary donation of land required for taking up physical works under the project. Under any circumstances, the titleholder/ encroacher will not be subjected to any pressure, directly or indirectly, to part with the land. These actions are expected to minimize adverse impacts on the local population and help in project benefits reaching of the all sections community.

The process of voluntary donation of land will be meticulously documented at all level to avoid confusions, misunderstandings, litigations, etc. at a later stage. A format for this purpose is enclosed as Annexure 2. This process will be taken up mainly at three levels as described below:

Table 14: Process for Voluntary donation

Level	Process	Output	Responsibility
GPWSC/ Village Level	Based on the revenue survey, lands will be identified and the list of titleholders/ encroachers will be prepared. This will be done by GPWSC with the help of SO and Panchayat Secretary. GPWSC motivates the title holders and encroachers (including assignees and 'D' form patta holders, etc.) for voluntary donation of land required for the project. The SO will help in this process and will document the willingness to donate land by the titleholders and encroachers in the presence of the GPWSC and Panchayat Secretary in the form of a Willingness Letter. The list of such persons will be displayed at the Gram Panchayat Office.	Willingness Letters	GPWSC, SO, Panchayat Secretary, Gram Panchayat and affected persons (Titleholder/ Encroachers, Assignees, D Form Patta Holders, etc.)
Mandal Level	Revenue Official surveys the land and demarcates the extent of area required. The survey will identify if the land is public, private or encroachment. Based on the survey, maps are prepared. The entire process will be carried out along with GPWSC, SO, Sarpanch and Panchayat Secretary. The maps will be signed by GPWSC, Panchayat Secretary, Gram Panchayat and Revenue Officer.	Survey map signed by relevant persons indicating the extent of land required.	MRO, Surveyor, Panchayat Secretary, Sarpanch Gram Panchayat, GPWSC, SO
District Level	Formalize relinquishment of land rights where concerned local people voluntarily donate their private land for the project.	Effect Changes in Land Revenue Records	District Collector, RDO/ Sub-Collector/ LAO, MRO

Original copies of all documentation of voluntary donation of land will be kept with the Mandal Revenue Officer with copies at GPWSC. Complete documentation along with a copy of the final document will be sent to DPSU for records and for inspection at a later date. In order to make this process transparent, the following rules are prescribed:

- The landowner should not belong to the vulnerable sections/ BPL category.
- The land owner should be holding more than the minimum prescribed land, i.e., 1 hectare of wet land and 2 hectares of dry land after acquisition.
- The impacts must be minor. The voluntary donation should not be no more than 10 percent of the area of any holding by the land owner in that category of land (dry, wet or commercial/ residential). This should not require any physical relocation. The land donated should not be more than 1 acre in case of dry land, 0.5 acre in case of wet land and 0.25 acre in case of commercial/ residential.
- The facilities requiring land should not be site specific.
- The land must be identified by the GPWSC, but not by Support Agency or RWSS department or other by-line agencies or project authorities. However the project technical authorities should ensure that the land is appropriate for sub-project purposes and that the sub-project will not have any adverse health or environmental safety hazards.
- The land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances.
- Verification of the voluntary nature of land donations must be obtained from each of the persons donating land. This should be in the form of notarized witnessed statements.
- In case of any loss of income or physical displacement is envisaged, verification of voluntary acceptance of community-devised mitigatory measures must be obtained from those expected to be adversely affected.
- The land title must be vested in the GPWSC and appropriate guarantees of public access to services must be given by the private titleholder.
- Grievance mechanisms must be available.

B. Large Multi Village Water Supply Schemes

4.2 Introduction

As the name suggests, LMVS is expected to cover more than one GP and the nature and extent of coherence among the different communities are likely to be diverse. So, mobilizing them into a group action and resorting to voluntary donations/ purchases may not be easy. Hence, lands may have to be acquired. However, as the project adopts 'self selection' and 'demand driven' principles, exact location can be known as and when local communities decide to participate and express a willingness to participate in the project. Moreover, given capacity constraints, all the 3,000 habitations can not be taken in one-go. They will be taken up in phases over a period of 5 years (Table-). Hence, as the selection of villages is not known as of now, the project proposes a generic resettlement policy framework (RPF) instead of a scheme specific resettlement action plan. RAP will be adopted as and when a village is selected and scheme preparation begins. It will form an integral part of the overall scheme planning process.

4.3 Resettlement Policy Framework

RPF is drawn in accordance with the World Bank's Safeguard Policy on Involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12) a RPF. The framework comprises of: (i) Categories of PAFs; (ii) Legal Framework; (iii) Entitlement Matrix; (iv) Methods for valuing affected assets (vi) Grievance Redressal; and (vii) Consultation.

The framework has been developed based on the following policies/ legislations –

- Andhra Pradesh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2005
- The Land Acquisition Act 1894
- R&R framework developed for the World Bank assisted Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tanks Management Project
- RPF prepared recently for the World Bank assisted Orissa Community Tank Management Project.
- Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996

This framework will act as guide for tackling land related issues in the 3,000 schemes.

4.3.1 Categories of Project Affected People

From the experience of RWSSD, it is established that lands acquired will normally be only agricultural lands. Residential and commercial lands may not also be required to be acquired. In any case, project need not acquire any structures. Taking these into account, and given that a generic framework is being developed, following broad categories of PAPs are identified:

1. Titleholders (Assignees and 'D' form Patta Holders)
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Residential
 - c. Commercial
2. Encroachers/ Squatters with no valid title
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Residential
 - c. Commercial

C. Approach

4.4 Introduction

This section deals with the cut-off date, PAF identification and the approach to be used for this purpose.

4.4.1 Cut-Off Point for PAF Identification

Socio-economic survey of the affected families done during the planning phase will serve as the cut-off point.

4.4.2 Identification of PAPs

The project proposes to mobilize local communities into a Gram Panchayat Water and Sanitation Committee (GPWSC) in each project village, to serve as a local level institution

which would shoulder responsibilities project for planning, preparing, implementing and monitoring the project activities. This people's community will also be empowered in play in identification of the PAPs as well as preparation of and implementing RAP. The following process will be adopted to identify PAPs :

- GPWSC identifies the affected area at the village level along with SO duly involving Mandal Surveyor, Gram Panchayat members, Panchayat Secretary, in identifying affected area.
- Once the land required is identified, it is classified as either government land or encroached land and/or private land based on ownership status
- GPWSC announces a cut off date as the Base line Socio-Economic survey date for identification of affected people.
- GPWSC identifies the encroachers and titleholders as per the ownership status with the help of community members.
- Based on this information arrive at the number of PAPs

A detailed census based socio-economic survey will be conducted and extensive consultations will be held with the project affected families, i.e. the land losers. Each target community will be identified and differentiated on the basis of their source and level of income. The survey will focus on land and various productive assets including wages. This information will be used to determine the nature and extent of livelihood support/assistance (over and above the provision made for compensation) required to restore adequate income levels. All these measures will be taken only after consulting the affected families and wider community. This approach will help the APRWSS project in achieving its objective of ensuring that no affected household becomes poorer with the intervention.

D. Legal Framework

4.5 Policies

4.5.1 AP R&R Policy

In accordance with the National R&R Policy 2003, Government of Andhra Pradesh has formulated its state level Policy on R&R for Project Affected Families 2005 (the detailed Policy is annexed). The main objectives of the policy include minimizing displacement and supporting those affected people to better or at least restore their standard of living. The policy covering the entire state stipulates preparation of an R&R Plan based on the census survey of project affected/ displaced families and assessment of land required for resettlement. The policy provides details on the contents of R&R Plan and the need to notify such plan before it is implemented. Major R&R provisions for the Project Affected Families (PAFs) include free house site, grant for house construction, allotment of government land where available, grant for cattle shed, support in transporting household materials and specific entitlements (corresponding to the losses) for their economic rehabilitation. For those displaced, the policy also provides subsistence allowance and the basic amenities to be provided in the resettlement centers. Specific provisions have been included for the affected tribal families, particularly land for land and additional financial assistance. The policy also includes a detailed institutional set up for planning and administering R&R activities and for redressing grievances of the affected people.

4.5.2 APCBTMP R&R Policy

The Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tanks Management Project conducted a detailed social assessment in a sample of 50 tanks to understand the R&R issues in relation to the proposed interventions under the project. While the project did not envisage any physical displacement, the encroachment of the tank area has emerged as a major issue besides disputes on the ownership on the tank area. Taking into account the findings of the social assessment and the R&R issues identified there in, the project assessed the adequacy of the provisions of the state R&R Policy 2005. Based on this assessment, R&R entitlements (in addition to those available under the state R&R policy 2005) required to help the people likely to be affected by the proposed project interventions were identified.

4.5.3 APRWSSP RPF and The World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.10

APRWSSP RPF is prepared based on the AP State R&R Policy and the World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.10. This RPF's principal objective is to ensure that no affected household becomes poorer with the intervention. At the minimum, pre-acquisition incomes will be restored, if not enhanced. Towards this, apart from compensation, livelihood assistance for Income Generation has also been provided as outlined in APCBTMP. For ensuring this, the state policy has been analyzed and additional measures have been supplemented and making it customized for the project. The same are presented in the table below.

Table 15: Comparison of R&R Issues and AP R&R Policy

Issue	State Policy	Gaps	Proposed Additional Measures
Project Definition	Para 3.8 Eligible if more that 100 families in plain areas or 25 or more in tribal areas are displaced en-masse from their lands and houses	Size and scope	All GPWSC sub-projects under APRWSSP will come under the R&R framework prepared.
PAF	Para 3.16 A family whose source of livelihood is substantially affected; more than 50% land is acquired leaving 2 Ha dry or 1 Ha wet; or displaced from dwelling house.	Assets and access to assets	All affected to be included irrespective of size.
RAP Preparation	Administrator R&R to be responsible for preparation, implementation and monitoring of RAPs	Independent RAP preparation; Implementation assistance; Independent Monitoring	Principal Secretary, RWSSD, will function as the Administrator for the project. RAP will be prepared through a process of participation and consultation. Independent monitoring proposed.
Community assets	Para 5.18; Para 6.18 Identifies only utilities.	Other common assets ignored	Places of worship, grazing lands, places of heritage value, etc. are added.
Right to seek legal redress	Para 7.2	Grievance Redressal	Legal recourse as ultimate option to be added. Help from the Legal Aid Cells operating in the state may be sought. NGO can facilitate this.
Encroachers and squatters	Not addressed	Inclusion of all affected	Replacement cost of lost assets to APL. Resettlement assistance to BPL.
Timing	Not addressed	Timing for delivery of outputs	To start before taking up actual project. RAP implementation under APRWSSP will start during the Pre-Planning phase.
Disclosure	Not addressed	Knowledge of RAP Provisions	Include a chapter on disclosure mechanism. Added.

E. Entitlement for Project Affected Families Matrix

4.6 Introduction

The Entitlement Matrix has been developed for different categories of families. This Matrix can be used as a guide for designing Resettlement Action Plans for individual schemes. All the families will be entitled to two broad categories of assistance- one, compensation for land loss; and two, livelihood (rehabilitation) assistance for starting some income generation activity, which may include the purchase of lands, as decided by the PAF. The livelihood assistance in the matrix are rather indicative (as they are average figures), whereas, the actual assistance will relate to, at the minimum restoring, if not enhancing the pre-land loss income levels. It may also be noted that livelihood assistance figures have been worked out such as to yield an annual income of Rs 24,000 per family, an income level corresponding to the initial ladder of the Above Poverty Line. Details related to the entitlements are presented in the matrix below.

Table 16: Entitlement Matrix

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement as per GOAP Policy (after amendments for APRWSSP)
1. Loss of land		
A. Residence		
i. With valid title, Assignees, D Form Patta Holders	Displaced Family ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per LA Act/Consent Award. • Free House site: Any Project Displaced Family (PDF) owning house and whose house has been acquired shall be allotted free of cost house site to a maximum extent of 150 sq m. of land in rural areas and 75 sq m. of land in urban areas. (Section 6.2 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for House construction: Each PDF of BPL category who has been allotted free house site under section 6.2 shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs.40,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for house construction. Not-BPL families shall not be entitled to receive this assistance. (Section 6.3 of AP R&R Policy) • Permission to take salvaged materials • Grant for Transporting materials: Each PAF shall get lump sum one time financial assistance of Rs.5000/- or as fixed by Government from time to time for transportation/shifting of his building materials, belongings and cattle etc. from the affected zone to the resettlement zone. (section 6.8 of AP R&R Policy) • Subsistence allowance to displaced family: Each PAF who is also a project displaced family shall get a one time subsistence allowance equivalent to 240 days of minimum agricultural wages. It will be in addition to any other benefit available to him as PAF. (sections 6.14 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for cattle shed: Each PAF having cattle, at the time of acquiring his house, shall get financial assistance of Rs.3000/- or as fixed by government from time to time for construction of cattle shed in new settlement. (Section 6.7 of AP R&R Policy) • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy)
ii. With no valid title (Encroachers/Squatters)	Displaced Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free House site: Any Project Displaced Family (PDF) owning house and whose house has been acquired shall be allotted free of cost house site to a maximum extent of 150 sq m. of land in rural areas and 75 sq m. of land in urban areas. (Section 6.2 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for House construction: Each PDF of BPL category who has been allotted free house site under section 6.2 shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs.40,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for house construction. Not-BPL families shall not be entitled to receive this assistance. (Section 6.3 of AP R&R Policy) • Permission to take salvaged materials • Grant for Transporting materials: Each PAF shall get lump sum one time financial assistance of Rs.5000/- or as fixed by Government from time to time for transportation/shifting of his building materials, belongings and cattle etc. from the affected

¹ “Project Displaced family” means any family, who on account of acquisition of his dwelling house in the village in the affected zone for the purpose of the project, has been displaced from such dwelling house.

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement as per GOAP Policy (after amendments for APRWSSP)
1. Loss of land		
A. Residence		
i. With valid title, Assignees, D Form Patta Holders	Displaced Family ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per LA Act/Consent Award. • Free House site: Any Project Displaced Family (PDF) owning house and whose house has been acquired shall be allotted free of cost house site to a maximum extent of 150 sq m. of land in rural areas and 75 sq m. of land in urban areas. (Section 6.2 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for House construction: Each PDF of BPL category who has been allotted free house site under section 6.2 shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs.40,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for house construction. Not-BPL families shall not be entitled to receive this assistance. (Section 6.3 of AP R&R Policy) • Permission to take salvaged materials • Grant for Transporting materials: Each PAF shall get lump sum one time financial assistance of Rs.5000/- or as fixed by Government from time to time for transportation/shifting of his building materials, belongings and cattle etc. from the affected zone to the resettlement zone. (section 6.8 of AP R&R Policy) • Subsistence allowance to displaced family: Each PAF who is also a project displaced family shall get a one time subsistence allowance equivalent to 240 days of minimum agricultural wages. It will be in addition to any other benefit available to him as PAF. (sections 6.14 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for cattle shed: Each PAF having cattle, at the time of acquiring his house, shall get financial assistance of Rs.3000/- or as fixed by government from time to time for construction of cattle shed in new settlement. (Section 6.7 of AP R&R Policy) • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy)
		<p>zone to the resettlement zone. (section 6.8 of AP R&R Policy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence allowance to displaced family: Each PAF who is also a project displaced family shall get a one time subsistence allowance equivalent to 240 days of minimum agricultural wages. It will be in addition to any other benefit available to him as PAF. (sections 6.14 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for cattle shed: Each PAF having cattle, at the time of acquiring his house, shall get financial assistance of Rs.3000/- or as fixed by government from time to time for construction of cattle shed in new settlement. (Section 6.7 of AP R&R Policy) • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25, 000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy)
B. Commercial		
i. With valid title, Assignees, D Form Patta Holders	Displace Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per LA Act/ Consent Award • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25, 000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy) • Permission to take salvaged materials

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement as per GOAP Policy (after amendments for APRWSSP)
1. Loss of land		
A. Residence		
i. With valid title, Assignees, D Form Patta Holders	Displaced Family ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per LA Act/Consent Award. • Free House site: Any Project Displaced Family (PDF) owning house and whose house has been acquired shall be allotted free of cost house site to a maximum extent of 150 sq m. of land in rural areas and 75 sq m. of land in urban areas. (Section 6.2 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for House construction: Each PDF of BPL category who has been allotted free house site under section 6.2 shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs.40,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for house construction. Not-BPL families shall not be entitled to receive this assistance. (Section 6.3 of AP R&R Policy) • Permission to take salvaged materials • Grant for Transporting materials: Each PAF shall get lump sum one time financial assistance of Rs.5000/- or as fixed by Government from time to time for transportation/shifting of his building materials, belongings and cattle etc. from the affected zone to the resettlement zone. (section 6.8 of AP R&R Policy) • Subsistence allowance to displaced family: Each PAF who is also a project displaced family shall get a one time subsistence allowance equivalent to 240 days of minimum agricultural wages. It will be in addition to any other benefit available to him as PAF. (sections 6.14 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for cattle shed: Each PAF having cattle, at the time of acquiring his house, shall get financial assistance of Rs.3000/- or as fixed by government from time to time for construction of cattle shed in new settlement. (Section 6.7 of AP R&R Policy) • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy)
ii. With no valid title(Encroachers/Squatters)	Displaced Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25, 000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy) • Permission to take salvaged materials
ii. Tenants, Sharecroppers, Leaseholders	Displaced Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy) • Reimbursement for unexpired lease
2. Loss of Agriculture Land		

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement as per GOAP Policy (after amendments for APRWSSP)
1. Loss of land		
A. Residence		
i. With valid title, Assignees, D Form Patta Holders	Displaced Family ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per LA Act/Consent Award. • Free House site: Any Project Displaced Family (PDF) owning house and whose house has been acquired shall be allotted free of cost house site to a maximum extent of 150 sq m. of land in rural areas and 75 sq m. of land in urban areas. (Section 6.2 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for House construction: Each PDF of BPL category who has been allotted free house site under section 6.2 shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs.40,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for house construction. Not-BPL families shall not be entitled to receive this assistance. (Section 6.3 of AP R&R Policy) • Permission to take salvaged materials • Grant for Transporting materials: Each PAF shall get lump sum one time financial assistance of Rs.5000/- or as fixed by Government from time to time for transportation/shifting of his building materials, belongings and cattle etc. from the affected zone to the resettlement zone. (section 6.8 of AP R&R Policy) • Subsistence allowance to displaced family: Each PAF who is also a project displaced family shall get a one time subsistence allowance equivalent to 240 days of minimum agricultural wages. It will be in addition to any other benefit available to him as PAF. (sections 6.14 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for cattle shed: Each PAF having cattle, at the time of acquiring his house, shall get financial assistance of Rs.3000/- or as fixed by government from time to time for construction of cattle shed in new settlement. (Section 6.7 of AP R&R Policy) • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy)
i. With valid title, Assignees, D Form Patta Holders	Affected Family ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per LA Act/ Consent Award • Allotment of Government land to PAFs, who become Small, or Marginal farmers or Landless after acquisition, in lieu of Acquired land: In case of allotment of waste/degraded or agricultural Government land, if available within the District, in lieu of acquired land and if agreed by PAF for allotment of such land, each such PAF shall also get financial assistance of Rs.10,000 per hectare or as fixed by Government from time to time for land development and in case of allotment of agricultural land,

² “Project Affected Family” means (a) a family whose source of livelihood are substantially affected by the process of acquisition of land for the project and who has been residing continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone or practicing any trade, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected zone, preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone regardless of the fact whether they owned land or not. (b) A family whose more than 50% of land is acquired and left over land after acquisition is below Ac.5.0 dry or Ac.2.5 wet or combination of both on above principle. (c) A project Displaced Family (**Project Displaced family** means any family, who on account of acquisition of his dwelling house in the village in the affected zone for the purpose of the project, has been displaced from such dwelling house as given in foot note 1).

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement as per GOAP Policy (after amendments for APRWSSP)
1. Loss of land		
A. Residence		
i. With valid title, Assignees, D Form Patta Holders	Displaced Family ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per LA Act/Consent Award. • Free House site: Any Project Displaced Family (PDF) owning house and whose house has been acquired shall be allotted free of cost house site to a maximum extent of 150 sq m. of land in rural areas and 75 sq m. of land in urban areas. (Section 6.2 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for House construction: Each PDF of BPL category who has been allotted free house site under section 6.2 shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs.40,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for house construction. Not-BPL families shall not be entitled to receive this assistance. (Section 6.3 of AP R&R Policy) • Permission to take salvaged materials • Grant for Transporting materials: Each PAF shall get lump sum one time financial assistance of Rs.5000/- or as fixed by Government from time to time for transportation/shifting of his building materials, belongings and cattle etc. from the affected zone to the resettlement zone. (section 6.8 of AP R&R Policy) • Subsistence allowance to displaced family: Each PAF who is also a project displaced family shall get a one time subsistence allowance equivalent to 240 days of minimum agricultural wages. It will be in addition to any other benefit available to him as PAF. (sections 6.14 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for cattle shed: Each PAF having cattle, at the time of acquiring his house, shall get financial assistance of Rs.3000/- or as fixed by government from time to time for construction of cattle shed in new settlement. (Section 6.7 of AP R&R Policy) • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy)
		<p>Rs.5,000 per PAF or as fixed by Government from time to time for agricultural production shall be given. (Section 6.4 of AP R&R Policy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allotment of land acquired by Government from the project benefited area to Schedule Tribe PAFs, who become Small, or Marginal farmers or Landless after acquisition, in lieu of Acquired land from them: Government may acquire land with in the project benefited area, as per guidelines issued by the Government from time to time such that no person should become small or marginal farmer or land less due such acquisition, for allotment of such land to ST PAFs (who become small or marginal farmers or landless due to acquisition of their land for the project), if such PAFs so desire, in lieu of lands acquired from them. (Section 6.5 of AP R&R Policy) • Wages if after acquisition land owner becomes land less: Each PAF owning agricultural land in the affected zone and whose entire land has been acquired shall get one-time financial assistance equivalent to 750 days minimum agricultural wages for “loss of livelihood” if no land is allotted in lieu of acquired land. (Section 6.10 of AP R&R Policy) • Wages if after acquisition land owner becomes marginal farmer: Each PAF owning agriculture land in the affected zone and who consequently becomes a marginal farmer shall get one time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages if no land is allotted in lieu of acquired land. (Section 6.11 of AP R&R Policy) • Wages if after acquisition land owner becomes small farmer: Each PAF owning agriculture land in the affected zone and who consequently becomes a small farmer shall get one time financial assistance equivalent to 375 days minimum agricultural wages if

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement as per GOAP Policy (after amendments for APRWSSP)
1. Loss of land		
A. Residence		
i. With valid title, Assignees, D Form Patta Holders	Displaced Family ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per LA Act/Consent Award. • Free House site: Any Project Displaced Family (PDF) owning house and whose house has been acquired shall be allotted free of cost house site to a maximum extent of 150 sq m. of land in rural areas and 75 sq m. of land in urban areas. (Section 6.2 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for House construction: Each PDF of BPL category who has been allotted free house site under section 6.2 shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs.40,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for house construction. Not-BPL families shall not be entitled to receive this assistance. (Section 6.3 of AP R&R Policy) • Permission to take salvaged materials • Grant for Transporting materials: Each PAF shall get lump sum one time financial assistance of Rs.5000/- or as fixed by Government from time to time for transportation/shifting of his building materials, belongings and cattle etc. from the affected zone to the resettlement zone. (section 6.8 of AP R&R Policy) • Subsistence allowance to displaced family: Each PAF who is also a project displaced family shall get a one time subsistence allowance equivalent to 240 days of minimum agricultural wages. It will be in addition to any other benefit available to him as PAF. (sections 6.14 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for cattle shed: Each PAF having cattle, at the time of acquiring his house, shall get financial assistance of Rs.3000/- or as fixed by government from time to time for construction of cattle shed in new settlement. (Section 6.7 of AP R&R Policy) • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no land is allotted in lieu of acquired land. (Section 6.12 of AP R&R Policy) • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy) • Training in alternate livelihoods and adoption support under capacity building component of the project • Assistance to avail benefits from other government schemes.
ii. With no valid title (Encroachers)	Affected Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy) • Training in alternate livelihoods and adoption support under capacity building component of the project • Assistance to avail benefits from other government schemes.
iii. Loss of standing crops/trees	Affected Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per the LA Act
3. Loss of livelihood/ trade/	Affected Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement as per GOAP Policy (after amendments for APRWSSP)
1. Loss of land		
A. Residence		
i. With valid title, Assignees, D Form Patta Holders	Displaced Family ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per LA Act/Consent Award. • Free House site: Any Project Displaced Family (PDF) owning house and whose house has been acquired shall be allotted free of cost house site to a maximum extent of 150 sq m. of land in rural areas and 75 sq m. of land in urban areas. (Section 6.2 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for House construction: Each PDF of BPL category who has been allotted free house site under section 6.2 shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs.40,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for house construction. Not-BPL families shall not be entitled to receive this assistance. (Section 6.3 of AP R&R Policy) • Permission to take salvaged materials • Grant for Transporting materials: Each PAF shall get lump sum one time financial assistance of Rs.5000/- or as fixed by Government from time to time for transportation/shifting of his building materials, belongings and cattle etc. from the affected zone to the resettlement zone. (section 6.8 of AP R&R Policy) • Subsistence allowance to displaced family: Each PAF who is also a project displaced family shall get a one time subsistence allowance equivalent to 240 days of minimum agricultural wages. It will be in addition to any other benefit available to him as PAF. (sections 6.14 of AP R&R Policy) • Grant for cattle shed: Each PAF having cattle, at the time of acquiring his house, shall get financial assistance of Rs.3000/- or as fixed by government from time to time for construction of cattle shed in new settlement. (Section 6.7 of AP R&R Policy) • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy)
occupation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy) • Training in alternate livelihoods and adoption support under capacity building component of the project • Assistance to avail benefits from other government schemes.
4. Loss of access to common resources and facilities		
i. Civic Amenities	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of CPRs/amenities or providing basic minimum facilities and services as per Government standards, whichever is better as decided by community (Section 6.18 of AP R&R Policy)
ii. Customary Rights	ST Affected Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. (Section 6.9 of AP R&R Policy) • Each Tribal PAF shall get additional financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agriculture wages for loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce. (Section 6.19 (b) of AP R&R Policy)

F. Determining Compensation Norms

4.7 Introduction

Compensation is generally determined through (i). Consent Award and (ii). Normal Award. These two systems are described below.

4.7.1 Consent Award

The compensation on the Consent Award system (negotiated settlement) is based on the procedures specified in the LA Act and APLA (Negotiation Committee) Rules 1992 and APLA (State Level Negotiation Committee) Rules 1998 made in accordance with sub-section 3 of section 55 of LA act. Under the consent award, the land loser negotiates with the Collector for the loss of land and other properties and once the compensation amount is agreed upon, the awardee cannot move the civil court for enhancement of compensation. To facilitate this process, a committee has already been constituted by Government under the chairmanship of District Collector and members of the committee will include A Judge of the District concerned not below the rank of Sub-Judge as nominated by District Judge / High Court, The Joint Collector of the District or Special Collector of the Project Concerned, Executive Engineer, Roads and Building / Panchayat Raj, Irrigation (Wherever structures are involved), A nominee of the requisition department not below the rank of District level Officer or any officer authorized by the Government, One retired District Judge to be nominated by Government and LAO concerned i.e., Special Deputy Collector/ Revenue Divisional Officer, Sub-Collector as Member Convener. 1 Representative each of GPWSCs and NGO and 2 Representatives of affected persons will be invited to participate in the meeting of the committee to arrive at the amount of compensation to be paid to the affected persons.

As far as possible, for acquisition of land required for the project, the consent award system will be used. All efforts will be made to ensure that there is transparency in the negotiations and the land loser has voice in the negotiation process. The process of consent award is initiated after the approval of preliminary value of land. Under the consent award system, benchmark market rates for land required would be established by the District Collector. This information is used to negotiate the compensation norms and to avoid any malpractices.

4.7.2 Normal Award

In case the land loser and the project do not reach any agreement, the land will be acquired as per the provisions of LA Act 1894 (amended in 1984), and under this normal process, an aggrieved party can approach the court for enhancement of compensation or any other dispute with regard to LA.

Under LA Act compensation for private lands, trees, structures and other assets is computed based on the prevailing 'market value'. According to the AP LA Manual, in addition to market value a sum equivalent to 30% of the value of compensation is paid as solatium, against compulsory nature of the acquisition. Additional market value @ 12% is paid for appreciation in the land value that may occur during the period over which the land is acquired. If there are any delays in payment of compensation, interest @ 9% for the first year

and @ 15% per annum thereafter is paid from the date of award or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is the earliest. If there are any disputes relating to the fixation of rates, at the request of the aggrieved parties these are referred to the court for adjudication and settlement under section 30 of LA Act.

4.7.3 Compensation for structures and other assets

Structures: The compensation for structures includes market cost of the assets to build/procure a replacement asset, or to repair, if affected partially. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account. Compensation for trees, crops and other assets will be based on the replacement value using existing prices prepared by relevant agencies, taking into account their productivity and/or local market prices.

Common Property Resources: Grazing lands, places of worship, places of heritage value, burial grounds, water points, community wells, bore wells for drinking water, roads, path ways, wood lots, etc. are categorized under this heading. These resources will be restored to an acceptable level at an appropriate place as agreed with the community. Community will be fully involved in their replacement.

G. Dispute Redressal Mechanism

4.8 Introduction

This section deals with the Dispute Redressal Mechanism, the Grievance Redressal Cell and the legal options available to the PAFs.

4.8.1 R&R Committee

All grievances related to land acquisition will be resolved through the provisions available in the R & R Policy, 2005. Accordingly, two bodies are to be established – R&R Committee at the state level; and Grievance Redressal Cell at the project level. The former will be established under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary, RWSSD, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of resettlement, in his capacity as Chairman, State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM). Project Director, APRWSSP will be convener of this committee. The composition of the committee will be as stipulated in the state policy. The R&R Committee constituted will have the following members:-

1. A representative of the Tribal Welfare Department
2. A representative, one each from SC Corporation and ITDA
3. Prominent Academicians
4. Engineer in Chief, RWSSD and TWE
5. A prominent woman development professional
6. A representative of a voluntary organization
7. A representative of the Revenue Department
8. Representatives of the PRIs

4.8.2 Grievance Redressal Cell

Similarly, Grievance Redressal Cell will be established under the chairmanship of Engineer-in-Chief, RWSSD for redressal of grievances of the PAFs. Project Director, APRWSSP shall be the convener of these bodies. Correspondingly, at the sub-state level, GR Committees will be established at the District and Village levels. These committees will be headed by the District Collector and President, GPWSC at the district and village levels respectively. Superintending Engineer, RWSSD and the Assistant Engineer/ Assistant Executive Engineer, RWSSD will be the conveners at district level and village level respectively. GP level grievances committee will be facilitated by non-governmental support organizations contracted by the project to provide community development support to the local communities. Thus, grievance mechanism will be available at three levels: (i) state level, (ii) district level and (iii) village level. Macro level issues beyond the purview of the 'District' shall be addressed by the GRCell and R&R Committee.

It is proposed that the PAP first registers the grievances with the GPWSC. After receipt of grievance, the committee will take up the matter during the next immediate meeting and initiate measures for redressal. No grievance can be kept pending for more than a month which means the committee has to meet every month. Implementation of the redressal rests with the GPWSC. In case the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the proposed redressal measures, it can take approach the district level committee. If the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the decision of the district level committee, then it can approach state level committee and there after the court.

Table 17: Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Level	Agency	Time period for redressal of grievances	Issues likely to emerge	Responsibility
Village	Gram Panchayat Water and Sanitation Committee	Maximum of one week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encroachment ▪ Land acquisition ▪ Livelihood Assistance ▪ Compensation ▪ Selection of village ▪ Inclusion of households ▪ Differential service delivery 	President of GPWSC
District	District Water and Sanitation Mission	Maximum of two weeks		Superintending Engineer as Member Secretary of DWSSM and Representative of DWSSM in charge of the subject
Project	Grievance Redressal Cell	Maximum of three weeks		Engineer-in-Chief, RWSSD as Chairman of Grievance Redressal Cell and Project Director, APRWSSP as Member Secretary
State	State Water and Sanitation Mission	Maximum of one month		Principal Secretary, RWSSD as Chairman of SWSSM and Project Director, APRWSSP as Member Secretary

4.8.3 Legal Options to PAPs

The PAPs will have two kinds of options for addressing their grievance s relating to the Land Appropriation. One is t6he grievance redressed mechanism incorporate in this framework as above. The other is the general legal environment consisting of court of law to address their grievance. These options will be disclosed to the PAPs during the public consultation process.

H. Consultation

4.9 Introduction

This section deals with the consultation process, stakeholder and community participation in preparation, implementation and monitoring of the RAPs.

4.9.1 Consultation with PAPs

APRWSSP will ensure the participation of the PAPs and other stakeholders through periodic consultations for planning and monitoring project activities. Consultations should will be held at regular intervals with Project Affected Persons, VWSC members, Tribals (if any), Women, etc. The following consultations will be carried out during the project cycle.

- Estimation of land requirement; Title holder, extent, location, etc.
- Identification and verification of Encroachers/ Squatters
- Socio-economic survey for preparing the baseline of the displaced/affected families
- Motivation of titleholders and encroachers to facilitate the Land Acquisition process
- Implementation of the IEC/ Communication plan for awareness creation
- Identifying livelihood support programs for PAPs

In order to keep the momentum of consultation, activity specific consultations and a quarterly consultation will be held with all stakeholder groups.

4.9.2 Stakeholder Participation

The APRWSSP recognized the fact that PAFs are important stakeholders of the project. Hence, the GPWSCs would ensure that these stakeholders are consulted on issues and the they participate in all the sub-project activities including planning and implementation of RAP. The participating GPWSCs would address the PAPs legitimate concerns and provide opportunities and avenues for consultation and their participation. In order to [provide a sense of ownership and ensure sustainability, the PAPs would be a part of the decision making process, where appropriate.

The APRWSSP has a commitment for community participation in each of the sub-project taken up by the GPWSCs. Participation of affected community is ensured through a number of mechanisms such as:

- The PAPs as members of the GPWSCs will be involved in the identification of R&R issues and affected people.
- The preparation and implementation of the RAPs will be done with the active involvement of PAPs.
- PAPs with grievances have opportunities to approach DWSM and SWSM if required for their redressal
- The list of PAPs will be displayed at the Village level.

4.9.3 Community Participation

The community participation process is ensured through a number of mechanisms such as.

- The negotiations committee for rate fixation for Land and Appropriation and the Grievance Redressal Committee at the district level will have the representatives of PAPs
- The PAPs will be members of the GPWSCs
- The implementation of the RAP will be monitored by GPWSC and PAPs.
- The dissemination of R&R information, project information and other IRC activities will be carried out by the NGOs and GPWSCs under the guidance of RWSSD/APRWSSP.

I. Disclosure

4.10 Means of Disclosure

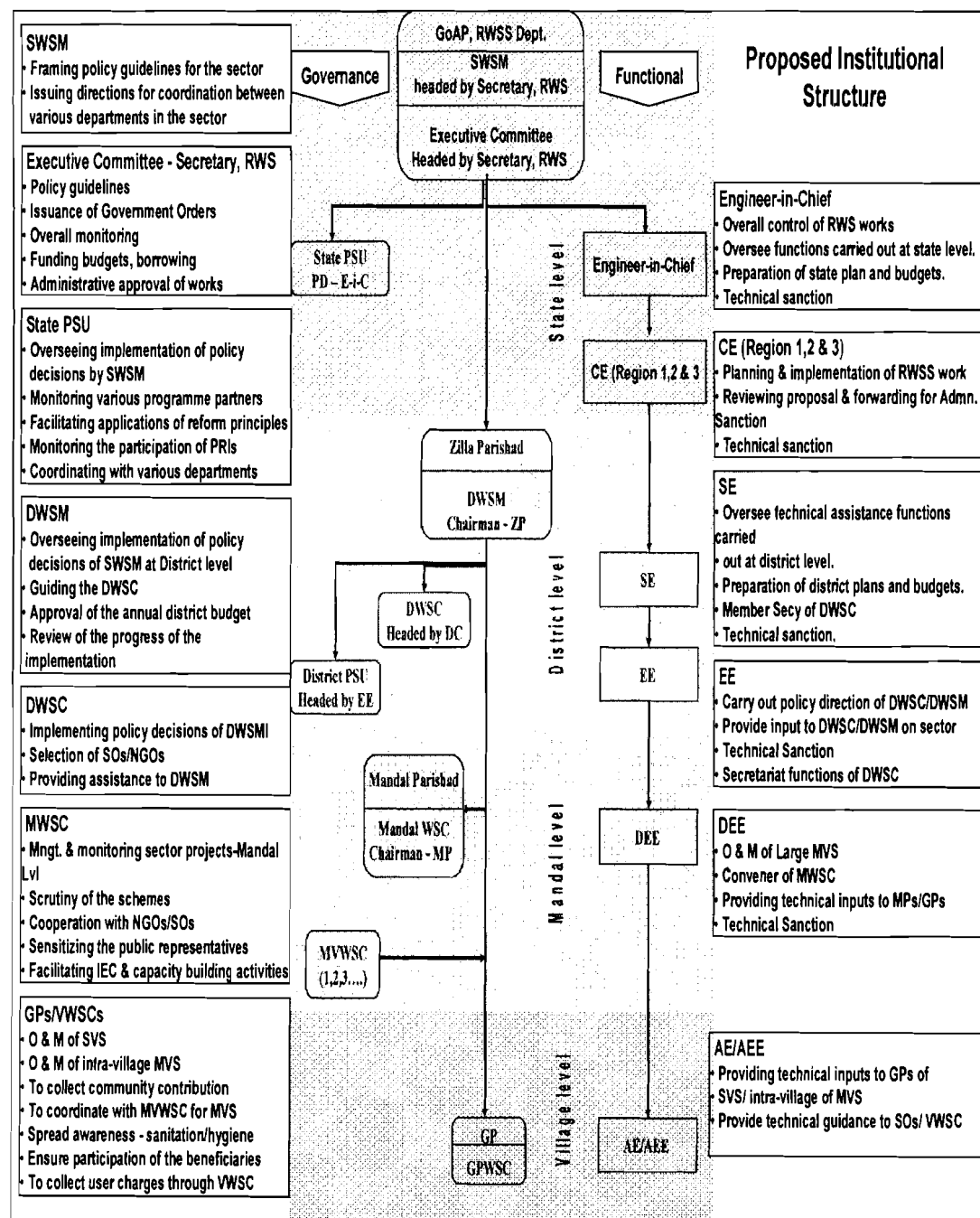
This RPF will be kept at the District Library, District Collectors Office and Mandal Parishad Office for interested persons to read and copy. This RPF will be made available at the project web site as well. A summary of each RAP prepared under the project, will be displayed at the Gram Panchayat Office of the concerned village. This summary will include the details such as Names of titleholders and/or encroachers, voluntary donations made, detail of acquisition, land rate, rehabilitation assistance, etc. This summary will be displayed at the Mandal Parishad office and at the District Collectors office too. Apart from this, all the RAPs will be placed on the project web site.

5 Institutional & Implementation Arrangements

5.1 Institutional arrangements

Institutional arrangement for managing land related issues will be customized to the Project requirements. However certain players who are already part of the set up and certain others who will be involved especially for the project implementation will provide support for certain activities. The overall proposed institutional arrangement is presented in the diagram below.

Chart 1: Institutional Arrangement



Institutional arrangements have been designed such as to align with the three tier PRI Institutions at the Village (Gram Panchayat), Block (Mandal Parishad) and District (Zilla Parishad). RWSSD will provide implementation support to the PRIs at each level as appropriate. Proposed arrangements are presented in Fig- 1. Thus, the following institutions/agencies will play a major role in managing all land related activities: Gram Panchayats / GP level Village Water Supply and Sanitation Committees (GPWSCs), Non-Government Support Organizations, Mandal Parishads, District Collectorates/ District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC), State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM), Government Line Departments (chiefly, Revenue, Tribal Welfare and RWSS). In addition, dedicated project specific teams at state and district level will be established, who will play a major coordination role at the district and state level. In order to ensure that local communities are involved in addressing social and environmental concerns at the village, the following implementation arrangements would be adopted with adequate and appropriate staffing:

5.1.1 Village Level

GPWSC is a local level institution set up as a sub-committee of the Gram Panchayat which is expected to shoulder full responsibilities for all activities related to RWSS at the village level. This will comprise both elected and non-elected representatives, chosen from the Gram Sabha. The Committee will be the primary actor at the village level. They will be supported by non-government Support Organizations (SOs), selected for a cluster of villages within a particular geographical boundary. SOs will primarily be responsible for providing community development and external liaison support to the GPWSCs on a day to day basis.

The responsibility of facilitating planning and implementation of RPF activities at the village level is vested with the GPWSC and Support Organizations. The TOR for the SO would include specific responsibilities to manage social and environmental management activities. The project will develop capacities of both VWSC and SO through training and other information sharing measures to plan and implement social and environmental management activities. As part of their TORs, the external M&E agency would also undertake audits at mid-term and project completion stage to assess the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plans prepared based on the RPF of the project.

5.1.2 Mandal Level

At the Mandal level the Mandal Water and Sanitation Committee (MWSC) will facilitate IEC and capacity building activities to the GPs and GPWSCs. The MWSC will do the scrutiny of the schemes, including RAPs, submitted by the GP and then forward them to DWSC. MWSC will also cooperate with the NGOs for social mobilization, capacity development, communication, project management and supervision. MWSC will also sensitize public representatives, officials and general public about the project principles. MWSC will provide guidance and support to institutions for imparting training for capacity development of all stakeholders, and undertaking communication campaign.

5.1.3 District Level

Similar arrangements are envisaged in DWSMs through District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC) to ensure all RWSS plans include social and environment management plans in conformity with the RPF, and to ensure proper planning, implementation and

monitoring of RPF activities at the district level, and coordination between the District and SWSM.

5.1.4 State Level

At the State level the R&R committee prepares the R&R policy and sets the guidelines for the RAP implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This committee also liaises with other departments with regard to R&R issues.

Two specialists (one in social and the other in environment) in the State Project Support Unit (SPSU) will ensure that social and environmental management plans are in conformity with the project RPF and that necessary guidance and budget is provided to implement these plans. While the RWSSD will provide technical assistance to the project, as a whole, department like agriculture, fisheries, horticulture and animal husbandry will assist in managing livelihood assistance activities. Revenue Department has the formal mandate for resettlement, in initiating as well as managing the processes. The following table depicts the role and responsibilities of the major resettlement players.

Table 18: Institutions

Level	Institution	Function
State	State water Sanitation Mission (SWSM)/ SPSU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance in the preparation and implementation of RAP • Ensure that RAP implementation is in accordance with the agreed R&R framework • Follow-up on LA/Land Appropriation cases • Arrange funds required for implementing the provisions of entitlement framework or RAPs. • Monitoring planning and implementation of RAPs • Facilitation formation of Grievance Redressal Committees at the state and District levels. • Ensure that appropriate measures are taken on the recommendations of these committees.
	R&R Committees at the State and Project Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting R&R Policy and Issuing guidelines for implementation, monitoring and evaluation • Liaising with other departments • Dispute Resolving/ Redressal of Grievances
District	District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM)/ DWSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection and Identification of Support Organizations (SO) • Training and Capacity Building of SOs and GPWSC on Land and Livelihood related issues. • Monitor planning and implementation of RAP at the Habitation/ GP level • Coordination between various players and actors in LA process • Design of livelihood packages suited to rural communities. • Technical support to GPWSCs/ SO in assessing resettlement issues, preparing and implementing RAPs. • Ensure that RAPs prepared conform to the agreed R&R framework. • Approve RAPs prepared at the GPWSC level • Providing assistance in dovetailing other programs particularly for benefiting PAPs • Coordinate with other line departments particularly with revenue department on land acquisition and RAP • Provide /organize training required on R&R social issues to SOs and GPWSCs • Ensure implementation of the decision of the Grievance redressal Committee • Forward grievance unresolved at the district level to SPSU and follow- up on actions required
Mandal	Mandal Water and Sanitation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approving the Identification of PAFs done by GPWSC • Approval of Resettlement Action Plans • Redressal of Grievances • Monitoring of the RAP implementation • Capacity building and IEC campaigns

Level	Institution	Function
Village	GP Water and Sanitation Committee (GPWSC) with the support of Support Organization (SO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of PAFs and preliminary verification of Encroachers • Socio-economic survey for preparing the socio-economic baseline of the displaced/ affected families. • Motivation of titleholders and encroachers to facilitate the Land Acquisition process. They will also provide support in execution of the communication plan (for the project) for awareness creation in affected areas. • Provide support in the survey of land to be acquired and drawing up compensation and R& R entitlements • Provide support in identifying livelihood support programs for project affected people. • Implementing RAP at the village level • Estimation of land requirement (quantum, exact location, titleholder etc.) based on the project facilities planned. • Provide support in all engineering related survey activities • Ensure that PAPs use R&R entitlements for productive purposes. • Monitoring and provide technical guidance in maintaining productive assets. • Liaison with revenue, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, rural development, tribal development, and other related departments to dovetail the on-going schemes for the benefits of PAPs • GPWSC implements RAP, address all grievance received from PAPs and forwards unresolved grievances to DWSM
	Support organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Support to the GPWSC in all Land related activities • Work with GPWSCs in identifying R&R issues, if any. • Facilitate preparation and implementation of RAP • Ensure that PAPs use R&R entitlements for productive purposes. • Monitor and provide technical guidance in maintaining productive assets. • Liaison with revenue, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, rural development, tribal development, and other related departments to dovetail the on-going schemes for the benefit of PAPs. • Estimation of land requirement (quantum, exact location, titleholder etc.) based on the rehabilitation activities planned along with the GPWSC. • Provide support in all engineering related survey activities to the RWSSD • Identification and preliminary verification of Encroachers in tandem with the Revenue Department Officials • Socio-economic survey for preparing the baseline of the displaced/ affected families as per the R&R policy. • Motivation of titleholders and encroachers to facilitate the Land Acquisition process. They will also provide support in execution of the communication plan (for the project) for awareness creation in affected areas. • Provide data to the M&E agency/expert/team
	Other Line Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood Support Activities • Convergence of IEC and Capacity Building activities

5.2 Implementation Arrangements

The implementation arrangement consists of detailed steps to be followed in dealing with land related issues phased out as per the project cycle, role to be played by various players and the institutional arrangement for the flow of these activities are provided below:

Table 19: Implementation Arrangements for Land related issues

Activity	Responsibility			Review/ Approval
	Primary	Secondary	Assessment	
Motivation and Awareness Generation for the project	SO	DPSU (Comm. unit)	SPSU (Comm. unit) and CCDU	SPSU and CCDU
Preliminary estimation of Land requirements by GPWSC supported by Support Organizations	AE/ AEE, SO, GPWSC	RI / Tehsildar	DPU	LAO, GOAP
Preliminary Identification of encroachers & titleholders (for LA) by GPWSC supported by Support Organizations	AE/AEE, SO	RI / Tehsildar	DPSU	LAO, GOAP
Socio-economic Survey ³ (socio-cultural resource mapping and infrastructural survey) for identification of displaced/affected families and preparing their socio-economic baseline	SO	DPSU	SPSU	SPSU
Compilation of list of families to be affected/displaced & Estimation of requirement of land for acquisition (exact plots, verification of Record of Rights, physical survey by RI/ Village Secretary, etc. from Revenue Department)	GPWSC and LAO	SO and DPU	SPSU	LAO, GOAP
Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan - Valuation of land and Compensation Calculation - Finalization of Entitlement Matrix for various categories of PAFs - Livelihood Assistance Plan (includes Focused linkage of PAFs with other developmental programs)	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPSU	GPWSC, SO	SPSU	LAO, GOAP
Public notification of list of affected/displaced families	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPSU	SPSU		GOAP
Receipt, Hearing and Disposal of Objections	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPSU	SPSU		GOAP
Gram Sabha & Zilla Parishad Approval and Consultation in case of Scheduled Areas • Submission of proposal to Gram Sabha & Zilla Parishad • Hearing Objections • Award and documentation of approval	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPU	SPSU	SPSU	GOAP
Approval of the list of Project Affected Families and issue of notification				Collector, GOAP
Firming up of the RAP, Livelihood Assistance Plan - Release of funds				GOAP, SPSU/ DWSC
Livelihood assistance initiatives undertaken for PAFs - Training, Demonstration, credit linkage, dovetailing of resources under govt. programs, credit linkage, etc.	GPWSC & SO	DPSU	SPSU	SPSU

³ As per R&R policy of the state

Activity	Responsibility			Review/ Approval
	Primary	Secondary	Assessment	
- Market linkage, exhibitions/ buyer-seller meets				
Physical Possession of Land	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPSU	SPSU		GOAP
Award of Compensation	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPU	SPSU		GOAP
Monitoring by GPWSC	GPWSC	SO and DPSU (Social Unit)	SPSU (Social Unit)	SPSU
Sub-Project Evaluation (general project evaluation and specific evaluation of impact of rehabilitation on PAFs) - Restoration/ Improvement of Income level of PAFs - Establishment and Improvement of Livelihoods for PAFs:	SPSU	DPSU	World Bank	GOAP

5.2.1 Phasing

The implementation arrangements for the project preparation, design, implementation and operation and maintenance as designed in the context of the project/ scheme cycle are discussed below:

Table 20: Project Cycle

S.No	Phase	Indicative timescale
1	Pre-planning phase	2 Months
2	Planning phase	6 Months
3	Implementation phase	12 to 30 Months depending on the type scheme
4	Operations & Maintenance Phase	4 Months
Total		24 to 42 Months

Briefly the following are the activities/events that will be taken up/happen during the sub-project cycle. The below table indicates the project phase during which the R&R activities will be taken up and the corresponding responsible agency.

Table 21: Scheme Cycle – R&R Activities

S. No.	Activity	R&R Activities	Responsibility
I	SVS Schemes		
A	Pre-planning phase		
1	Selecting GPs		
2	Selection of Service Agency/Consultant for initial IEC and Support Organisation (SO) in the Program villages		
3	Village level IEC campaign		
4	Resolving to participate		
5	Preparation of “Devolution Action Plan” (DAP) by GPs with support from SOs		
B	Planning phase		
1	Identification of user groups and formation-cum-constitution of the GPWSC	Motivation and Awareness Generation for the project	SO
2	GP resolution recognizing GPWSC	Preliminary estimation of Land requirements by GPWSC supported by Support Organizations	AE/ AEE, SO, GPWSC
3	Capacity building of GPs/ GPWSC members	Preliminary Identification of encroachers & titleholders (for LA) by GPWSC supported by Support Organizations	AE/AEE, SO
4	Opening of bank account	Socio-economic Survey ⁴ (socio-cultural resource mapping and infrastructural survey) for identification of displaced/affected families and preparing their socio-economic baseline	SO
5	Mobilization of communities, participatory planning and use of appropriate tools, problem investigation and analysis	Compilation of list of families to be affected/displaced & Estimation of requirement of land for acquisition (exact plots, verification of Record of Rights, physical survey by RI/ Village Secretary, etc. from Revenue Department)	GPWSC and LAO
6	Participatory WATSAN situation analysis	Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan - Valuation of land and Compensation Calculation - Finalization of Entitlement Matrix for various categories of PAFs - Livelihood Assistance Plan (includes Focused linkage of PAFs with other developmental programs)	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPSU
7	Identifying technology options, conducting feasibility analysis and Agree-To-Do meeting for separate user groups	Public notification of list of affected/displaced families	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPSU
8	Tripartite MoU signed among GP, GPWSC and DWSM	Receipt, Hearing and Disposal of Objections	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPSU
9	Collecting part community contribution, based on a pre-determined %		LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPU
10	Preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR)	Gram Sabha & Zilla Parishad Approval and Consultation incase of Scheduled Areas	

⁴ As per R&R policy of the state

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of proposal to Gram Sabha & Zilla Parishad • Hearing Objections • Award and documentation of approval 	
11	Approving DPR by GP		
12	Obtaining administrative approval and technical sanction of DPR	Approval of the list of Project Affected Families and issue of notification	
13	DPR for water supply, drainage/ sanitation approved	Firming up of the RAP, Livelihood Assistance Plan	
14	Awareness on hygiene and environmental sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood assistance initiatives undertaken for PAFs - Training, Demonstration, credit linkage, dovetailing of resources - under govt. programs, credit linkage, etc. - Market linkage, exhibitions/ buyer-seller meets 	GPWSC & SO
15	Preparing sanitation / drainage plans		
16	Preparation of Community Action Plans (CAP) for GPWSC	Physical Possession of Land	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPSU
17	Applying for first installment of program funds	Award of Compensation	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPU
18	Preparation of implementation phase proposals and Implementation Phase Tripartite Agreement (IPTA)		
19	Implementation phase proposals and IPTA		
C	Implementation phase (depending on the type of technology chosen)	Monitoring by GPWSC	GPWSC
1	Preparation and sale of bid documents		
2	Collecting balance cash contribution from communities		
3	100% of community contribution mobilized		
4	Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the GPs / GPWSCs and the selected contractor		
5	Receiving first installment of program funds		
6	Construction of water supply schemes, environmental sanitation works and catchments area protection works		
7	Periodic monitoring by GPWSC / GP and RWSS		
8	Technical approval of bills		
9	Releasing payments to contractors		
10	Preparation of the Implementation Phase Completion Reports (IPCRs)		
11	Submitting utilization certificates		
12	Releasing balance installment of program funds		
13	Commissioning of schemes		
14	Water supply, drainage / sanitation infrastructure successfully commissioned		

15	Implementation completion reports including statement of accounts finalized	Sub-Project Evaluation (general project evaluation and specific evaluation of impact of rehabilitation on PAFs) - Restoration/ Improvement of Income level of PAFs - Establishment and Improvement of Livelihoods for PAFs:	SPSU
D	Operations & maintenance phase		
1	Appointing operators / contractors		
2	Fixing user fees		
3	Collecting user fees		
4	Facilities functioning successfully		
II	MVS Schemes		
A	Pre-planning phase		
1	Selecting GPs		
2	Selection of Service Agency/Consultant for initial IEC and Support Organisation (SO) in the Program villages		
3	Village level IEC campaign		
4	Resolving to participate		
5	Preparation of “Devolution Action Plan” (DAP) by GPs with support from SOs		
B	Planning phase		
1	Identification of user groups within each GP and formation of the GPWSCs	Motivation and Awareness Generation for the project	SO
2	GP resolution recognizing VWSC	Preliminary estimation of Land requirements by GPWSC supported by Support Organizations	AE/ AEE, SO, GPWSC
3	Capacity building of GPs / GPWSCs / SLC members	Preliminary Identification of encroachers & titleholders (for LA) by GPWSC supported by Support Organizations	AE/ AEE, SO
4	Opening of bank account	Socio-economic Survey ⁵ (socio-cultural resource mapping and infrastructural survey) for identification of displaced/affected families and preparing their socio-economic baseline	SO
5	Mobilization of communities, participatory planning and use of appropriate tools, problem investigation and analysis	Compilation of list of families to be affected/displaced & Estimation of requirement of land for acquisition (exact plots, verification of Record of Rights, physical survey by RI/ Village Secretary, etc. from Revenue Department)	GPWSC and LAO
6	Participatory WATSAN situation analysis	Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan - Valuation of land and Compensation Calculation - Finalization of Entitlement Matrix for various categories of PAFs - Livelihood Assistance Plan (includes Focused linkage of PAFs with	LAO,RI/ Tehsildar, DPSU

⁵ As per R&R policy of the state

		other developmental programs)	
7	Identifying technology options, conducting feasibility analysis and Agree-To-Do meeting for separate user groups and federation of GPWSCs	Public notification of list of affected/displaced families	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPSU
8	Tripartite MoU signed among GP, VWSC and DWSM	Receipt, Hearing and Disposal of Objections	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPSU
9	Formation of Scheme Level Committee (SLC)	Gram Sabha & Zilla Parishad Approval and Consultation incase of Scheduled Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of proposal to Gram Sabha & Zilla Parishad • Hearing Objections • Award and documentation of approval 	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPU
10	Collecting part community contribution, based on a pre-determined %		
11	Preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR)		
12	Approving DPR by GP and SLC	Approval of the list of Project Affected Families and issue of notification	
13	Obtaining administrative approval and technical sanction of DPR	Firming up of the RAP, Livelihood Assistance Plan - Release of funds	
14	DPR for water supply, drainage/ sanitation approved		
15	Awareness on hygiene and environmental sanitation	Livelihood assistance initiatives undertaken for PAFs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training, Demonstration, credit linkage, dovetailing of resources under govt. programs, credit linkage, etc. - Market linkage, exhibitions/ buyer-seller meets 	GPWSC & SO
16	Preparing sanitation / drainage plans		
17	Preparation of Community Action Plans (CAP) for VWSC	Physical Possession of Land	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPSU
18	Applying for first installment of program funds	Award of Compensation	LAO, RI/ Tehsildar, DPU
19	Preparation of implementation phase proposals and Implementation Phase Tripartite Agreement (IPTA)		
20	Implementation phase proposals and IPTA		
C	Implementation phase (depending on the type of technology chosen)	Monitoring by GPWSC	GPWSC
1	Preparation and sale of bid documents		
2	Collecting balance cash contribution from communities		
3	100% of community contribution mobilized		
4	Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the GPs / GPWSCs/ DWSM/ ZP and the selected contractor regarding the construction of the common assets		
5	Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the GPs / GPWSCs and the selected contractor regarding the construction of the intra villages facility		
6	Receiving first installment of program funds		
7	Construction of common facility & intra village water supply schemes of water supply		

		schemes, environmental sanitation works and catchments area protection works	
8		Periodic monitoring by VWSC / GP/ SI.C/ ZP and RWSS department	
9		Technical approval of bills	
10		Releasing payments to contractors	
11		Preparation of the Implementation Phase Completion Reports (IPCRs)	
12		Submitting utilization certificates	
13		Releasing balance installment of program funds	
14		Commissioning of schemes	
15		Water supply, drainage / sanitation infrastructure successfully commissioned	
16		Implementation completion reports including statement of accounts finalized	
D	Operations & maintenance phase		
	Sub-Project Evaluation (general project evaluation and specific evaluation of impact of rehabilitation on PAFs) - Restoration/ Improvement of Income level of PAFs - Establishment and Improvement of Livelihoods for PAFs	Appointing operators / contractors	1
		Fixing user fees	2
		Collecting user fees	3
		Remitting bulk water charges to the agency maintaining the common facility	4
5		Facilities functioning successfully	

5.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementation of R&R Policy framework and RAPs will be monitored at four levels. At the VWSC level, as a part of participatory monitoring, the representatives of GPWSCs, PAPs and SO would be monitoring the progress of the implementation and report to DWSM. At the Mandal Parishad level the MWSC will support the GPWSC and SO in monitoring the RAP implementation. At the District level, DWSM will monitor the implementation of RAP and submit quarterly progress report to SWSM. At the state level the respective specialists will be overall responsible for monitoring and implementing R&R Policy Framework and RAPs.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework has been designed to facilitate: (i) learning and process enhancement (through process monitoring by participatory methods, involving group self-ratings, reviews, score cards, satisfaction surveys, etc); and (ii) impact evaluation (involving use of appropriate baseline and controls).

The SPSU, through its dedicated M&E unit which would include one M&E expert, will have overall responsibility for planning and coordinating M&E activities. In this role, the SPSU will coordinate M&E activities of the three sets of entities that will undertake the bulk of the data collection and analysis work: (i) the implementing departments/agencies at the state and district levels; (ii) an external M&E agency (to be engaged as consultants for the duration of the project); and (iii) beneficiaries, primarily GPWSCs and various project-supported interest groups. The process of participatory M&E by beneficiaries will be facilitated by SOs, by the external M&E agency and SPSU/DPSU as appropriate. The SPSU will have overall responsibility for developing systems and procedures for appropriate analysis and presentation of the collected M&E data to ensure appropriate use of the indicators for project management and learning.

M&E activities would include: baseline study; regular performance tracking of inputs and outputs by concerned implementing agencies; concurrent performance monitoring (on a sample basis) by external M&E agency; systematic (“panel data” type) analysis of project impacts through repeated monitoring of the same sample set of households through project lifetime; mid-term and final impact evaluations; and continuous participatory M&E by beneficiary groups at various levels. Reports from these M&E activities will be generated in agreed format according to a set schedule.

5.3.1 Resettlement Monitoring Framework

A Resettlement Monitoring Framework comprising tasks to be monitored, outputs expected processes to be adopted, responsible person/ agency and correspondingly the user of the information generated are captured in the following framework.

Table 22: Monitoring Framework

Key Tasks to be Monitored	Monitoring outputs	Monitoring process to be followed	Responsibility	User of Information
Preliminary Identification of Land requirements Identification of encroachers & titleholders (for LA)	Project wise database on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of titleholders and encroachers Land required for project facilities 	Preparation of database format/ data collection instrument and guidelines	State M&E expert	<u>State Level</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal Secretary, RWS PD, APRWSSP Engineer-in-Chief, RWS World Bank Social, Technical and Financial Experts of SPSU Revenue Department, GOAP
		Share the M&E plan with state and district level	State M&E expert	
		Orientation of the district M&E experts	State M&E expert	
		Orientation of SO, M&E expert and AE/AEE for collection of same information	District M&E expert	
		Collection of information through one to one and community meetings	SO, M&E expert (along with AE/AEE, RI/LAO and GPWSC members)	
		Quality check on the process and type of information collected	State and District M&E expert	
		Village wise Mandal level and district level compilation of the same – data consolidation and analysis	SO, M&E expert (Mandal level) District M&E expert (district level) State M&E expert (state level)	
		Sharing of compiled information with DPSU and SPSU for review, feedback and decision making for initiation of future course of action	District M&E expert (district level) State M&E expert (state level)	
Socio-economic survey for identification of displaced families and preparing their socio-economic baseline Compilation of list of families to be	Project wise detailed database on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic profile of the households / persons to be affected Social & economic profile of households such as caste, family type, land holdings, income, agricultural productions, 	Preparation of database format/ data collection instrument and guidelines	State M&E expert	<u>District Level</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Collector Sub-collector Executive Engineer LAO Social, Technical and Financial Experts of DPSU
		Orientation of the district M&E expert	State M&E expert	
		Orientation of SO M&E expert for collection of same information	District M&E expert	
		Collection of information through household interview (census survey)	SO, M&E expert (along with the support from AE/AEE, RI/LAO and GPWSC members)	
		Quality check on the process and type of information collected	State and District M&E expert	

Key Tasks to be Monitored	Monitoring outputs	Monitoring process to be followed	Responsibility	User of Information
affected/displaced	occupations, etc.	Collection of filled-up formats from SO and M&E expert and onward submission of the same formats to state level	District M&E expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AE/AEE, RWSSD • RI • Social, Technical and Financial Experts of SO • GPWSC members
Public notification of list of affected/displaced families	Information on the contents of notification and various channels used for notification	Tracking the date and content of notification and the channels used for notification	State and District M&E expert	
		Preparation of complete database on the same at both district and state level for any future reference and verification	SO, M&E expert (village level) District M&E expert (district level) State M&E expert (state level)	
Estimation of requirement of land for acquisition	Information on : • Exact quantity of land required • Details of RoR for the identified plots	Preparation of database format/data collection instrument and guideline Review of survey methodologies and verification of RoRs	SO, M&E expert (along with the support from AE/AEE, RI/LAO and GPWSC members)	
A socio-cultural resource mapping and infrastructure survey ⁶	Project wise detailed database on: • Social indicators • Cultural diversity • Infrastructure base like roads, schools, drinking water, communication etc. • Other resources like social capital, human capital etc.	Collection of information through household interview (census survey) Quality check on the process and type of information collected Collection of filled-up formats from SO, M&E expert and onward submission of the same formats at state level Data entry and analysis at the state level	State M&E expert District M&E expert	
		Sharing with District and State PSUs on the list of families to be affected and their socio economic status for review and developing next course of action plan, in particular occupational pattern as well as income levels.	State M&E expert	
			State M&E expert	
			State M&E expert	
			State M&E expert	
			State M&E expert	

⁶ As per R&R policy of the state

Key Tasks to be Monitored	Monitoring outputs	Monitoring process to be followed	Responsibility	User of Information
Motivation and Awareness Generation for the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC material Communication plan etc. 	Review of IEC material prepared Track the amount of dissemination like number of communication events held etc. Review the quality of communication events and materials	SO, M&E expert (Village level) District M&E expert (district level) State M&E expert (state level)	
Gram Sabha Approval and Consultation in case of Scheduled Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gram Sabha Meeting Presentation of project details in the Sabha Deliberations and written approval for the project 	Track the number of meetings held Track outcome of meetings and documentation Track approval and objections raised	SO, District M&E expert (district level) State M&E expert (state level)	
Dovetailing of other developmental programs in the district with R&R packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on ongoing developmental programs in the district Coordination with various line departments 	Track the old and new government schemes introduced at the district and state level Track coordination and linkages established with various line departments. Track implementation and progress of such programs	SO, District M&E expert (district level) State M&E expert (state level)	
Provision of Livelihood Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of existing livelihood options in the area Alternate livelihood options for displaced/affected people Training and capacity building support for livelihood promotion 	Track the old and new government schemes introduced at the district and state level Track village and GPWSC meetings held to discuss livelihood options Develop database format for keeping track of livelihood support provided Track number of training programs held, number of people trained, follow-up of trainings done	SO, District M&E expert (district level), State M&E expert (state level)	

5.3.2 Post LA Audit

Post Land Acquisition Incomes and Quality of Life Improvements - Audit. SOs will, as a matter of routine, conduct Post Land Acquisition Incomes and Quality of Life Improvements Audit by tracking incomes and quality of life indicators of the PAFs. Whereas, an external audit will be conducted after the end of each batch.

5.3.3 Evaluation Framework

Purpose: To evaluate whether the project has achieved the expected outputs planned for land acquisition and rehabilitation of households.

Evaluation Mechanism

- An External agency will carry out the evaluations
- Two evaluations, mid-term and end-term, will be taken up

Table 23: Mid-Term and End-Term Evaluation Plans

Objective	Tasks and process level outputs to be evaluated	Process of Evaluation	Responsibility
Mid-Term Evaluation – Time Frame: At the end of the Planning Phase – 8th Month			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess the progress of tasks being undertaken with regard to land acquisition and rehabilitation To suggest any mid term correction or modification necessary for effectively taking up measures for land acquisition and rehabilitation 	<p><u>Tasks to be evaluated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Announcement of Project launch Preliminary Identification of Land requirements according to the renovation plan Identification of encroachers & titleholders (for LA) Socio-economic Survey for identification of displaced families and preparing their socio-economic baseline Compilation of list of families to be affected/displaced Public notification of list of affected/displaced families Estimation of requirement of land for acquisition A socio-cultural resource mapping and infrastructural survey Motivation and Awareness Generation for the project Gram Sabha approval in case of Scheduled Areas Dovetailing of other developmental programs in the district with R&R packages Provision of Livelihood Support <p><u>Process level Outputs to be evaluated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequacy of compensation Adequacy of project staff and training programs for handling the LA process Effectiveness and Transparency of the Grievance redressal mechanisms Consultation and participation of stakeholders, specially women and tribals (if they are amongst the PAFs) <p>Output Levels: Income, employment and other quality of live improvements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid Assessment Exercise (visit to sample villages, FGDs or one to one interaction with affected persons/ HHs Interaction with village/ GP, Mandal, district and state level project officials and key stakeholders 	State M&E Expert – Needs to prepare a detail ToR for appointment of an external agency for the same task
End Term Evaluation - Time Frame: at the end of the Implementation Phase – 20th month			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess and measure achievements against the expected outputs of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of Land alienated and restored to the project No. of families affected through such alienation and no. of persons identified per family to be compensated and rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey of affected households FGD with affected persons 	State M&E Expert – Needs to prepare a detail ToR for

Objective	Tasks and process level outputs to be evaluated	Process of Evaluation	Responsibility
tasks planned for land acquisition and rehabilitation	<p>(eligibility vis-à-vis achievement)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of families paid compensation and other allowances Utilization of compensation amount and rehabilitation assistance Process and effectiveness of income restoration programs numbers that availed the assistance, kind of skills and training programs people opted for, availability of micro-credit and loans, number engaged in type of on-farm and non-farm activities Employment opportunities created and availed of: income increase/decrease from the baseline socio-economic data Specific opportunities for women and tribals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interaction with project officials Review of project information/ data base and documents Comparing with base line data (output level changes) Suggestion for future course of action 	appointment of an external agency for the same task

5.4 Budget

For arriving at an indicative budget for making lands available, for the APRWSSP using this RPF, the following assumptions are made:

- A total land required is estimated at about 1,200 acres.
- Of these, 60% are expected to be either through voluntary donations and/ or public lands.
- 15% are expected to be through direct purchase
- The remaining 25% will be through land acquisitions
- Assuming one acre corresponding to one household, thus, we have 40% or 480 acres/ PAFs will have to be budgeted for.
- Rate for each acre is about Rs. 100,000/-, land costs would be Rs 480 Lakh
- Rehabilitation assistance @ Rs 25,000 per household works out to Rs 120 lakh
- 70% of 480 households are expected to be title holders and hence qualify for both compensation and resettlement/ rehabilitation assistance. 25% of whom viz., about 85 are expected to lose structures who will have to be provided with house sites, construction grant, transportation and subsistence allowance amounting to Rs 100,000 or aggregates to 85 lakh.
- Minimum wage is taken at Rs. 100/-

Table 24: R&R Budget

S.No.	Item	Unit	No.	Quantity	Rate in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
1	Land	Acre	1	480	100000	48,000,000
2	Rehabilitation Assistance	Unit	1	480	25,000	12,000,000
3	Resettlement and Rehabilitation assistance	Unit	1	85	100,000	8,500,000
	Sub-Total					68,500,000
	Implementation Support Costs (10%)					6,850,000
	TOTAL					75,350,000

6 Annexures

6.1 Annexure 1: Projects Where RWSSD Acquired Lands (2004-06)

S No	District	Name of the Project	Grant	Est. Cost Rs. in Lakhs	No. of habitations	Component for Which land acquisition is done	Authority who acquired the land 1)PR dept 2)Revenue dept 3) GP	Method adopted either Voluntary acquisition or (Compulsory) involuntary acquisition.	Govt. price/ market price	Amount paid (Rs. In lakhs)
1	Srikakulam	Providing PWS Scheme to Peri-urban area	AUWSP	566.37	7	2 OHSR and 1 Sump	MPDO, GP	Voluntary given by MPDO office and GP	0	
2	Srikakulam	Extension from CPWS Scheme to Gara and Others	PMGY	135	11	7 OHRs	GP	Voluntary given by GP	0	
3	Srikakulam	Providing PWS Scheme Gara and others	AUWSP	50.93	1	2 sumps, 1 OHSR and 1 FT Well	GP	Voluntary given by GP	0	0
4	Kurnool	GUDEKAL	ARWS	400	6	SS Tank & Head Works	Revenue Dept	Voluntary	Govt. Price	Proposed 47000 per acre for acquiring total land 25.38 acres
5	Mahaboobnagar	Cows to Achampet & other habitations	Nabard/pmgy/arws 20%/Arws	6050	132/57	Clear Water sump well at B. Gopalpet	Revenue Dept	Voluntary	Rs.50000 Per Acre	Rs.2.75 lakhs for 4 acres, 19 guntas
	Mahaboobnagar	CPWSS to Achampet & other habitations	Nabard/pmgy/arws 20%/Arws	6050	132/57	BPT at Manthani X road	PR Development	Voluntary	Rs.48000 per acre	Rs. 0.12 lakhs for 0 acres-10 guntas
6	Mahaboobnagar	CPWSS to Bukkapur and(16) other habitations	Arws 20%	275	17	Head works	PR development	Voluntary	Rs.120000 per acre	0
7	Mahaboobnagar	CPWSS to Madgul & other Habitations	HUDCO	1125	46	750 KL sump well at Turkalakunta X road	Revenue Dept	Voluntary	Rs.100000 per acre	Rs.0.50 lakhs for 0.5 acres
8	Warangal	Narsampet	SMP-I II NABARD	3450	137	SST/HW/SUMP/P H	Revenue Dept	Compulsory		20581870
9	Warangal	Khanapur	20% ARWS	370	25	HW	Revenue Dept	Compulsory		300000
10	East Godavari	CPWS Scheme at Gollapalem	NABARD	500	24	SS Tank & Head Works	PR (RWS)	Zilla Parishad site voluntary Donation as per the Government Orders	No amount paid	

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11	East Godavari	CPWS Scheme at Dangeru	NABARD	383.7	30	SS Tank & Head Works	Panchayat Raj (RWS)	Gram Panchayat site as per the resolution of Gram Panchayat	0	
12	Khammam	CPWS Palair	NABARD	900	28	Head Works	Revenue dept	Govt. Land	0	
13	Adilabad	CPWS Scheme to BASAR and (2) other habitations in Mudhole Mandal	NABARD RIDF-IX	300	3	Sump well, pump house and OHSR	GP	Voluntary	0	
14	Rangareddy	Providing permanent water supply to Ghatkesar Town	AUWSP	460.71	1	300KL P/Room Sump & 90 KL OHSR at Market yard in Ghatkesar (v)	GP	Voluntary by GP Ghatkesar	0	
15	Rangareddy	CPWS to 89 fluoride affected habitations in RR Dist. (Phase I)	HUDCO	4000	89	Head Works at Gungal (sump + OHBR) and Shebang	PR Dept from HMWS & SB	Voluntary	Yet be Finalized by HMWS & SB	Yet to be paid
16	Rangareddy	Shankerpally and Other habitations (Phase-I)	NABARD RIDF-IX	800	19	Head Works at Singapur towers	PR Dept. from HMWS&SB	Voluntary	Yet be Finalized by HMWS & SB	Yet to be paid
17	Rangareddy	Gandhamguda & (8) other habitations in polluted areas	ARWSP 20%	400	9	Sump at Pecramcheruvu in	PR Dept. from Gram Panchayat	Voluntary		All sites are Govt. sites. No land Acquisition is Done for Head works and structures.
18	Visakhapatnam	CPWS scheme to Parawada and other habitations	ARWSP 20%	400	16	Nil				
19	Visakhapatnam	CPWS scheme to Pendurthi urban Town	AUWSP	270.27	1	Nil				
20	Visakhapatnam	CPWS scheme to Madugula Urban Town	AUWSP	194.02	1	Nil				
21	Visakhapatnam	CPWS scheme to Payakarao peta and other habitations	NABARD RIDF – IX	590	590	No Land Acquisition is done in this scheme.	0	0		

6.2 Annexure 2: Format for Voluntary Donation of Land

Voluntary Donation of Land On a Rs. 10/- Stamp Paper

1. This deed of voluntary donation is made and executed on day of between Sri/Smt S/o W/o..... Age..... Occupation resident of herein after called the "Title holder / Encroacher" on one part. This expression shall mean and include his legal representatives, successors – in-interest, heirs, assignees, nominees etc.

AND

Sri. S/o Aged..... Designation..... herein after called the " Recipient" which term denotes to "for and on behalf of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Government of A.P" on the other part and shall mean and include his successors –in-office, nominees and assignees etc.

2. Whereas, the details of the Location of the, land are given below:

Location Details	
Village	
Gram Panchayat	
Mandal	
District	
Title Holder/ Encroacher Details	
Name of Title Holder/Encroacher	
Father/ Husband's Name of Title Holder/Encroacher	
Age occupation Residence	
Gender	
Schedule -Land Details/Structure	
Land in Question	
Area	
Location	
North Boundary	
East Boundary	
West Boundary	
South Boundary	

Note: Detailed Map to the scale is appended.

3. Where as the Title Holder is presently using/ holds the transferable right of the above mentioned piece of land in the village mentioned above. Whereas the Encroacher does not hold any transferable rights of the above mentioned piece of land in the village mentioned above but has been a long standing encroacher dependant on its usufruct hereditarily.

4. Whereas the Title Holder/Encroacher testifies that the land is free of encumbrances and not subject to other claims/ claimants.
5. Whereas the Title Holder/Encroacher hereby voluntarily surrenders the land/structure without any type of pressure, influence or coercion what so ever directly or indirectly and hereby surrender all his/her subsisting rights in the said land with free will and intention.
6. Whereas the Recipient shall construct and develop water supply and sanitation infrastructure and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.
7. Whereas both the parties agree that the infrastructure so constructed/developed shall be for the public purpose.
8. Whereas the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this agreement.

Signature of Title Holder/Encroacher		Signature of MRO	
Name of Title Holder/Encroacher		Name of MRO	
Date		Date	
Identified by			
1.			
2.			
Witnesses			
Signature of GPWSC President			
GPWSC President Name			
Signature of Gram Panchayat President			
Gram Panchayat President Name			
Signature of Village Secretary			
Name of Village Secretary			
Signature of SO Representative			
Name of SO Representative			
Signature of RWS Engineer			
Name of RWS Engineer			

6.3 Annexure 3: GOAP R&R Policy

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

ABSTRACT

Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy for Government of Andhra Pradesh – Issued

Irrigation & CAD (Project Wing-LA IV-R&R) Department

G.O.Ms.No.68I
ORDER :

Dated the 8th April, 2005

1. Compulsory acquisition of land for implementation of development and infrastructure projects displaces people from their homes, land and/or their means of livelihood. Apart from depriving them of their land, livelihood and resources base, displacement has other psychological, social and cultural consequences also. The Government recognize the need to minimize large-scale displacement to the extent possible and where displacement is inevitable, the need to address the issue of displacement with utmost care, human touch and forethought. Such an approach is especially necessary in respect of tribal, small and marginal farmers.
2. Various policies relating to the Resettlement and the Rehabilitation (R&R) of displaced persons have been in place from time to time, varying from project to project and district to district. The need has been felt for the evolution of a comprehensive policy on R&R to ensure uniformity of benefits across the state and also to ensure the delivery of benefits in a transparent manner.
3. A Committee was constituted by the Government vide G.O. Ms. No.70, Irrigation & CAD (Projects Wing) Department, dated 15-07-2004 for preparation of draft R&R Policy for Government of Andhra Pradesh. The recommendations of the Committee were discussed in a State Level meeting comprising of major stake holders in the policy like the Department of Energy, Industries, Roads & Buildings, Environment, Forest, Science & Technology, Finance, Tribal Welfare, Law and Revenue. The State Level Meeting endorsed the commendations of the Committee.
4. Government after careful examination of the Committee recommendations as endorsed by State Level meeting hereby approve the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy for Government of Andhra Pradesh enclosed to this order for implementation by all the Departments for Government of Andhra Pradesh.
5. It is further ordered that as per Section 8.5 of this Policy the provisions of G.O Ms. No.98, Irrigation & CAD (Projects Wing) Department, dated 15-04-1986 and G.O. Ms. No.64, Social Welfare (T) Department, dated 18-04-1990 and any other Government order/Memo/Instructions issued by any other Department of Government of Andhra

Pradesh shall cease to operate as far as those Projects are concerned that are notified under this Policy.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

MOHAN KANDA
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To: All the Departments of Secretariat

All the District Collectors in the State.
All the Special Collectors of Irrigation Projects.
The Engineer-in-Chief (AW)/ (Irrigation), Errum Manzil, Hyderabad
All the Chief Engineers of the Projects.

**Government of Andhra Pradesh
Resettlement and Rehabilitation
Policy 2005
For Project Affected Families**

CHAPTER – I: POLICY

1.0 PREAMBLE:

- 1.1 Compulsory acquisition of land for public purpose including infrastructure projects displaces people, forcing them to give up their home, assets and means of livelihood. Apart from depriving them of their lands, livelihoods and resource-base, displacement has other traumatic psychological and socio-cultural consequences. The Government of Andhra Pradesh recognizes the need to minimize large-scale displacement to the extent possible and, where displacement is inevitable, the need to handle with utmost care, human touch and forethought, issues relating to Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families. Such an approach is especially necessary in respect of tribal, small & marginal farmers and women.
- 1.2 The system of extending cash compensation does not, by itself, in most cases, enable the affected families to obtain cultivable agricultural land, homestead and other resources, which they have to surrender to the State. The difficulties are more acute persons who are critically dependent on the acquired assets for their subsistence/livelihoods, such as landless agricultural workers, forest dwellers, tenants and artisans, as their distress and destitution is more severe, and, yet they are not eligible for cash compensation.
- 1.3 The Policy essentially addresses the need to provide succor to the asset less rural poor, support the rehabilitation efforts of the resource poor sections, namely, small and marginal farmers, SCs/ STs and women who have been displaced. Besides, it seeks to provide a broad canvas for an effective dialogue between the Project Affected Families and Project Displaced Families and the Administration for Resettlement & Rehabilitation. Such a dialogue is expected to enable timely completion of projects with a sense of definiteness as regards costs and adequate attention to the needs of the displaced persons especially the resource poor sections. The intention is to impart greater flexibility for interaction and negotiation so that the resultant Package gains all-round acceptability in the shape of a workable instrument providing satisfaction to all stakeholders/Requiring Bodies.
- 1.4 The GOAP Policy on the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected families and Project Displaced Families will be applicable to the projects as defined in this policy and upon notification under this policy.
- 1.5 Administrator for R&R shall implement this Policy in letter and spirit in order to ensure that the benefits envisaged under the Policy reaches the Project Affected and Displaced Families, especially resource poor sections including SCs/ STs.

CHAPTER – II

2.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

The objectives of the Policy are as follows:

- 2.1 To minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- 2.2 To plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected and Displaced Families, (PAFs/ PDFs) including special needs of Tribals and vulnerable sections'
- 2.3 To provide better standard of living to PAFs and PDFs' and
- 2.4 To facilitate harmonious relationship between the Requiring Body and PAFs through mutual cooperation.

CHAPTER – III

3.0 DEFINITIONS

The Definition of various terms used in this Policy Document are as follows;

- 3.1 **“Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation”** means an officer not below the rank of Joint Collector of the State Government appointed by it for the purpose of resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Families of the Project concerned provided that if the appropriate Government in respect of the project is the Central Government, such appointment shall be made in consultation with the Central Govt.
- 3.2 **“Affected zone”**, in relation to a project, means declaration under Para 5.1 of this Policy by the appropriate Government area of villages or locality under a project for which the land is being acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or any other Act in force for the following areas:
- a) Area falling under FRL contour
 - b) Dwelling House(s) falling within 100 meters of surface distance from FRL water line.
- 3.3 **“Agricultural family”** means a family whose primary mode of livelihood is agriculture and includes family of owners as well as tenants/ sub-tenants of agricultural land, agricultural labourers, occupiers of forest lands and of collectors of minor forest produce;
- 3.4 **“Agricultural labourers”** means a person normally resident in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected zone who does not hold any land in the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood as ascertained through enquiry in the gram sabha;
- 3.5 **“Agricultural land”** includes lands used or capable of being used for the purpose of-
- (a) agriculture or horticulture;
 - (b) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding or livestock and nursery growing medical herbs’
 - (c) raising or crops, grass or garden produce; and
 - (d) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for the cutting or wood only;
- 3.6 **“Appropriate Government”** means.-
- (a) in relation to acquisition of land for the purposes of the Union, the Central Government;
 - (b) in relation to a project which is executed by Central Government agency/Central Government undertaking or by any other agency on the orders/directions of Central Government, the Central Government, otherwise the State Government and
 - (c) in relation to acquisition of land for other purposes, the State Government.

- 3.7 **“BPL Family”**: The below Poverty Line Families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time.
- 3.8 **“Project”** means the project(s) notified under this policy and displacing:
- (a) 100 or more families’ en-mass in Plain areas or
 - (b) 25 or more families’ en-mass in Tribal areas or in areas mentioned in Schedule V of the constitution of India from their lands and or houses.
- 3.9 **“Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation”**, means the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation appointed by the State Government not below the rank of Commissioner/Secretary of that Government.
- 3.10 **“Family”** means Family consisting of such persons as his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him and dependent on him for their livelihood.
- 3.11 **“Holding”** means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both;
- 3.12 **“Marginal farmer”** means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare or combination of both on same principle;
- 3.13 **“Non-agricultural labourer”** means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is normally residing in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected zone and who does not hold any land under the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labour or such artisan in the affected zone;
- 3.14 **“Notification”** means a notification published in the Official Gazette;
- 3.15 **“Occupiers”** means members of Scheduled Tribe community in possession of forest land prior to 25th October, 1980;
- 3.16 **“Project Affected Family”** means
- (a) a family whose source of livelihood are substantially affected by the process of acquisition of land for the project and who has been residing continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone or practicing any trade, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected zone, preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone regardless of the fact whether they owned land or not.
 - (b) A family whose more than 50% of land is acquired and left over land after acquisition is below Ac.5.0 dry or Ac.2.5 wet or combination of both on above principle.
 - (c) A project Displaced Family

- 3.17 **“Project Displaced family”** means any family, who on account of acquisition of his dwelling house in the village in the affected zone for the purpose of the project, has been displaced from such dwelling house.
- 3.18 **“Resettlement zone”**, in relation to a project, means the declaration of any area under Para 5.12 of this Policy by the appropriate Government acquired or proposed to be acquired for resettlement of Project Displaced Families as a resettlement zone;
- 3.19 **“Requiring Body”** shall mean any company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government if the acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent allotment of such land in public interest to a body corporate, institution, or any other organization or to any company under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land to such company, as the case may be.;
- 3.20 **“Small farmer”** means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding of more than one hectare and up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding of more than half hectare and up to one hectare or combination of both on same principle.
- 3.21 **“Substantially affected”** means where average annual income of PAF is likely to be reduced by more than 50% and is likely to become BPL family due to acquisition of his land or others’ land for the project, as compared to his average annual income in last three years preceding the date of notification, from land and or other sources of incomes.
- 3.22 **“Tribal areas”** means areas as declared so by the Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh from time to time.

CHAPTER – IV

4.0 APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR AND COMMISSIONER FOR RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION AND THEIR POWERS & FUNCTIONS

- 4.1 Where the appropriate Government is satisfied that acquisition of land for any project involves displacement of families from their lands and or houses as a result of acquisition of land, it shall, by notification, appoint in respect of that project, an officer not below the rank of Joint Collector of the State Government to be the Administrator for R&R in respect of that project. Provided that if the appropriate Government in respect of the project is the Central Government, such appointment shall be made in consultation with the Central Government.
- 4.2 The Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation shall be assisted by such officers and employees as the appropriate Government may provide.
- 4.3 Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and Commissioner for R&R, the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation shall take all measures for the rehabilitation and resettlement of all project affected families (PAF) in respect of that project.
- 4.4 The overall control and superintendence of the formulation of resettlement and rehabilitation plan and execution of the same shall vest in the Administrator, Resettlement & Rehabilitation.
- 4.5 Subject to any general or special order of the appropriate Government, the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation shall perform the following functions/duties:-
- a) minimize displacement of persons and identify non-displacing or least displacing alternatives in consultation with the requiring body;
 - b) hold consultation with the Project Affected Families while preparing a resettlement and rehabilitation scheme/plan
 - c) Ensure that interest of the adversely Project Affected Families of Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections are protected.
 - d) Prepare a draft plan/scheme of resettlement and rehabilitation as required under Chapter V and VI of this Policy. Wherever tribal PAPs are involved, the draft plan/scheme shall be prepared in consultation with respective area Project Officer ITDA/DTWO
 - e) Prepare a budget including estimated expenditure of various components of acquisition of land, resettlement and rehabilitation activities or programs in consultation with representatives of the Project Affected Families and requiring body for whom the land is acquired;

- f) Acquire adequate land for the project and also for re-settlement and rehabilitation of the project affected families;
 - g) Allot land and sanction benefits to project affected families;
 - h) Perform such other functions as the appropriate Government may, from time to time, by order in writing, assign.
- 4.6 Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation may, by order in writing, delegate such of the administrative powers conferred and duties imposed on him by or under this Policy to any officer not below the rank of RDO/Sub Collector or equivalent who will be called as R&R officer for the said project
- 4.7 All officers and staff appointed by the appropriate Government under this Policy shall be subordinate to the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation.
- 4.8 The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner/Secretary of that Government for resettlement and rehabilitation in respect of such projects to which this Policy applies to be called the Commissioner for Resettlement & Rehabilitation.
- 4.9 For the purposes of this Policy, the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation and other officers and employees appointed for the purposes of resettlement and rehabilitation of PAF shall be subordinate to the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation.
- 4.10 The Commissioner shall be responsible for supervising the formulation of resettlement and rehabilitation plans/schemes, proper implementation of such plans/schemes and redressal of grievances as mentioned in chapter VII of this Policy. Wherever tribal PAPs are involved, Commissioner, TW shall also be involved in above responsibilities and functions.

CHAPTER – V

4.0 SCHEMES/PLANS FOR RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION:

The Procedure mentioned in this Chapter shall be followed for declaration of Affected Zone, carrying out survey & census of Project Affected Families, Assessment of Government land available and land to be acquired for the purpose of Resettlement and Rehabilitation, preparation of draft scheme/plan for R&R and its final publication.

- 5.1 The appropriate Government may, if it is of the opinion that acquisition of land for a project is likely to displace families from their lands and or houses, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, area of villages or localities as an affected zone of the project and thereupon the contents of this Policy shall apply to the project involved.
- 5.2 Every declaration made under Para 5.1 of the Policy shall be published in at least two daily newspapers one of them should be in the local vernacular having circulation in villages or areas which are likely to be affected and also by affixing a copy of the notification on the Notice Board of the concerned Gram Panchayats and other prominent place or places in the affected zone.
- 5.3 Once the declaration is made under Para 5.1 of the Policy, the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation shall undertake a socio-economic survey for identification of the persons and their families likely to be affected by the project.
- 5.4 Every survey shall contain the following village-wise information of the project affected families:-
 - a) members of families who are permanently residing, practicing any trade, occupation or vocation in the project affected area;
 - b) Project Affected Families who are likely to lose their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade/occupation or vocation.
 - c) Agricultural labourers and non-agriculture labourers.
 - d) Project Affected Families who are having possession of forestlands prior to 25th October, 1980, that are prior to the commencement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- 5.5 Every survey undertaken under Para 5.4 shall be completed within a maximum period of ninety days from the date of declaration made under Para 5.1
- 5.6 On the expiry of the period of ninety days as aforesaid or as earlier as possible, the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation shall publish a draft in the Gram Panchayat concerned the details of the findings of the survey conducted by him for inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby.

- 5.7 On the expiry of thirty days from the date of publication of the draft of the details of survey and after considering the objections and suggestions received by him in this behalf, the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation shall submit the final details of survey with his recommendations to the State Government.
- 5.8 Within forty-five days from the date of receipt of the recommendations of the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation, the State Government shall publish the final details of survey in the Official Gazette. A copy of such publication shall also be published in the Gram Panchayat concerned.
- 5.9 The Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation shall ensure that the Project Displaced Families may be settled preferably in group or groups and such sites should form a part of existing gram panchayat as far as possible. However, it has to be ensured that the PDFs may be resettled with the host community on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, consistent with the desire of each group to preserve its own identity and culture.
- 5.10 For the purposes of Para 5.9 above, the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation shall draw up a list of lands, which may be available in any existing Gram Panchayat or neighboring Gram Panchayat for resettlement of project displaced families.
- 5.11 The lands drawn up under para 5.10 shall consist of:-
- a) Government wastelands or any other land vesting in the Government available for resettlement of project displaced families.
 - b) If sufficient Government land is not available there, then land to be acquired for the purposes of resettlement (R&R center) scheme/plan. However, the Administrator for R&R should ensure that such acquisition of land should not lead to another list of affected families.
- 5.12 The appropriate Government shall, by notification, declare any area acquired or proposed to be acquired for resettlement of project-displaced families, as a resettlement zone.
- 5.13 The Administrator for R&R or any other officer empowered by Government, on behalf of the appropriate government, may compulsorily acquire lands required for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAFs under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
- 5.14 After completion of base line survey and census of Project Affected Families and Project Displaced Families and assessment of requirement of land for resettlement and rehabilitation, the Administrator for R&R shall prepare a draft scheme/plan for the Resettlement & Rehabilitation of the Project Affected Families and Project Displaced Families in consultation with representatives of Project Affected Families and Project Displaced Families including women, Chairpersons of elected Panchayat Raj Institutions within which the Project area is situated.

- 5.15 While preparing a draft scheme/Plan, the Administrator for R&R shall ensure that the cost of R&R scheme/Plan should be an integral part of the cost of the Project for which the land is being acquired and the entire expenditure of R&R benefits and other expenditure for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAFs are to be borne by the requiring body for which the area is being acquired.
- 5.16 It shall be the responsibility of the requiring body to provide sufficient funds to the Administrator for R&R for proper implementation of resettlement & Rehabilitation scheme/plan of Project Affected Families.
- 5.17 The Administrator for R&R shall keep proper books of accounts and records of the funds placed at his disposal and submit periodical returns to the Appropriate Government in this behalf.
- 5.18 Every draft scheme/Plan of resettlement and rehabilitation prepared shall contain the following particulars, namely:-
- a) the extent of area to be acquired for the project and the name(s) of the corresponding village(s)
 - b) a village-wise list of Project Affected Families and likely number of displaced persons, family-wise and the extent and nature of land and immovable property in their possession indicating the survey numbers thereof held by such persons in the affected zone prior to acquisition of lands for the project and after acquisition of lands for the project;
 - c) a list of agricultural labourers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depend on agricultural activities;
 - d) a list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been alienated wholly and substantially from their main sources of occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land for the project;
 - e) a list of occupiers, if any,
 - f) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are likely to be affected;
 - g) a comprehensive list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to project affected families;
 - h) details of the extent of patta land available in project benefited area that can be acquired for allotment to PAFs in lieu of land acquired for the project
 - i) details of the basic amenities and infrastructure facilities which are to be provided for resettlement;
 - j) the time schedule for shifting and resettling the displaced families in resettlement zones;

- k) Such other particulars as the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation may think fit to include.
- 5.19 The Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation shall submit the draft scheme/plan for R&R to the State Government for its approval. It will be the responsibility of the State Government to obtain the consent of requiring body before approving the same. The draft scheme/plan shall be published in the village/locality concerned. The draft scheme/plan may also be published in the Official Gazette to give wide publicity to the same in the affected zone.
- 5.20 Upon notification of such scheme/plan, the same shall come into force.

CHAPTER – VI

6.0 R&R BENEFITS FOR PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES

- 6.1 The resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) benefits shall be extended to all the Project Affected Families and Project Displaced Families (PAF) whether belonging to below poverty line (BPL) or non-BPL except to the extent where specifically restrictions mentioned in the policy.
- 6.2 **Free House site:** Any Project Displaced Family (PDF) owning house and whose house has been acquired shall be allotted free of cost house site to a maximum extent of 150 sq m. of land in rural areas and 75 sq. m. of land in urban areas.
- 6.3 **Grant for House construction:** Each PDF of BPL category who has been allotted free house site under section 6.2 shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs.40,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for house construction. Not-BPL families shall not be entitled to receive this assistance.
- 6.4 **Allotment of Government land to PAFs, who become Small, or Marginal farmers or Landless after acquisition, in lieu of Acquired land:** In case of allotment of waste/degraded or agricultural Government land, if available with in the District, in lieu of acquired land and if agreed by PAF for allotment of such land, each such PAF shall also get financial assistance of Rs.10,000 per hectare or as fixed by Government from time to time for land development and in case of allotment of agricultural land, Rs.5,000 per PAF or as fixed by Government from time to time for agricultural production shall be given.

However such allotment of Government land will be restricted to an extent of land acquired from PAF or 2.5 Ha of dry or 1.25 Ha wet land which ever is lesser.

Provided further that in such cases,

- a) no compensation will be payable for the lands acquired from the PAF for the project, to the extent of Government land is allotted
- b) No exgratia will be payable for the lands acquired from the PAF for the project, to the extent of Government land is allotted.

Land Acquisition officer shall pass the award for the lands acquired or resumed from PAF accordingly.

- 6.5 **Allotment of land acquired by Government from the project benefited area to Schedule Tribe PAFs, who become Small, or Marginal farmers or Landless after acquisition, in lieu of Acquired land from them:** Government may acquire land with in the project benefited area, as per guidelines issued by the Government from time to time such that no person should become small or marginal farmer or land less due such acquisition, for allotment of such land to ST PAFs (who become small or marginal farmers or landless due to acquisition of their land for the project), if such PAFs so desire, in lieu of lands acquired from them.

How ever such allotment will be restricted to the extent of land acquired from such PAFs or 2.5 Ha dry land or 1.25 Ha wet land which ever is lower. Further provided that in such cases,

- a) no compensation will be payable for the lands acquired from the PAF for the project, to the extent of such land is allotted
- b) no exgratia will be payable for the lands resumed from PAF for the project, to the extent of such land is allotted

Land Acquisition officer shall pass the award for the lands acquired or resumed from PAF accordingly.

- 6.6 The Land allotted under Para 6.2, 6.4 and 6.5 shall be free from all encumbrances. The Land allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of PAP
- 6.7 **Grant for cattle shed:** Each PAF having cattle, at the time of acquiring his house, shall get financial assistance of Rs.3000/- or as fixed by government from time to time for construction of cattle shed in new settlement.
- 6.8 **Grant for Transporting materials:** Each PAF shall get lump sum one time financial assistance of Rs.5000/- or as fixed by Government from time to time for transportation/shifting of his building materials, belongings and cattle etc. from the affected zone to the resettlement zone.
- 6.9 **Income Generating Scheme Grant:** Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.25, 000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop.
- 6.10 **Wages if after acquisition land owner becomes land less:** Each PAF owning agricultural land in the affected zone and whose entire land has been acquired shall get one-time financial assistance equivalent to 750 days minimum agricultural wages for “loss of livelihood” **if no land is allotted in lieu of acquired land.**
- 6.11 **Wages if after acquisition land owner becomes marginal farmer:** Each PAF owning agriculture land in the affected zone and who consequently becomes a marginal farmer shall get one time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages **if no land is allotted in lieu of acquired land.**
- 6.12 **Wages if after acquisition land owner becomes small farmer:** Each PAF owning agriculture land in the affected zone and who consequently becomes a small farmer shall get one time financial assistance equivalent to 375 days minimum agricultural wages **if no land is allotted in lieu of acquired land.**
- 6.13 **Wages to labourers:** Each PAF belonging to the category of ‘agricultural labourer’, or ‘non-agricultural labourer’ shall be provided a one time financial assistance equivalent to 625 days of the minimum agricultural wages.

- 6.14 **Subsistence allowance to displaced family:** Each PAF who is also a project displaced family shall get a one time subsistence allowance equivalent to 240 days of minimum agricultural wages. It will be in addition to any other benefit available to him as PAF.
- 6.15 In the case of acquisition of land in emergent situation such as under Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 or similar provision of other Act in force, each PAF shall be provided with transit accommodation, pending resettlement and rehabilitation scheme. Such families shall also get R&R benefits as mentioned in above Paras under the Policy.
- 6.16 The Project Affected Families, who were in possession of forest lands prior to 25th October, 1980 shall get all the benefits of R & R as given in above paras under the Policy.
- 6.17 The PAFs enjoying reservation benefits in the affected zone shall be entitled to get the same reservation benefits at the resettlement zone.
- 6.18 **BASIC AMENITIES TO BE PROVIDED AT RESETTLEMENT CENTRE FOR PROJECTS:**

While shifting the population of the Affected Zone to the Resettlement Zone, the Administrator for R&R may as far as possible, ensure that:

- a) In case the entire population of the village/area to be shifted belongs to a particular community, such population/families may be resettled enmasse in a compact area so that socio-cultural relations (social harmony) amongst shifted families are not disturbed.
 - b) The Re-settlement center shall be provided with the basic amenities and infrastructural facilities of Drinking water, Internal roads, Drainage, Electricity, Primary School Building, Playground, Community center and access road to the resettlement site. In addition to these facilities, the other community facilities which were available in the village, at the time of acquisition, shall also be provided.
- 6.19 **R&R BENEFITS FOR PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES OF SCHEDULED TRIBES:**
- a) Each Project Affected Family of ST category shall be given preference in allotment of land.
 - b) Each Tribal PAF shall get additional financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agriculture wages for loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce.
 - c) Tribal PAFs will be re-settled close to their natural habitat of their choice, to the extent possible, in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.
 - d) Tribal PAFs resettled out of the district or out side tribal area will get 25% higher R&R benefits in monetary terms.

- e) The Tribal Land Alienated in violation of the laws and regulations in force on the subject would be treated as null and void and the R&R benefits would be available only to the original tribal landowner.
- f) The Tribal families residing in the Project Affected Areas having fishing rights in the river/pond/dam shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area.

9.20 CONSTITUTIONAL BENEFITS TO ST/SC/BC PAPs AT THE RE-SETTLEMENT CENTRE:

The PAPs shall enjoy all the constitutional benefits at new settlement also to which they were entitled to at the village that was acquired for the project.

CHAPTER – VII

7.0 DISPUTE REDRESSAL MACHANISM

7.1 R&R COMMITTEE AT PROJECT LEVEL:

- a) In respect of every project to which this Policy applies, the State Government shall constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Administrator of that Project to be called the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee to monitor and review the progress of implementation of scheme/plan of resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Families.
- b) The Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committee constituted as above shall inter-alia include as one of its members:-
 - 1) a representative of women PAP residing in the affected zone;
 - 2) a representative each of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes PAPs residing in the affected zone;
 - 3) a representative of a voluntary organization;
 - 4) a representative of the lead bank;
 - 5) Chairperson of the PRIs located in the affected zone
 - 6) MPs/ MLAs of the area included in the affected zone
- c) Procedure regulating the business of the Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committee shall be framed by the Appropriate Government.

7.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL CELL:

- a) In respect of every project to which this Policy applies, the State Government shall constitute a Grievance Redressal Mechanism under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation for redressal of grievances of the PAFs.
- b) The composition, powers, functions and other matters relating to the functioning of the Grievance Redressal Mechanism shall be such as may be prescribed by the Appropriate Government.
- c) Any Project Affected Family, if aggrieved, for not being offered the admissible R&R benefits as provided under this Policy, may move an appropriate petition for redressal of his grievances to the Grievance Redressal Mechanism.
- d) The form and manner in which and the time within which complaints may be made to the Grievance Redressal Mechanism and disposed of shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

- 7.3 The Grievance Redressal Mechanism shall have the power to consider and dispose of all complaints relating to resettlement and rehabilitation against the decision of the Administrator/R&R Committee at Project level and issue such directions to the

Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation as it may deem proper for the Redressal of such grievances.

- 7.4 Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation may, by order in writing, delegate such of the administrative powers conferred and duties imposed on him by or under this Policy to any officer not below the rank of Joint Collector.

7.5 INTER-STATE PROJECTS:

- a) In case a project covers an area in more than one State or a Union territory where the Project Affected Families and Project Displaced Families are or had been residing, or proposed to be resettled, the states and or GOI in consultation with each other, may appoint the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation and the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation for the purposes of this Policy.
- b) The method of implementation of plans/schemes for resettlement and rehabilitation shall be mutually discussed by the State Governments and the Union territory administration and the common plan/scheme shall be notified by the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation in the State or Union territory administration, as agreed to, in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Policy.
- c) If any difficulty arises in the implementation of the schemes/plans, the matter shall be referred to the Central Government in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) for its decision and the decision of the Central Government shall be binding on the concerned States and Union territory.

CHAPTER – VIII

8.0 MONITORING MECHANISM AND APPLICABILITY

8.1 STATE LEVEL MONITORING COMMITTEE:

The GOAP, Department of Revenue, shall constitute a State Level Monitoring Committee, to be chaired by the Principle Secretary/Secretary, Department of Revenue for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation scheme/plan relating to all projects to which this Policy applies. The committee shall meet at least once in three months to review and monitor the implementation of R&R plan in all projects. The Committee will have the following or his nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary as its members:

- Secretary, Planning
- Secretary, Social Welfare
- Secretary, Tribal Welfare
- Secretary, MA&UD
- Secretary, PR&RD
- Secretary, Housing
- Secretary, Education
- Secretary, Agriculture
- Secretary, Women and Child Welfare
- Secretary, Energy
- Secretary, Law
- Secretary, Finance
- Secretary, Requisition Department (Convener)
- State Level NGO
- Chief Engineer/Project Administrator – Special Invitee

8.2 THIRD PARTY CONCURRENT AUDIT OF IMPLEMENTATION:

Chairman State level committee shall put in place a mechanism for each project for third party concurrent audit of implementation of R&R plan. The audit report of such concurrent audit shall be placed before state level committee from time to time.

8.3 PROJECT LEVEL MONITORING COMMITTEE:

The Administrative Department of the project for which land is being acquired, shall constitute a Project Level Monitoring Committee, to be chaired by the District Collector of the district in whose jurisdiction the main component of the project lies, in case main component of Projects spreads over more than one district, senior most of the District Collectors shall chair the committee for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation scheme/plan relating to the project to which this Policy applies. The committee shall meet at least once in two months to review and monitor the implementation of R&R plan. The Committee will have following as its members:

Joint Collector/PO ITDA

R&R officer – RDO/Sub Collector of the division
SDC/RDO/Sub Collector, Land Acquisition
Project Director, DRDA
Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad
District Panchayat Officer
District Education Officer
District Medical and Health Officer
District level representative of DISCOM
Superintendent, RWS Panchayat Raj Department
Three members from PAPs, one at least women
One member from Local NGO
Superintendent Engineer, Project site – Convener

APPLICABILITY OF POLICY:

- 8.4 THE POLICY ON THE RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES AND PROJECT DISPLACED FAMILIES (PRR – 2005) SHALL COME INTO EFFECT FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT ORDER.
- 8.5 The projects to which this policy is made applicable, the provisions of GO Ms 98 Irrigation (Project wing) Department dated 15-04-1986 and G.O.Ms.No.64 Social Welfare (T) Department dated 18.4.1990 or any other order issued by any other departments on this subject shall cease to operate from the date of commencement of this policy

