



ANDHRA PRADESH MARITIME BOARD

G.V.RAGHAVA RAO
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

To
The Member Secretary,
Environment Appraisal Committee (Infra – I)
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change,
Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Road, Ali Ganj, Lodi Colony,
New Delhi- 110003.

Lr.No.SE/PP2/3278/2011-2, Dated.26.07.2021.

Project: Development of Green field Bhavanapadu Port, District Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.

Subject: Submission of Clarification to ADS for issuance of ToR, EIA study of Development of Proposed Green field Bhavanapadu Port, District Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.

Reference:

1. Proposal No IA/AP/MIS/173542/2020 and File No 10-56/2020-IA.III
2. Minutes of meeting of 243rd EAC meeting dated 28th September, 2020
3. Minutes of meeting of 256th EAC meeting dated 3rd March, 2021
4. Minutes of meeting of 260th EAC meeting dated 6th April, 2021.

Dear Sir,

We are in the process of seeking the Terms of Reference for Development of Green field Bhavanapadu Port, District Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh in-line with the SO 1533, EIA notification 2006 from MoEF&CC.

In the process, this proposal was considered in 243rd EAC meeting held dated 28th-30th September, 2020 and was deferred for want of some requisite information. Further, the proposal was reconsidered in 256th EAC meeting held on 3rd – 4th March, 2021 and in 260th EAC meeting held on 6th April, 2021. It was observed that the land for the site selected for project has been already allotted by the State Government to Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) as a part of Compensatory Afforestation. EAC observed that the same site cannot be allotted by the State Government to another project and therefore, the proposal was deferred till the availability of land for the proposed port is ascertained by the competent authority of the State Government.

APMB has accordingly taken up the matter with the State Government and has instructed the Detailed Project Report Consultant M/s. RITES to identify the location suitable for Port Development which does not include major forest land. The DPR Consultant has under taken further studies and based on the outcome of these studies the location of the proposed project has been fixed South of Tekkali Creek. The required

lands have been identified and the process for procuring the same have been initiated by the Government.

We have accordingly compiled the clarification to ADS by the MoEFCC and the same is enclosed to this letter.

With this background, we now request you to issue the Terms of Reference for conducting Environmental Impact Assessment study of the proposed Port project.

Thanking you and looking forward to your kind support in this regard.

Yours Faithfully,



G V Raghava Rao
Superintending Engineer

ANDHRA PRADESH MARITIME BOARD (APMB)

Port Administrative Building, Beach Road,

P.B.No.11, Kakinada – 533 001, Andhra Pradesh

Enclosures:

- 1. Clarification to ADS**

Terms of Reference (ToR) for Development of Green field Bhavanapadu Port by M/s Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board in Mulapeta & Rajapuram villages, Santabommali Mandal, District Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.

[Proposal No IA/AP/MIS/173542/2020; File NO. 10-56/2020-IA.III]

The Environmental Appraisal Committee (EAC), after examining the documents submitted by the project proponent during 260th meeting held on 6th April 2021, observed the following points:

- The land for the site selected for project has been already allotted by the State Government to Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) as a part of compensatory afforestation. EAC observed that the same site cannot be allotted by the State Government to another project and therefore, the proposal was deferred till the availability of land for the proposed port is ascertained by the competent authority of the state government.
- PP further submitted the letter No. INI0-01-PORTS-I/129/2020-PORTS, dated 20.03.2021 that the Special Chief Secretary has given confirmation for land being allotted for the proposed port including forest and revenue land and assured that the GoAP & AP Maritime Board will follow the due process involved in obtaining Forest Clearance from the Central Government and comply the conditions stipulated while granting Stage-I & Stage-II clearances by MoEF&CC.
- The EAC observed that the land was accorded to Singareni collieries in the year 2001; however, the Notification (reserve or protected forest) for the same has not been issued until date. Money has been deposited for the compensatory afforestation to CAMPA. Further, the compensatory afforestation work has also been completed. However, the forestland has not been de-notified; in fact, the Notification work itself is pending. PP informed that an alternative site for afforestation has been identified in YSR district of AP.
- The Committee decided that the ToR for the project cannot be accorded to a piece of land for which the land records are not clear and land is not in possession of the PP. The EAC, taking into account the above fact **deferred the proposal.**

Response:

Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board (APMB) has taken the above fact stated by the EAC committee into cognizance. Accordingly, the following response is presented based on the additional studies conducted by the M/s RITES and duly approved by APMB to the observations raised by the EAC committee.

This proposal was considered in 243rd EAC meeting held dated 28th-30th September, 2020 and was deferred for want of some requisite information. Further, the proposal was reconsidered in 256th EAC meeting held on 3rd – 4th March, 2021 and in 260th EAC meeting held dated 6th April, 2021. APMB has taken up the matter with the State Government and has instructed the Detailed Project Report Consultant M/s. RITES to identify the location suitable for Port Development which does not include major forest land and within the port limits of Bhavanapadu. The DPR Consultant has under taken

further studies and based on the outcome of these studies, the location of the proposed project is fixed South of Tekkali Creek. The revised location falls under the Rajapuram Village, encompassing Mulapeta and Pathalingadu hamlets.

Hence the Project Name to be amended as **Terms of Reference (ToR) for Development of Green field Bhavanapadu Port by M/s Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board in Rajapuram village, Santabommali Mandal, District Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.**

The proposed revised location and layout of the Green field Bhavanapadu port project is depicted in **Figure 1** below. The proposed Phase I port land identified is shown in **Figure 2** and for External Connectivity is depicted in **Figure 3**. All the Layouts Viz. Proposed Port Layout, Proposed Land details and External Connectivity are attached as **Annexure IA, IB and IC** respectively. The Kml of the port is attached as **Annexure ID**.



Figure 1. The Greenfield Bhavanapadu Port layout



Figure 2. The Greenfield Bhavanapadu Port Land Details

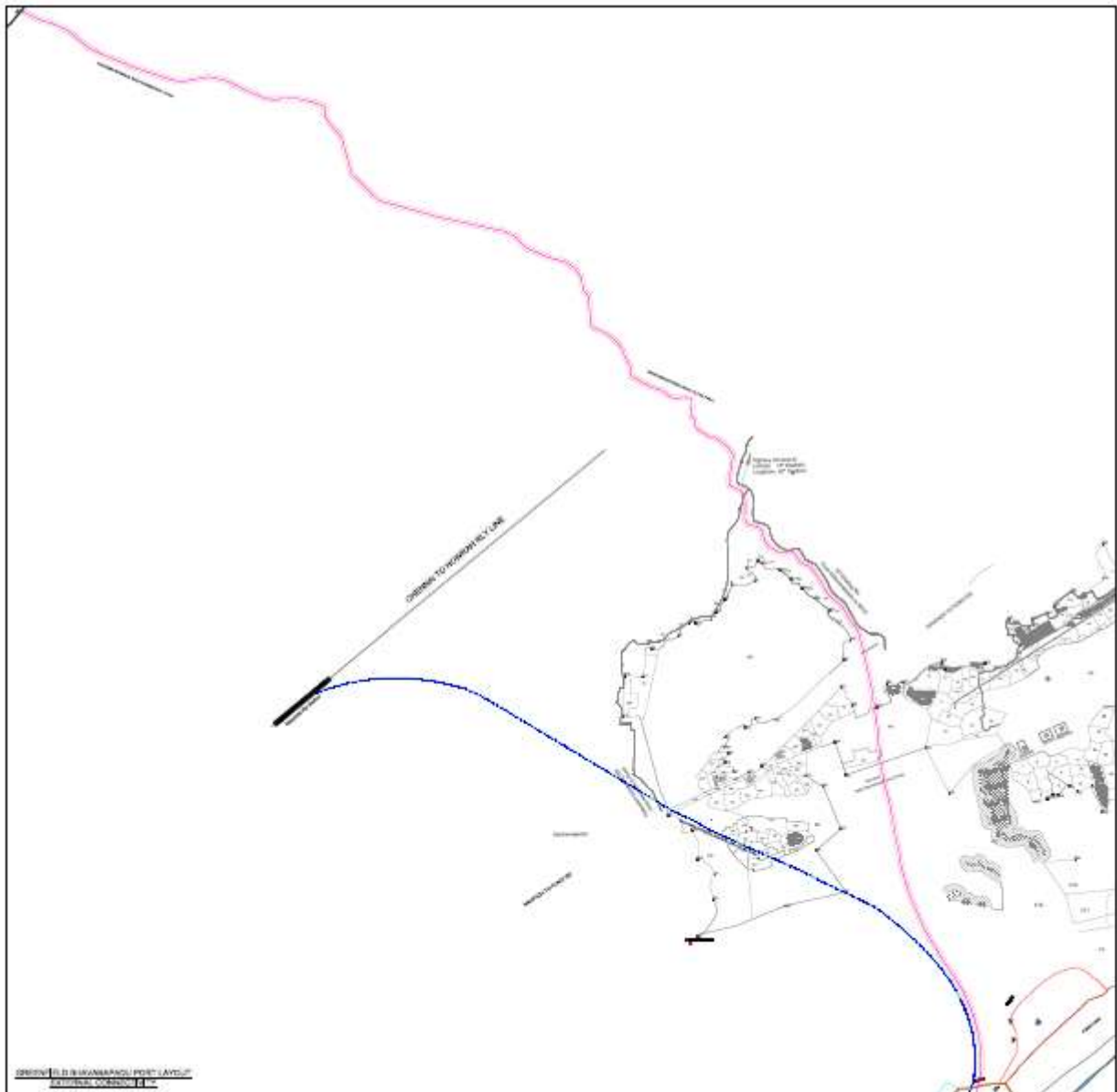


Figure 3. The Greenfield Bhavanapadu Port External Connectivity Layout

The overall layout of the proposed Port remains same, i.e. three number of general cargo berths and one coal cargo berth is planned for the Phase-I development. Also all back up area requirements such as internal roads, railway yards, drainages, sewerages, pipelines, stack yards, transit sheds, warehouses, customs, security posts, workshops, administrative building etc. remains same for Phase I.

The cost of the port development i.e. Rs.309190 Lakhs for the Phase I remains unchanged.

In previous layout, the forestland falling under the project site is 471.124 Acres i.e 190.65 Ha. Whereas in the new location identified above, APMB is not considering to use forest land as port backup area except the land required for the road and conveyor belt network which is working out to 2.99 Acres i.e. 1.21 Ha. only and the same is a permitted activity.

Area Statement

The present land area statement and land identified as per the Phase I layout is 825.08 Acres, which consists of Coastal Belt Land, Revenue Land, Patta land, Salt Pan Land. The detailed land statement for acquisition of proposed project is given below.

Table No. 1 : Area Statement of Land Identified for Phase I

Land Type	In Acre
Coastal Belt Land (Surveyed by APMB)	122.06
Forest Land (Surveyed by Forest Dept on request of APMB) for Internal Road connectivity between Immediate Port backup area and Port Backup area	2.99
Revenue Land	66.54
Patta Land (Rajapuram Village Khasara Numbers are given below)	320.05
Salt pan Land (Has been identified and procurement is in process)	234.44
Waste Land	79.00
Total Land for Phase I	825.08
Rail Connectivity (External)	27.83
Road Connectivity (External)	157.09
External Connectivity	184.92
Total Land	1010.00

The land acquisition of the above identified land will be carried out as follows:

1. The Special Chief Secretary to Government, Infrastructure & Investment (Ports-I), Department, GoAP has filed requisition with the District Collector & District Magistrate to alienate / acquire 772.57 Acres of land other than salt (234.44 Acre) & Forest (2.99 Acre) land in favour of Chief Executive Officer, AP Maritime Board. Revenue Land/Government Land will be transferred to APMB by the District Collector. Srikakulam District. Details are enclosed as **Annexure II**.
2. Salt Pan Land has already been identified and a formal application for the transfer of salt pan land is under process with file no. P-34029/8/2021Salt dated 23rd February, 2021. The status is under examination by under-secretary to Government of India. Details enclosed as **Annexure – III**.
3. The Patta Land/ private land identified for Bhavanapadu Port is bearing Khasra nos.171,172,173,181,182,183,185,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,228,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281,282,283,284,285,286,287,288,289,290,291,292,293,294.

The private land will be procured through Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 2013 & 2018. The Revenue Department is in the process of issuing preliminary notification for the identified lands for Land Acquisition. The external connectivity of rail alignment has been finalized having a single line connecting from Naupada railway station to proposed site with 15m

ROW passing mostly through salt land and will have a bridge on the creek. The Nearest Railway station is Naupada junction which is at 7.2 Km from the port project boundary from where the rail siding will be established to connect to the Port. The road and rail alignment including details of land have been finalized based on the survey conducted by RITES in concurrence with APMB. The rail alignment passes through four villages namely Khaspanaupada, Marripadu, Naidupeta and Naupada saltpan in Santhabommali Tehsil and District Srikakulam.

The alignment passes through khasra numbers identified for Khaspanaupada village are 159, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 182, 184, 185, 186, 215, 216, 218, 225, 226, 227, 231, 232, 234, 235, 236, 330, 496, 497. Khasra numbers identified for Marripadu village are 354, 355, 356, 357, 374, 377, 378, 379, 380, 386.

Naidupeta village land Khasra map is under process of procurement. Naupada saltpan land is under the process of procurement as per the letter with file no. P-34029/8/2021Salt dated 23rd February, 2021.

For road connectivity, land alignment has been finalized with 4-lane road having 45m ROW. The National Highway - 5 from Chennai to Kolkata is at a distance of about 14.3 km from Bhavanapadu Proposed Port on South side of Tekkali Creek. The road alignment passes through seven villages namely Narsipuram, Lakkidasupuram, Dimilada, Marripadu, Naupada Salt Pan, Kantragada, Buragam in Santhabommali Tehsil and District Srikakulam.

The road alignment passes through Khasra numbers identified for Narsipuram village are 1, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 106, 209, 210, and 211.

Khasra numbers identified for Lakkidasupuram village are 76, 78, 79, 81, 86, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97.

Khasra numbers identified for Dimilada village are - 17, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33, 48, 49, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75.

Khasra numbers identified for Marripadu village are - 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 144, 145, 146, 147, 168, 169, 170, 171, 191, 201, 202, 203, 205, 216, 217, 218, 222, 223, 224, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 250

Naupada saltpan, Kantragada village and Buragam village land Khasra map is under process of procurement.

The identified private lands comprises of Rajapuram village and its hamlets viz. Mulapeta and Pathalingadu. There are two hamlets, which will be impacted due to the proposed project backup area. Total number of Households/PAFs who will be affected are 249 from Mulapeta and 53 Households from Pathalingadu. Total 302 number of Households are identified as displaced families/households as per

census 2011. A site visit was conducted and the photographs are attached in the preliminary SIA report. However, detailed survey will be conducted during draft EIA stage. 100% census survey and 25% socio economic survey will be conducted to prepare Rehabilitation & Resettlement Action Plan.

The preliminary socio economic survey for the identified villages is enclosed as **Annexure IV.**

Following details in the revised DPR has changed w.r.t the previous submission.

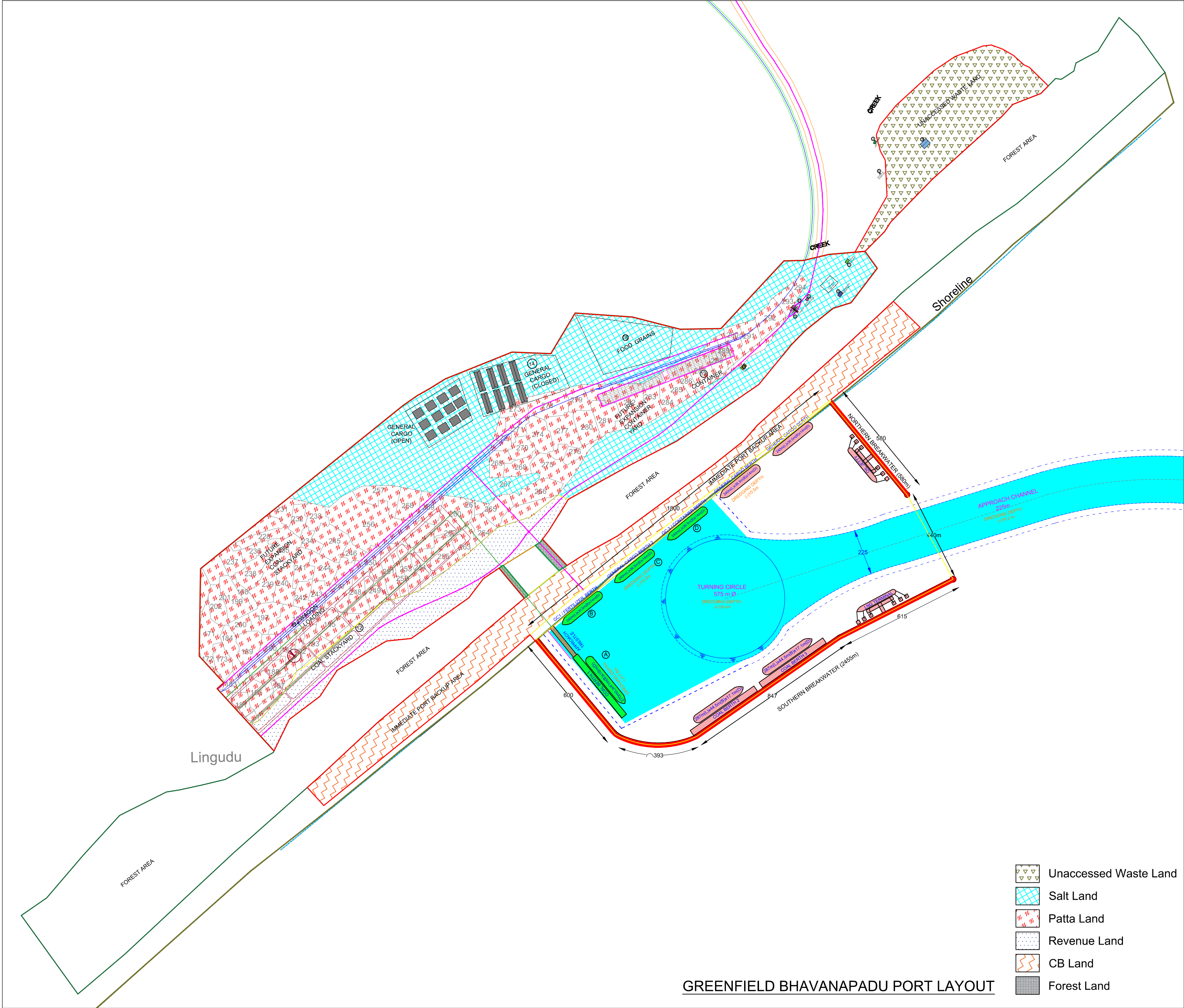
1. Southern & northern breakwater length has reduced from 2735m to 2455m and from 592m to 580m respectively.

The site has the advantage of having existing groyne on north of northern arm of breakwater, which traps the long shore drift in a possible erosion area due to proposed Port.

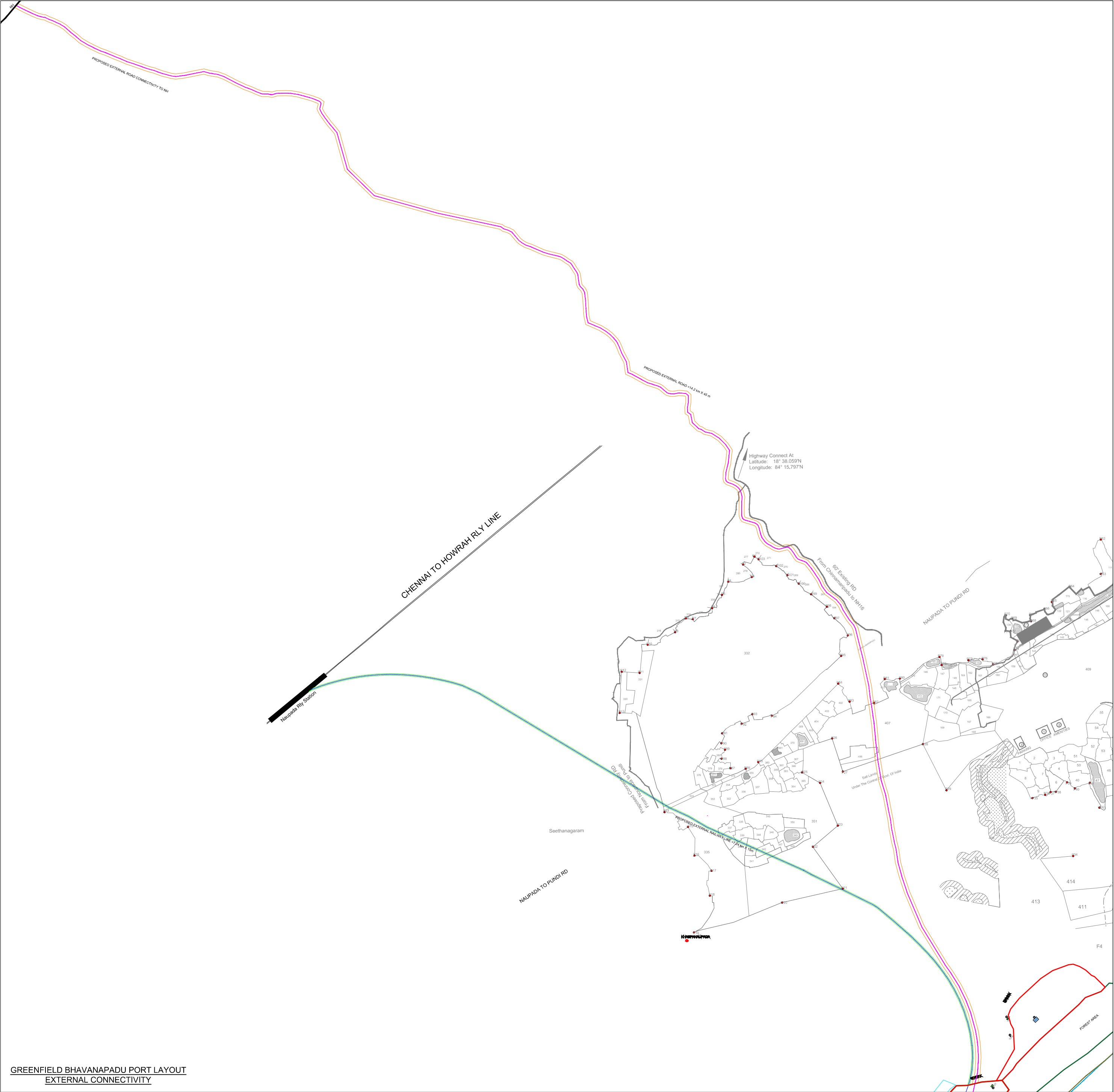
2. Dredging quantity is reduced from 21 Million cum to 14 Million cum.

From the above it is clear that the project land is already identified and is under various stages of procurement by Government of Andhra Pradesh and this does not involve forestland, except 2.99 Acres for road and conveyor belt network. Hence, it is requested to accord the Terms of Reference for conducting Environmental Impact Assessment study of the proposed Port project.

ANNEXURES







ANNEXURE 1D





R. Karikal Valaven, I.A.S.
Special Chief Secretary to Government



Infrastructure & Investment Department,
Government of Andhra Pradesh,
Room No. , Ground Floor,
Building No. 2, A.P. Secretariat,
Velagapudi, Amaravati, Guntur - 522 238.

Letter No. INI01-PORTS-I / 44 / 2020-PORTS, Dt. 26.07.2021

To

The District Collector & Magistrate,
Srikakulam District,
Srikakulam.

Sir,

Sub:- AP Maritime Board - Development of Greenfield Port at Bhavanapadu - Further identification of Lands on northern & southern-side of Creek for future development of Bhavanapadu Port in Srikakulam District - revised proposal for acquisition / alienation of lands - Requested - Reg.

Ref: 1. CEO, APMB Lr. No. 91/APMB/2020, Dt. 27.11.2020
2. This office Lr. No. Even dated 30.11.2020
3. Revised layout for Bhavanapadu Port by RITES Ltd.
4. CEO, APMB Lr. No. 91/APMB/2020, Dt. 22.07.2021

Kind attention is invited to the references cited.

It is to inform that the Chief Executive Officer, A.P. Maritime Board has requested to address the District Collector, Srikakulam to alienate / acquire lands to an extent of Ac. 2960 for development of Greenfield Port at Bhavanapadu in Santabommali Mandal, Srikakulam District vide ref. 1st cited. Upon the request of the Chief Executive Officer, A.P. Maritime Board, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have addressed District Collector, Srikakulam & Commissioner, R&R to acquire / alienate the above mentioned extent of lands vide reference 2nd cited.

Meanwhile consequent on the remarks of the Expert Appraisal Committee, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Gol, New Delhi, a revised layout for Bhavanapadu Port was got prepared by RITES Ltd., vide ref. 3rd cited. The Chief Executive Officer, A.P. Maritime Board vide his letter dated 22.07.2021 reported that there are changes in extents of various categories of lands for the development of Port as indicated below;

Sl. No.	Legal status of lands	Extent of lands proposed as per revised layout (in Acres)	Extent of lands required as per revised layout (in Acres)	Remarks
1	Government, Patta and DKT lands etc.	562.00	145.54	Government / Revenue/ UA lands
			320.05	Patta / DKT lands.
2	Forest Lands (Mulapeta block)	753.00	2.99	<i>A separate diversion proposal will be submitted to the MoEF & CC for obtaining prior forest.</i>
3	Government	249.00	122.06	CB land
4	Government (Salt lands)	1396.00	234.44	Salt lands.
	Total for Port	2960.00	825.08	
5	External Rail connectivity	0.00	157.09	Patta / Salt lands
6	External Road connectivity	0.00	27.83	Patta / Salt lands
	Grand total	2960.00	1010.00	
	Extent of lands to be acquired / alienated		772.57	Other than Salt (234.44 Ac.) & Forest (2.99) lands.

Out of Ac. 1010 of lands, the salt lands to an extent of Ac. 234.44 part of Ac. 2000 proposals were already submitted to the Secretary, DPIIT, Gol, New Delhi. As regards to forest lands, a separate diversion proposal u/s-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 will be submitted by the A.P. Maritime Board for obtaining prior forest clearance.

In view of the above, the District Collector & Magistrate, Srikakulam is hereby requested to acquire / alienate the lands to an extent of **Ac. 772.57** as against the earlier requisitioned extent **Ac. 2960.00 of lands**, as shown in the revised layout prepared by RITES Ltd in favour of Chief Executive Officer, A.P. Maritime Board at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

Encls: As above.



Special Chief Secretary to Govt.
Infrastructure & Investment (Ports-I) Dept.

Copy to the Chief Executive Officer, A.P. Maritime Board for information.

File No. P-34029/8/2021Salt
Government of India
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
Salt Section

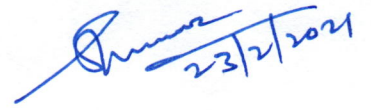
Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated: 23rd February, 2021

Subject: Transfer of land for development of Bhavanapadu port in Srikakulam District of state of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your D.O. letter dated 27th January, 2021 on the above mentioned subject and to acknowledge the receipt of the proposal. The said application for transfer of salt land is being examined as per the extant guidelines in consultation with the Salt Commissioner Organization (SCO).




23/2/2021

(Sushil Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Ph: 011-23061306

E-mail: sushil.65@nic.in

Shri R. Karikal Valaven

Special chief secretary,

Ground floor, Building No 2 A.P Secretariat Office, Velagapudi Government of Andhra Pradesh, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh – 522238.





ANDHRA PRADESH MARITIME BOARD

ANNEXURE IV



SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF GREENFIELD PORT AT BHAVANAPADU IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH



JULY 2021



VOYANTS SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

403, 4th Floor, Park Centra

Sector – 30, NH – 8, Gurugram – 122001, Haryana, India



ANDHRA PRADESH MARITIME BOARD

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

**Development of Greenfield Port at Bhavanapadu, Srikakulam District in the
State of Andhra Pradesh**

PRELIMINARY SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA) REPORT

July 2021



Voyants Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

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ANNEXURE

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Andhra Pradesh is amongst the first maritime states to recognize the imperative need for increased port infrastructure. Government of Andhra Pradesh has prepared a perspective development of ports all along its 996 km coastline. In this direction, the Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board was set up by Government of Andhra Pradesh to help in rapid development of port sector in Andhra Pradesh and to aid the associated development in the hinterland besides offshore areas connected to the ports. The Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board Act came into force with effect from 16th December-2016. In pursuance of the port infrastructure development, Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board (APMB) has awarded the work for Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and obtained Environmental Clearance from MoEF&CC for the development of Greenfield Port at Bhavanapadu in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh M/s Voyants Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

As part of its endeavor in the development of port infrastructure, APMB decided to undertake development of Greenfield port at Bhavanapadu in Srikakulam District. In this regard, APMB decided to prepare the technical feasibility and financial viability of such development at the proposed location. Based on the technical feasibility and financial viability, it is planned to develop the Project by APMB through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed under AP Maritime Board.

1.2 Overview of the Project

Proposed Project site for the development of Bhavanapadu Greenfield Port is a coastal village, located at North-East corner of Andhra Pradesh at village Rajapuram, Mandal Santhabommali, District Srikakulam in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The location of proposed project is about 80 nautical miles from north east of Visakhapatnam Port. The National Highway No. 16 (Chennai-Kolkata) is at a distance of about 25km from the proposed Bhavanapadu port. The nearest railway station to the proposed port location is Naupada Junction (East Coast Railway) on Chennai- Howrah BG main line at about 7 kms from Bhavanapadu. Naupada junction is 177km from Visakhapatnam and 231km from Bhubaneswar. The identified port area involves other villages called Mulapeta, Rajapuram, K.Lingudu. Bhavanapadu port is located in southern bank of Tekkali Creek at about 2.50 kilometers south of Tekkali river confluence. This port is about 80 nautical miles of northeast of Visakhapatnam port. A fishery harbour exists at Bhavanapadu. The nearest town to the Port locations are: Tekkali at about 20 Km in Western Direction; Palasa at about 25 Km in North Direction; Srikakulam at about 75 Km in Southern Direction and Vishakhapatnam at about 175 Km in south Direction.

1.3 Social Impact Assessment

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) includes a Census of all likely affected structures, and sample Socio-economic Survey of project affected households. It also includes Consultations and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with the affected people. The SIA identifies and measures impacts on land, residential and commercial structures. The impact of the project on title holders, tenants, encroachers, squatters, kiosks, wage earners/ operators residing/ operating on existing public/ government land and loss of livelihood due to implementation of the proposed project.

SIA shall be carried out with the following broad objectives:

- Assess adversely affected land and structures,
- Benchmark affected land, structures, affected families and socio-economic status of the affected people,
- Identifying potential impacts of the project affected families, and
- Identifying impacts on the Community Property Resources.

1.4 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) shall be prepared to provide mitigation measures of the impact identified in the Social Impact Assessment (SIA).

An Entitlement Matrix (EM) shall be formulated with all possible types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of eligibility for entitlements. The Entitlement Matrix shall adopt the provisions of the Land Acquisition (LA), Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) assistances from The Andhra Pradesh State Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 2018 and RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

The RAP shall also include entitlements for different types of impacts, institutional mechanisms, implementation schedules, land acquisition and R&R budgets, assessment of income restoration mechanisms, grievance redress mechanism, and internal and external monitoring mechanisms.

1.5 Definitions and Concepts

The definitions of concepts and terms, used in this combined report of SIA & RAP, are provided below:

- **Agricultural Land:** Land used in agriculture and other related activities is known as agricultural land. This includes land used in agricultural operations, dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming, breeding of live stocks, nurseries growing medicinal herbs, garden produce, grazing of cattle etc.
- **Assistance:** All supporting mechanisms viz., monetary help, extension of services, training of staffs and assets given to PAFs constitute assistance in this project.
- **BPL:** The Poverty Level is estimated as monthly per capita expenditure of Rs. 1,407 in urban areas and Rs. 972 in rural areas as per the Rangarajan Committee¹, 2014.
- **Commissioner:** It refers to Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed under sub-section (I) of section 44 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.
- **Area of Impact (Aoi):** Area of Impact (Aoi) is the area required for the actual construction of the project, external road and rail connectivity, shoulder, embankment, longitudinal drainage, wayside amenities and necessary safety zones.

¹ The 5 member Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan (former Chairperson of the Prime Ministers Economic Advisory Council) was constituted by the Planning Commission of India in June 2012 to review the methodology for measurement of Poverty. The Report of Rangarajan Committee was accepted by the Ministry of Planning, Statistics and Programme Implementation on 7th August 2014.

- **Daily Structure:** Any daily or seasonal commercial structure, which is erected daily within an hour and generally made of very temporary materials like, plastic, tarpaulin, bamboo etc. Daily structures are used mainly used by vegetable vendors or vendors of daily market.
- **Displaced Household (DH):** Any household living, cultivating land or carrying on business or trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (Col) and are impacted by the project and displaced either physically or economically, is called a displaced household.
- **Displaced Person (DP):** Any individual or part of the displaced household living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (Col) who have been impacted by the project and displaced either physically or economically, is called a displaced person (DP)
- **Elderly Old age:** All the persons of a family, having age of at least 60 years or more.
- **Encroacher:** Any person illegally occupying public property by extending their land boundary or a portion of their building onto the existing government land.
- **Entitled Person (EP):** Entitled Person includes all those who qualify for, or are entitled to, compensation/ assistance since being impacted by the project.
- **Household** means family, as defined in the Census 2011.
- **Kiosk:** Kiosk is a small, separated garden pavilion or small booths open on some or all sides offering goods and services.
- **Land Owner:** Land Owners are as per recorded in revenue records, or Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, including who is entitled to granted Patta rights on the land under any laws of the State including assigned Land.
- **Marginal Farmer:** A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare is known as marginal farmer.
- **Non-Perennial Crop:** Plants that have grown naturally or through cultivation do not last for more than two growing seasons is known as non-perennial crop. Examples: paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, etc.
- **Patta:** Patta is a land in revenue record which establishes the title/ownership of land. The Patta Register is maintained at Taluka office and contains ownership details of all Land holdings.
- **Perennial Crop:** Any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity is known as perennial crop. Generally, trees, either grown naturally or horticultural and yield fruits or timber are considered as perennial crops in the project. For example, tamarind, mango, teak, neem etc. are perennial crops.
- **Persons losing their Livelihood:** Individual members of affected households who are at least 18 years of age and have been impacted by loss of primary occupation or source of income is known as 'Person Losing their Livelihood'.

- **Private Property Owners:** Private property owners are persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets other than Government structures, land or other assets.
- **Replacement Cost:** Replacement cost is the amount of money to be required by an affected person to replace the existing asset with an equally valued or similar asset at the current market price. It includes the transaction costs and taxes, if any.
- **Resettlement Area** refers to an area where the affected families who have been displaced from their place of living because of land acquisition are relocated by the appropriate authority.
- **Residual Land:** Residual land can be defined as the remaining portion of a land parcel left with the owner after the involuntary acquisition of land by the project authority.
- **Severance of Land:** Severance of land can be defined as division of a land parcel into two or more pieces. Each severed parcel of land becomes a separate plot with new owners. Severance of Land can take place due to acquisition of land for laying new project alignments, such as bypass or re-alignment of roads or railway tracks.
- **Squatter:** A person who unlawfully occupies an uninhabited building or unused land is called a squatter. He may occupy the parcel of land or built-up structure for residential or business purposes. The families, who have built their own structures on the land of the landlords with some financial arrangements, which are not properly documented or legalized, are also considered as squatters.
- **Tenant:** A tenant is someone who pays rent for the place he/she lives in, or for land or buildings that they use. The family residing/ occupying in the structures with some financial arrangements with the landlords, which may not be properly documented or legalized, are also considered as tenants.
- **Wheeler Vendor:** A Vendor operating in a cart like structure on three or more wheels. Wheelers are used mainly by mobile hawkers.
- **Women Headed Household (WHH):** A household that is headed by a woman is called a Woman Headed Household. The aforesaid woman may be a spinster or a widow or separated or deserted by her husband.
- **Vulnerable Group (VG):** A vulnerable group is a population that has some specific characteristics that make it at higher risk of falling into poverty rather than others living in areas targeted by a project and includes: (i) PAFs falling under Below Poverty Line (BPL) category; (ii) persons who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST); (iii) Women Headed Households; (iv) Elderly old age people living alone; and (v) Physically and mentally challenged/ disabled people.

2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Approach

The initial approach includes several discussions with the officials of APMB along with reconnaissance visits to the site. The study approach has a combination of Review of available related data and documents, Data collection from secondary sources and primary data collection through reconnaissance surveys, Consultations with the stakeholders.

A combination of qualitative and quantitative approach shall be adopted for the Social Impact Assessment. Socio-economic survey of representative sample households shall be conducted for collection of information on current status of their living and magnitude of probable impact. The qualitative research approach through Consultations and Focus Group Discussions with the primary stakeholders shall also be adopted to gain a deeper understanding of the project impact. These techniques also facilitate the involvement of the project affected people in the project and provide their suggestions.

2.2 Methodology

The various steps shall be adopted to conduct Social Impact Assessment which are described in the **Table 2.1** below:

Table 2.1: Steps taken to prepare SIA & RAP Reports

STEP: 1	Mobilization
	Meeting and discussions with APMB Reconnaissance Survey/ Site visit
STEP: 2	Desk Research
	Review of relevant data and documents Study of Detailed Project Report, Layout Drawing, Acts & Policies, Guidelines and other administrative documents Collection of data/ information from Secondary Sources Formulation of Data Collection instruments from primary sources
STEP: 3	Field Studies
	Site Visit for verifying the impact zone on ground and identify the impact zones/ areas Selection of Enumerators and Supervisors and their field training (It consisted of detail discussions on Questionnaires and Data collection methods, sampling process, identification of project households etc.) Discussions with local community and local people about the projects, its benefits and adversities. Conduct of Socio-Economic Survey Conduct of Public/ Community Consultations Focused Group Discussions
STEP: 4	Data Processing & Data Analysis
	Scrutiny of filled-in-Questionnaires Coding, data entry & verification Tabulation of data Generation of trial and final tables and Data analysis to prepare output tables

*Development of Greenfield Port at Bhavanapadu, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh*

STEP: 5	Preparation of R&R Estimates
	R&R Estimate shall be carried out after Census and Socio-economic Survey
STEP: 6	Generation of Reports
	Generation of Draft SIA & RAP report Final SIA & RAP reports after incorporating the comments and clarifications of Client.

Conventionally, the Census Survey shall be conducted for all affected families and sample Socio-economic survey shall be conducted for approximately 25 percent of the Project Affected Families.

2.2.1 Public Consultations

Public Consultations/Focused Group Discussion shall be conducted with the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and relevant stakeholders at various locations in the project area. During public consultations issues related to design of the project, benefits, land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, grievance redress, road access, safety etc. shall be discussed.

The Stakeholders consulted are a) primary stakeholders, who are affected persons and b) secondary stakeholders, who are officials of Panchayats and local institutions. The consultations included the following entities/ institutions as stakeholders.

- Project Affected People
- General Public
- Head/ Sarpanch of the villages

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1 Project Impact Area

The proposed Development of Greenfield Port at Bhavanapadu falls under Srikakulam district in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Primary Project Impact Area (PIA) is identified as direct project impact area that is the villages under which proposed project falls. The project may also have major influence in Srikakulam District (secondary PIA) and Andhra Pradesh state (tertiary PIA).

The socio-economic profiles of the secondary and tertiary project influence area are based on Census 2011 and other secondary official sources of information. The primary data collection through Census and Socio-economic surveys of the likely project affected households shall form the socio-economic profile of the primary PIA.

3.2 Tertiary Project Impact Area (PIA): The State of Andhra Pradesh

Demography:

The total population of Andhra Pradesh is 4,93,86,799 in which 2,47,38,068 are male and 2,46,48,731 are female. In terms of population, Andhra Pradesh is the tenth largest state in the Country accounting for 4.10% of the total population of the country, as per 2011 Census. The decadal growth of population is 9.21% during 2001-11, lower than the All-India's growth rate of 17.70%. With 13 districts and with a geographical area of 1,62,970 SqKm, Andhra Pradesh ranks as the 8th largest State in the country. Situated in a tropical region, the state has the 2nd longest coastline in the country with a length of 974 km.

The density of population for Andhra Pradesh as per 2011 Census is 304 persons per square kilometer, as against 382 persons per square kilometer at all India level in 2011. The sex ratio in the state was up from 983 in 2001 to 997 in 2011 and is higher than all India figure of 943.

Literacy:

The literacy rate of the State is 67.41% in 2011 as compared to 62.07 percent in 2001. The literacy rate of the State is lower than the all India literacy rate of 72.98 percent. Literacy in Andhra Pradesh increased over 37 percentage points from 29.94 percent in 1981 to 67.35 percent in 2011. Female literacy rate has gone up from 52.72% in 2001 to 59.96% in 2011.

Economic Status of the State

The sectoral growth rates of GVA (Gross Value Added) of Andhra Pradesh for 2020-21 at constant (2011-12) price are Agriculture: 4.16%, Industry: (-) 3.26% and Services sector: (-) 6.71%. The Per Capita Income (NSDP) of Andhra Pradesh at current prices has registered a growth of 1.03% as it increased from Rs. 1,68,480 in 2019-20 (FRE) to Rs. 170,215 in 2020-21, Whereas the Per Capita Income of All India has decreased from Rs. 1,34,186 in 2019-20 to Rs. 1,27,768 (AE) in 2020-21.

The revenue composition of the state in FY 2019-20 indicate that Rs. 57,601 crores accrued from Own Tax sources, Rs.3315 crores from Own Non-Tax sources and Rs. 50,957 crores of Central Transfers.

Connectivity and Transportation:

The total R&B Road Network (excluding National Highways) in the State as on December 2020 was 46225 Km, comprising 13500 Kms of State Highways, 32725 Kms of Major district road and Rural roads. The density of National Highways is 13.72 Km per lakh population (2011) in the State as against all India average of 10.89 km and in terms of area coverage, a length of 41.46 km is available for every 1,000 Sq. km in the State as against all India average of 40.00 km/1,000Sq.km.

There are 38 National Highways in the state of Andhra Pradesh covering a length of 6943.69 Km. Out of 6943.69 Km National Highways in the state, a total length of 2524.15 Km is under the control of NHAI, 833.24 Km with MoRT&H, PIU and 3586.30 Km under the control of State PWD. Under Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, the total length of the rural roads as on 01.04.2020 in the state is 79,636 KMs.

Currently there are 6 operational Airports in Andhra Pradesh which connect with major cities. Domestic Airports: Rajahmundry, Kadapa, Orvakallu at Kurnool and Puttaparthi (Pvt) and International Airports: Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati. The Orvakallu Airport got both DGCA license and BCAS approval for public use and the APADCL working towards bring the commercial Airlines to start the operations and also actively pursuing to bring the Flight Training Organization.

3.3 Secondary Project Impact Area (PIA): Srikakulam District

Srikakulam District is the extreme Northeastern District of Andhra Pradesh situated within the geographic Co-ordinates of 18° -20' and 19° - 10' of Northern latitude and 83° -50' and 84° -50' of Eastern longitude. The district is bounded on the North by Rayagada, Gajapati & Ganjam districts of Odisha State, West by Vizianagaram district while South & East by Bay of Bengal. The total area of the district is 5,837 square kilometres. The district is comprising into 3 revenue divisions (Palakonda, Srikakulam and Tekkali), 38 revenue Mandals, 1865 revenue villages and 1091 village Panchayats. The district has also 1 Municipal Corporation (Srikakuram) 3 municipalities (Amudalavalasa, Ichchapuram & Palasa-Kasibugga) and 2 Nagar Panchayats (Polakonda and Rajam).

3.3.1 Demographic Profile of the District

As per Census of India 2011, Srikakulam district had population of 27,03,114, of which male and female were 13,41,738 (49.64%) and 13,61,376 (50.36%) respectively. The total proportion of population compounded into 6,81,330 households creating an average household size of approximately 4 persons per household. The gender ration of the district is 1015 females per 1000 males. Approximately 83.84% people reside in rural environment while 16.16% people reside in urban environment. There was a growth of 6.38 percent in the population compared to population of Census 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Srikakulam District recorded increase of 9.33 percent to its population compared to 1991.

Table 3.1: Demographic Profile of the District

Location	Household	Population	Male	Female	Gender Ratio	Population (Below 6 Years)
Rural	572382	2266411	1126888	1139523	1011.21	238331
Urban	108948	436703	214850	221853	1032.59	42706
Total	681330	2703114	1341738	1361376	1014.64	281037

Source: Census of India 2011

The overall density of population in the district is 463 persons per sq.km and is above the State average of 308. Among the urban areas Srikakulam town recorded highest 7,125 persons per sq.km.

3.3.2 Culture and Religion

The population of Srikakulam mostly consists of people belonging to the Telugu community. However, residents from other communities following different faiths like Islam, Jainism, Buddhism and Christianity also cohabit in the district. **Table 3.2** gives a description of religion wise population distribution in the district. Around 98.66% of the populations are Hindus, 0.33% are Muslims, 0.70% are Christians, 0.01% are Sikhs, and approximately 0.29% people did not reveal their religion.

Table 3.2: Religion wise distribution of Population

Religion	Population	Percentage
Hindu	2666950	98.66
Muslim	9025	0.33
Christian	18879	0.70
Sikh	193	0.01
Buddhist	77	0.00
Jain	160	0.01
Other religions and persuasions	106	0.00
Religion not stated	7724	0.29
Total	2703114	100.00

Source: Census of India 2011

The official language of Srikakulam is Telugu. Srikakulam is renowned for its indigenous arts and crafts, brass products such as bells for temples, cooking utensils, flower pots, lamps and other household items. Being in the coastal region of Andhra Pradesh, Srikakulam enjoys a rich variety of seafood as well as rice and dal as its staple diet.

3.3.3 Literacy Rate

An average literacy rate of the Srikakulam district is 61.74% while the literacy rate of Male is 71.61% with respect to the male population and female is 52.08% with respect to the female population. There is a gender gap of approximately 19.53% between literacy rate of male and female.

Separating for urban and rural areas of the district, the literacy rate worked out to 78.36% and 58.51% respectively. Again within the urban areas, male and female literacy rates separating worked out to 85.97% and 71.06%. For the rural population the male and female literacy rates worked out to 68.86% and 48.35%.

3.3.4 Social Stratification in the District

The total SC population in the district is 2,55,664 which is 9.46% of the total population while it is 9.48% in rural area and 9.35% in Urban area. The ST population in the district is 1,66,118 which is 6.15% of the total population while it is 7.08% in Rural area and 1.30% in Urban area.

Table 3.3: Social Stratification in the District

S. No.	Particulars	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Rural	214824	9.48	160438	7.08
2	Urban	40840	9.35	5680	1.30

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S. No.	Particulars	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
3	Total	255664	9.46	166118	6.15

Source: Census of India 2011

3.3.5 Work Participation Rate

The work participation rate for total workers is defined as percentage of total workers to total population. The total worker's participation rate in Srikakulam district is 47.7%. Again the percentage of Main workers to total workers stands at 72.6%. Among the main workers as seen for the percentage of workers of 2011 over 2001, is increased. The female worker's participation has gone up from 38.4% in 2001 Census to 38.5% at 2011 Census.

The total worker's participation rate separately for males and females in the rural areas is 57.6% and 42.1% respectively. Against corresponding figures for urban areas is 54.8% and 19.7% respectively.

The principal crops are bifurcated into Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds and other crops. Of which under cereals Rice, Bajra and Raagi are the prominent crops of the district. Green gram, Horse Gram and Black gram are the prominent Pulses; Groundnut, Sesamum, and Coconut are the prominent oil-seeds of the district. Cotton, Sugarcane and cashewnut are the other prominent crops; Mangoes, Acid Lime, Behndi, Brinjal, Green leafy vegetables and Tomatoes are the important vegetables and fruits of the district. The table below indicates the details of the principal crops for the decade.

3.4 Primary Project Impact Area

This section provides an understanding of the demographic profile of the villages in the project affected area, the social groups present, the livelihood profile of the community. The purpose of this section is to allow for an increased understanding of the key issues identified as well as identify areas of intervention in future scenarios. As per the reconnaissance survey and Census of India 2011, there are six numbers of hamlets namely Kothalingudu, Pathalingudu, Matchilesam Sunnapalle, Reddikasunnapalle, Mulapeta and Vishnuchakram are coming under Rajapuram village. Out of these six hamlets, the settlement of Mulapeta and Pathalingudu are impacted and attract Rehabilitation & Resettlement due to the development of Proposed Bhavanapadu Greenfield Port. Hence, 100% Census and 25% Socio-economic Survey shall be conducted of PAFs and Resettlement Action Plan shall be prepared and implemented as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 2018 and RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

3.4.1 Demographic Profile

Details of demographic particulars of affected village Rajapuram is presented in **Table 3.4**. There are 2 numbers of habitations i.e. Mulapeta and Pathalingudu under Rajapuram village are affected due to acquisition of land and displacement for the project. The total population of the affected villages are compounded into 783 households and total population is 3316 in which 1657 (49.97%) are males and 1659 (50.03%) are females. The population of the people below 6 years' age group is 439 (13.24%). The average gender ratio of the affected village is 1001 females per thousand males.

Table 3.4: Demographic Profile of the Affected Villages

S. No.	Village	Household	Population				
			Total	Male	Female	Below 6 Years	Gender Ratio
1	Rajapuram	783	3316	1657	1659	439	101
	Total	783	3316	1657	1659	439	101

Source: Census of India 2011

3.4.2 Social Stratification

With reference to the **Table 3.5**, only 56 (1.69%) people of Scheduled Castes are dwelling in the village Rajapuram. As per Census of India 2011, there no any Scheduled Tribes reported in the village Rajapuram.

Table 3.5: Details of SC and ST Population

S. No.	Village	Scheduled Caste (SC)				Scheduled Tribes			
		Total	Male	Female	% of SC	Total	Male	Female	% of ST
1	Rajapuram	56	24	32	1.69	0	0	0	0
	Total	56	24	32	1.69	0	0	0	0

Source: Census of India 2011

3.4.3 Literacy Rate

The average literacy rate of the affected village is 50.40% (1450) in which male's literacy rate is 60.07% with respect to the male population as against 40.97% for females with respect to the female population. There is a gender gap of 19.10% between literacy rate of male and female.

Table 3.6: Literacy Rate of the Affected Villages

S. No.	Village	Number of Literates			Literacy Rate			Gender Gap
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	Rajapuram	1450	853	597	50.40	60.07	40.97	19.10
	Total	1450	853	597	50.40	60.07	40.97	19.10

Source: Census of India 2011

3.4.4 Work Participation Rate

The total number of workers in the affected village are 1860 and the WPR is 56.09% in which male are 57.75% with respect to the male population and females are 54.43% with respect to female population. There are 3.32% of gender gap between work participation rate of male and female.

Table 3.7: Work Participation Rate of the Affected Villages

S. No.	Village	Total Worker			Work Participation Rate (WPR)			Gender Gap
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	Rajapuram	1860	957	903	56.09	57.75	54.43	3.32
	Total	1860	957	903	56.09	57.75	54.43	3.32

Source: Census of India 2011

3.4.5 Main Worker and Marginal Worker

Table 3.8 presents details of Main Workers and Marginal Workers. Out of total working population 1358 (73.01%) are Main Workers while 502 (26.99%) are Marginal Workers.

Table 3.8: Main Worker and Marginal Worker

S. No.	Village	Main Worker				Marginal Worker			
		Total	Male	Female	%	Total	Male	Female	%
1	Rajapuram	1358	876	482	73.01	502	81	421	26.99
	Total	1358	876	482	73.01	502	81	421	26.99

Source: Census of India 2011

3.4.6 Categorization of Main Worker

Further the Main Worker has been categorized into four working categories i.e. Cultivator, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry Worker and Other Worker. As per **Table 3.9**, 54.79% of total Main Worker are engaged in Agricultural Labour followed by Other Workers with 24.37%, Cultivator with 20.47% and Household Industry Workers with 0.37%.

Table 3.9: Categorization of Main Worker

S. No.	Village	Main Worker	Cultivator		Agricultural Labour		Household Industry Worker		Other Worker	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	Rajapuram	1358	278	20.47	744	54.79	5	0.37	331	24.37
	Total	1358	278	20.47	744	54.79	5	0.37	331	24.37

Source: Census of India 2011

3.4.7 Categorization of Marginal Worker

Marginal Workers have also been categorized into four working categories i.e. Cultivator, Agricultural Labour, Household Industry Worker and Other Worker. As per **Table 3.10**, 78.09% of total Marginal Worker are engaged in Agricultural Labour followed by Other Workers with 14.94%, Cultivator with 6.57% and Household Industry Workers with 0.40% only.

Table 3.10: Categorization of Marginal Worker

S. No.	Village	Marginal Worker	Cultivator		Agricultural Labour		Household Industry Worker		Other Worker	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	Rajapuram	502	33	6.57	392	78.09	2	0.40	75	14.94
	Total	502	33	6.57	392	78.09	2	0.40	75	14.94

Source: Census of India 2011

Hence, it is evident that livelihood of the most of the people of the affected villages are depend on Agriculture and Other Workers.

3.4.8 Social Infrastructure

Educational Infrastructure in the Project Village

There are 6 nos. of Government Primary School and 2 nos. of Govt. Middle School are running in Rajapuram village and its hamlets. For Secondary, Sr. Secondary and Higher Education people generally visit Khaspanaupada, Tekkali and Srikakulam that is approximately up to 55 km. from project village.

Table 3.11: Educational Infrastructure

S. No.	Village	Govt. Primary School (No.)	Govt. Middle School (No.)	Govt. Secondary School (No.)	Private Secondary School (No.)	Govt. Senior Secondary & Pvt Senior Secondary	Govt. Arts and Science Degree College (No.)	Govt. Engineering College (No.)	Govt. Medicine College (No.)	Govt. Management Institute (No.)
1	Rajapuram	6	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	6	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Census of India 2011

Health Infrastructure in the Project Village

As per Census of India 2011, there are no any government health facility available in Rajapuram village. However, the same may be confirmed during detailed field survey.

4 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The assessment of the primary project impact is based on the preliminary reconnaissance survey of the proposed project site, data collected from different govt. official websites, Census of India 2021 and revenue department. The detailed Census and socio-economic survey including consultations/focused group discussion/individual interview of the project affected villages/settlements shall be conducted during Draft EIA Stage and on the basis of primary and secondary data Resettlement Action Plan shall be prepared and implemented by APMB as per the applicable Act.

4.1 Impact on Land

As per the Detailed Project Report approximately 1010 Acres of land would be required for the development of proposed Bhavanapadu Greenfield Port at Rajapuram village, Santhabomali Mandal, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh. Out of total land, approximately 320.05 acres of land shall be acquired from patta land (private land), 234.44 acres from salt pan land, 122.06 acres from CB land and 66.54 acres from revenue land. Approximately 188 acres of land shall also be required for internal and external road connectivity. The land shall be acquired APMB as per RFCTLARR (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) 2018 Act. The details of land proposed to be acquired has been summarized in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Details of Land to be Acquired/Transferred for the Proposed Project

S. No.	Type of Land	Area (in Acre)
1	CB Land	122.06
2.1	Internal Road (Forest Land)	1.12
2.2	Internal Road (Forest Land)	1.87
2.3	Total Internal Road (Forest Land)	2.99
3	Revenue Land	66.54
4	Patta Land	320.05
5	Salt pan	234.44
6	Unassessed Waste Land	79.00
	Total Land for Phase I	825.08
7.1	Rail @ 15 m ROW	27.83
7.2	Road @ 45 m ROW	157.09
7.3	External Connectivity	185.92
	Total Land	1010.00

Source: Detailed Project Report

4.2 Rehabilitation and Resettlement

As per Census of India 2011, total population of the Rajapuram village is 3316 and it is compounded into 783 households. As per the reconnaissance survey and Census of India, there are six numbers of hamlets namely Kothalingudu, Pathalingudu, Matchilesam Sunnapalle, Reddikasunnapalle, Mulapeta and Vishnuchakram are coming under Rajapuram village. Out of these six hamlets, the settlement of Mulapeta and Pathalingudu are impacted and attract Rehabilitation & Resettlement. Based on secondary data approximately 302 households in which 249 households in Mulapeta and 53 households in Pathalingudu hamlets needs to be displaced due to the development of Proposed Bhavanapadu Greenfield Port.

The Census and Socio-economic survey shall be conducted for the Project Affected Families (PAF) and R&R Plan shall be prepared and implemented by APMB as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 2018 and RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

4.3 Positive Aspects of the Project

The proposed Greenfield Port at Bhavanapadu would see many industries establishing from multiple sectors with many ancillary & satellite units boosting trade & commerce in an unprecedented way; thereby bringing in the synergies of development to the state like never before. It will, as a consequence generates huge direct and indirect employment including the local people, substantially improve the living standards and generally act as a gateway to prosperity of the entire region.

The proposed project shall provide approximately 10,000 direct and indirect employment opportunity during project construction and operation period. During project construction phase, approximately 7500 employment opportunity shall be generated. Local people shall be given priority on the basis of their skill and education.

4.4 Conclusion

Andhra Pradesh has the second longest coastline in India, covering a length of over 974 km stretching between Srikakulam and Nellore with deep draft coastal waters. A network of 14 notified non-major ports and one major port provides strong potential for the State to become India's gateway to the world, especially the Asian and South East Asian region. Andhra Pradesh has the unique advantage of having deep draft ports – Visakhapatnam, Gangavaram and Krishnapatnam and to develop many other similar ports to enable for attracting bulk cargo from East and South East Asian economies. To reap the potential benefits and position of Andhra Pradesh as the India's Gateway to the World, the Government is integrating the development of ports, industrial clusters and, hinterland and efficient evacuation systems through road, rail, inland and coastal waterways.

Thus, on the basis of available secondary data, preliminary reconnaissance survey and the analysis made above, it may be concluded that the proposed Bhavanapadu Greenfield Port Project shall prove beneficial for economic and social development for the vicinity. During project construction and operation phase, in addition to direct employment opportunity, the proposed project shall promote indirect employment and development in the region. The standard of life and per capita income of the people shall be improved. As per the Feasibility Assessment, the project is found to be viable from all aspects such as technical, economic, environmental and social.

Annexure-I

Photographs of the Site



Settlement Area in Rajapuram Village (Hamlet Mulapeta)



Settlement Area in Rajapuram Village (Hamlet Pathalingadu)



Open Area about 1.5 km south of Project Site

EIA CONSULTANT:

QCI-NABET CERTIFICATE NO: NABET/EIA/1821/RA 0114

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