



## Draft Project Report - SIA & RAP

Consultancy Services for preparation of Detailed Project Report for Rehabilitation and Upgradation of NH 565 from KM 133.922 to 154.900 to two lanes with paved shoulder in the State of Andhra Pradesh under NHDP-IV.

### 3 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

#### 3.1 Introduction

The socio-economic profile of the likely Project Affected Households has been prepared based on the data generated by the primary survey conducted November 2017. The information was collected by administering the census and socio-economic survey questionnaire to the Head of the Household preferably otherwise to other adult member of the Household. The outcome of this survey gave an insight in to the socio-economic condition of these PAHs, their priorities, expectations and apprehensions. The objectives of the census survey were to prepare the list of the project affected households and also assess the extent of impacts. It was conducted amongst all the project affected households and business units within the corridor of impact. The socio-economic questionnaire was developed keeping in view the aims and objectives and baseline data needed for assessing the socio-economic conditions of project affected persons including vulnerable persons. The socio-economic questionnaire covered data generation on demography, education, occupation, sources of income, etc.

#### 3.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Following sections illustrate analysis of the results of socio-economic and Census surveys. The analysis is an attempt to describe the social, demographic and economic profile of PAPs to understand the type of R&R intervention measures required to enhance living condition of PAPs.

##### 3.2.1 Social profile of PAPS

##### 3.2.1.1 Family Types and Composition

Based on the final technical designs, a socio-economic and census survey was conducted within the proposed CoI. The census survey identified affect families based on the economic activities carried out by them. Table 3-1 presents the type of families and number of persons affected. Out of the total 49 families affected, about 65% are from residential, 33% are commercial and 2% are Residential cum Commercial categories.

**Table 3.2-1: Distribution of Entitled PAFs**

S.No	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Residential	32	65.0
2	Commercial	16	33.0
3	R & C	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census Survey November, 2017

##### 3.2.1.2 Religion Structure

As per the findings of the socio-economic survey, All of the project affected households are belonging to Hindu religion and mother tongue is telugu. Classification of project affected households as per religion is presented in 3.2-2.



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**Table 3.2-2: PAFs by Type of Religion Structure**

S.No	Type of Religion	Number	Percentage
1	Hindu	14	100.0
2	Muslim	0	0.0
3	Christian	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

### 3.2.1.3 Sex composition of PAFs

Sex composition of the project affected households has been provided in Table 3.2-4. 35.71 percentage are male and 64.29 percentage of female. The sex ratio is 1800.

**Table 3.2-3: Type of Social Stratification**

S.No	Type	Number	Percentage
1	Male	15	35.71
2	Female	17	64.29
<b>Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

### 3.2.1.4 Social Stratification of PAFs

Social category of project affected households has been provided in Table 3.2-44. Scheduled Tribes constitute majority (86%) of the total project affected households i.e sugalis and followed by Other backward class households (14%) respectively.

**Table 3.2-4: Type of Social Stratification**

S.No	Type of Religion	Number	Percentage
1	General	0	0.0
2	Other Backward Class	2	14.0
3	Scheduled Caste	0	0.0
4	Scheduled Tribe	12	86.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

### 3.2.1.5 Literacy Level

As per the findings of the survey, less than fifty percent (33.3%) of the Project Affected Persons are literate. Out of the total affected population, 16.7% have achieved middle school level of education, nearly 10% of the persons are completed their primary school level, nearly 5 % of the persons are completed intermediate and least of the persons are completed secondary school level of education. Illiterate comprise more than the fifty percent (66.7%). in the region. It may be summarized that literacy level of PAPs is very poor in comparison to literacy rate in the project influence area.



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**Table 3.2-5: Literacy level of PAFs**

S.No	Type of Religion	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	28	66.7
2	Primary Schooling	4	9.5
3	Middle Schooling	7	16.7
4	Secondary Schooling	1	2.4
5	Intermediate	2	4.8
6	Graduate	0	0
7	Post-Graduate	0	0
8	Professional	0	0
9	Technical	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

### 3.2.2 Economic Profile

#### 3.2.2.1 Occupational Background

With regard to the economic participation among PAFs, the activities related to agriculture absorb a significant proportion (45%) of them. It is observed that from socio economic survey, 45% of the households are engaged in petty business activities and 10% of the households are engaged in other occupation.

**Table 3.2-6: Occupation pattern among PAPs**

S.No	Occupation	Number	Percentage
1	Cultivation	19	45
2	Agriculture Labor	0	0
3	Trade/Business	0	0
4	Petty Business	19	45
5	Non- agriculture Labor	0	0
6	Professional	0	0
7	Govt Employee	0	0
8	Private Employee	0	0
9	Self Employed	0	0
10	Others	4	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

#### 3.2.2.2 Income Level

As per socio-economic survey, 7 out of 14 affected households are below poverty line. Information on income was collected for employed individuals. Income level of PAFs is mentioned in Table 3.2-7. The income level of PAFs is low. More than fifty percentage (71%) of the household's income level is



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upto 24000 Rs. While 21% of the household's income level is 24001 Rs to 40000 Rs and only 7% of 40001Rs to 60000 Rs. respectively. Average income level is nearly 28000.

**Table 3.2-7: Income Level**

S.No	Occupation	Number	Percentage
1	0-24000	10	71
2	24001-40000	3	22
3	40001-60000	1	7
4	60001-80000	0	0
5	above 80000	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

### 3.2.2.3 Residing Details

It is observed that from socio-economic survey, 64 % of the households are residing from above 10 Years and 36 percent of the households are residing from 7 to 9 years. The details are given in Table 3-8.

**Table 3.2-8: Residing Years details**

S.No	Years	Number	Percentage
1	Up to 1 Year	0	0
2	2 – 4 Years	0	0
3	5 – 6 Years	0	0
4	7 – 9 Years	5	36
5	10 and above	9	64
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

## 3.3 Socio Impact Assessment

Infrastructure development projects bring numerous positive impacts but also cause adverse social impacts in terms of loss of land assets, non-land assets and loss of livelihood particularly the vulnerable sections of the society who are susceptible to socio-economic risks. Assessment of such impacts and development of mitigation measures during the project preparation help achieving the social acceptance of the project. This section of the report presents the social impact assessment of the project road. It details out the project benefits, the associated, and measures adopted to minimize the adverse social impacts.

### 3.3.1 Impact on Land

The proposed project involves upgrading of existing road section to two lanes with paved shoulder. 4.85 ha of additional land was acquired for improvement of the road.



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### 3.3.2 Impact on Structures

A total of 63 structures are likely to be affected excluding the common properties resources. Further the structures, 25 CPRs are likely to be impacted. Out of total CPRs, 8 percent of community purpose of structures(2), 12 percent of Government purposes of structures (3) and 80 percent of others structures (20) like compound walls, markets, arch, statues and tombs etc are affected accordingly.

Community and government structures likely to be affected are provided in Table 3.2-9.

**Table 3.2-9: Impact on Structures**

S.No	Common Property Resources	Number	Percentage
1	Religious	0	0
2	Community	2	8
3	Government Buildings	3	12
4	Others(compound walls)	20	80
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census Survey November, 2017

### 3.3.3 Use of Structures

Structures likely to be affected have been categorized as per the present use. Out of the total structures, majority of the structures are being used for 50.79% residential purposes, accordingly 25.40% of the structures are being used for commercial purpose, only 1.59 percent of the structures are using residential cum commercial purpose and 22.22 percent of structures are belonging to others like bath rooms, cattle sheds, car parking sheds, compound walls etc. to be impacted. Structures likely to be impacted as per their present use are mentioned in Table 3.2-10.

**Table 3.2-10: Use of Structures**

S.No	Use of Structure	Number	Percentage
1	Residential	32	50.79
2	Commercial	16	25.40
3	Residential cum commercial	1	1.59
4	Others	14	22.22
<b>Total</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census Survey November, 2017

### 3.3.4 Category of Affected properties

Construction types of the likely affected structures have been provided in Table 3.2-11. Data reveals that 41.3% of the structures enumerated within the corridor of impact are pucca followed by 16 percent of semipucca and 33.3 percentage of katcha structure. katcha structures are mainly constructed of thatched materials which may be removed easily from one place to another.

**Table 3.2-11: Category of Affected Properties**

S.No	Category	Pucca	Semipucca	Katcha	Total
1	Residential	18	5	9	32



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2	Commercial	3	10	3	16
3	Residential cum commercial	1	0	0	1
4	Others	4	1	9	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>26(41.3%)</b>	<b>16(25.4%)</b>	<b>21(33.3%)</b>	<b>63(100%)</b>

Source: Census Survey November, 2017

### 3.4 Impact on Vulnerable People

Distribution of project affected households is mentioned in

Table 3.4-1. There are 12 vulnerable households as per the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) out of 63 that may be impacted due to this project. Vulnerability of project affected households has been identified based on social and economic criteria. As per vulnerability criteria in RPF 7 HHs are economically vulnerable (BPL) while the remaining 12 HHs are socially vulnerable i.e Schedule Tribes only. Overall 30.2% of the likely project affected households are vulnerable.

**Table 3.4-1: Vulnerability of PAFs**

S.No	Use of Structure	Number
1	WHH	0
2	BPL	0
3	SC	0
4	ST	12
5	SC+WHH	0
6	ST+WHH	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

### 3.5 Inference

The proposed project improvement envisages two lanes with paved shoulder road from Macherla to Yerragondapalem. The road requires improvement in its geometry, realignments and bypass to have smooth and free flow of traffic. Possession of material assets, occupation and income level of the project affected households indicate poor social and economic condition. Thus the proposed intervention entails acquisition of land and structures along the road. The project impact may not be considered not significant because per kilometer land acquisition is about 1.62 ha and total additional land required 4.85 ha. Displacement of vulnerable families is also low. It was also observed that 12 schedule tribes families are impact on this project.



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### 9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

#### 9.1 INTRODUCTION

The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act and the Andhra Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement assistances to titleholders in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the RF and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 9.22 crores. The major heads of budget items are listed below: Compensation for agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement value

- ✓ compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- ✓ Transitional assistance in lieu of the loss of business and livelihood
- ✓ Compensation for crops and trees
- ✓ Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income/ employment and livelihood
- ✓ Assistance for shifting of the structures
- ✓ Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance in the form of Training allowance
- ✓ Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration
- ✓ Cost for implementation of RP

#### 9.2 COMPENSATION

Private Agricultural Land: For the purpose of cost estimate, the unit rate for agricultural land has been taken from Andhra Pradesh stamps & registration website i.e <http://registration.ap.gov.in/>.

Private Land: The compensation for private land has been calculated as an average of replacement cost of land in rural and semi-urban area adjoining the road corridor. The replacement cost was gathered during census survey in discussion with local community and the elected local body representatives. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for land has been taken as Rs.1300000 per acre.

Compensation for Land (The multiplication factor under item (2) of the First Schedule for rural areas shall be 1.25 other as notified by Government (as per Government of AP rules order - G.O.M.S No. 389 dated 22.11.2014).+ 100% Solatium of compensation amount (u/s 30 (1) + 12% as u/s 30(3). The determination of compensation of land cost will be Rs. 13,16,000 per acre.

Structure: The compensation for structures have been taken from Andhra Pradesh Stamps & Registration web site. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for structure without depreciation has been taken as Rs. 11000 per m<sup>2</sup> for permanent structure, Rs.10, 000 per m<sup>2</sup> for semi-permanent structure and Rs. 9500 per m<sup>2</sup> of temporary structure. Replacement cost for common property resources budgetary provision of Rs 5,00, 000/-.



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### 9.3 ASSISTANCE

The minimum agricultural wages has been based on 'Minimum Rates of Wages in Scheduled Employments in Andhra Pradesh' GO. Ms. No.73 of Labour Employment Training and Factories (LAB.II) Department dated July 18, 2012. The rate prescribed for sowing/transplanting/harvesting/weeding/grass cutting/ any other unskilled manual labour for Zone-I of Rs.269 per day (including VDA) for 2015-2016 based on Labour Department notification has been taken as minimum agricultural wages and is equivalent to Rs.6,725 per month (Rs.269 per day x 25 days per month).

Rental allowance for tenants losing their place of residence or place of business have been provided with 2-months rental assistance and for computation purpose the monthly rental assistance has been taken as Rs.3000, based on information obtained from census survey, and the 2-months assistance works out to Rs.6,000 per tenant.

All other units rates as per the minimum provisions contained in RFCTLARR Act and as per the EM.

### 9.4 COMPENSATION FOR COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

The unit cost for well, water tap, bus shelter, hand pump and public toilet has been arrived at based on replacement cost. For other community structures including places of worship, lump sum unit cost has been provided in the budget which would be assessed and paid during implementation by PIU.

### 9.5 RP IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPPORT COST

The cost of hiring NGO for assisting PIU in RP implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.2533154.64 and the RP implementation is expected to be completed in 24 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under RFCTLARR Act. Cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged and a budgetary provision of Rs. 844,38,488 has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. A lump sum budgetary provision of Rs.4390801.38 has been made to meet administrative expenses. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs.1,00,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of Rs.3,00,000/- for staff training, in particular the social unit of the PIU, has also been budgeted.

### 9.6 SOURCE OF FUNDING AND FUND FLOW

Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, R&R assistances and RP implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of the Managing Director, APRDC at the beginning of the financial year. The APRDC, being the PIU for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances in a timely manner to the jurisdictional Joint Collector. The PIU will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the RP. The





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NGO in the social unit of the PIU will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to displaced persons will be that of PIU.

### 9.7 RE SETTLEMENT BUDGET

The budget for this sub-project is based on data and informed collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted between November 2017 and unit rates worked out from the SoR. The total budget for the proposed subproject RP is estimated at Rs.9.22 crores. A detailed budget estimate is given in the following table.

**Table 9-1: Estimated Resettlement Cost**

Preliminary Cost Estimates for Land Acquisition and Other Related Activities						
Sl.No	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate	Determination of compensation Rate(Rs) $F=(Ex1.25)x2x1.12$	Amount (in Rs.) $G=F \times D$
A.	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Compensation for Land (The multiplication factor under item(2) of the First Schedule for rural areas shall be 1.25 other as notified by Government (as per Government of AP rules order - G.O.M.S No. 389 dated 22.11.2014).+ 100% Solatium of compensation amount (u/s 30 (1) + 12% as u/s 30(3)	Acres	12	470000	13,16,000.00	15792000
	<b>Sub Total (1)</b>					<b>15792000</b>
2	Compensation for Structures and community assets ( Cash compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium. (u/s 30 (1) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013).					
a.	Residential - Permanent	Sqmt.	1480.14	11000	22,000.00	32563080
b.	Commercial - Permanent	Sqmt	183.15	11000	22,000.00	4029300
	Res cum Commercial-Permanent	Sqmt	21.35	11000	22,000.00	469700
c.	CPR – others	Unit	25	LS	5,00,000.00	12500000
	<b>Sub Total (2)</b>					<b>49562080</b>
	<b>Total Compensation Land &amp; Assets (1+2)</b>					<b>65354080</b>
3	Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne by the project in case of new houses or sites. (As per second schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 u/s 31(1), 38 (1), and 105 (3) serial number 11					<b>6535408</b>
4	<b>R&amp;R Assistance</b>					



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Preliminary Cost Estimates for Land Acquisition and Other Related Activities						
Sl.No	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate	Determination of compensation Rate(Rs) $F = (Ex1.25) \times 2 \times 1.12$	Amount (in Rs.) $G = F \times D$
A.	B	C	D	E	F	G
a.	One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2,000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL;	Nos	15	500000		7500000
b.	One time assistance of Rs.25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate;	Nos	17	25000		425000
c.	Subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project;	Nos	49	36000		1764000
d.	shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- to the business owner, who is required to relocate,	Nos	17	50000		50000
e.	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate.	Nos	49	50000		2450000
f.	Vulnerable Household assistance	Nos	12	25000		300000
g.	Training for Vulnerable household	Nos	12	5000		60000
	<b>Sub Total (4)</b>					<b>12549000</b>
	<b>Total: Compensation and R&amp;R Assistance (1+2+3+4)</b>					<b>84438488</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Implementation arrangements for RP &amp; Administrative Cost</b>					
a	RAP Implementing NGO @ 3 % of Compensation and R&R Assistance					2533154.64
b	Grievance and Redress @1% of Compensation and R&R Assistance					844384.88
	<b>Sub-total: (5)</b>					<b>3377539.52</b>
	<b>Total: Budget (1+2+3+4+5)</b>					<b>87816027.52</b>
<b>6</b>	Add- 5% Contingency of total compensation , Entitlement and Administration Cost					4390801.376
	<b>Grand Total for Implementation of Resettlement Plan and LA (1+2+3+4+5+6)</b>					<b>92206828.9</b>
	<b>Total Budget in Crore</b>					<b>9.22</b>



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### 9.8 DISBURSEMENT OF COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCES

In order to ensure that: (i) the DP need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment and (iii) the delay in realisation of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU. If the DPs destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

The NGO and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the DPs, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. The bank account particulars of the DP as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Joint Collector for disbursement.