

Land Acquisition for the Development of Kerala Institute of Local Administration

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

Entrusted by of Revenue (B) Department, Govt. Of Kerala for
District Administrator Thrissur

Draft Report



10.10.19

Requiring Body

Kerala Institute of Local
Administration (KILA)



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Abbreviations

KILA	-	Kerala Institute of Local Administration
R & D	-	Research and development
LA	-	Land Acquisition
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
RFCTLARR	-	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
G.O	-	Government Order

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Project and public purpose

Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) is an autonomous training, research and consultancy organization constituted under the ministry of Local Self Government, Government of Kerala, registered as per the Travancore-Cochin Literacy, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act 1955, in the pattern of a national institute with the main objective of strengthening decentralisation and local governance. The institute is supported by the government of Kerala, as it's a nodal agency for training, research and consultancy for the local self government institutions. The institute engages in different capacity building activities of the local bodies, both rural and urban. It is the major pillar for the grass root level democratic process. For the development of KILA expansion of land is inevitable. The present compound of KILA is insufficient for any expansion activities. One of the main difficulties faced by this institute of national standing is that there is no approach road from the main road. Further many of the training programmes assigned to KILA has to be conducted in private hotels for want of from the difficulties, it was proposed to construct new hostel and administration block at a land to be acquired adjacent to the institution. The new construction shall enable KILA to conduct all trainings within it's secured compound and the convenience of trainees will be enhanced.

The proposed land acquisition enable KILA to enhance it's services in the following way

1. To conduct research in the relevant fields.
2. For the better administration of training for local self governments.
3. For further advancements of standard accommodation facilities for trainees.

Presently KILA have the entrance far away from the main road. The people are facing difficulty while reaching KILA. If the project will be implemented KILA will get direct access to the main road. This will be the major advantage of the project. Peoples from different countries visiting the institution every year at that situation it has a positive that if they will get direct access from the road. The land proposed to be acquired is near to the Mulankunnathukavu Grama Panchayath.

1.2 Location

The proposed project area is at Mulamkunnathukavu which belongs to Killannoor village in Thrissur district. Total of 366.35 Ares of land will be acquired for the purpose of the extension of KILA. The land proposed to be acquired is from ward no. 2 of Mulamkunnathukavu Grampanchayath.

1.3 Size and attributes of land acquisition

As per revenue records the proposed land comes under the dry land category. The major use of the land is coconut and grass cultivation. In total 366.35 Ares of land is needed for the project. The land includes one well and one manmade pond. Below mentioned table explains about the size and attributes of land acquisition.

Table 1.3.1. : Size of the Land to be acquired.

Sl. No.	Survey No.	Area proposed to be acquired (in hector)
1	538/1P	.0767, .3026
2	539/1P,539/3	.5813,.4047,.9631
3	540/1P	.3957, .3804
4	543/1P	.486

1.4 Alternatives considered

The land in eastern part of KILA is held by the Kerala State housing Board who has put in a working women's hostel and allotted plots for residence. The southern portion is a hilly terrain. The existing land is vacant, unutilized and devoid of any environmental issues. The northern boundary of KILA is a panchayath road. There for no alternative land can be found out and considered.

1.5 Social impacts

The affected land is hereditarily owned by 4 individuals belongs to 3 families who are kins. Except a manmade pond and well, there is no other build up properties in the land. On the land there are 110 coconut trees and 10.5 acres of grass and lemon grass cultivation. The owners has been given the land in lease for grass cultivation. The owners will be losing

the income from that. On the affected land there is a well and manmade pond affected. Following table analyze the social impacts of the proposed land acquisition.

Table 1.5.1. Analysis of the Various Possible Social Impacts of the Project

SI. No	Type of Impact	Status
1	Loss of Land	3 families will lose their land (the land is possessed by 4 persons)
2	Loss of Income	Income from the coconut trees, and grass cultivation.
3	Loss of Buildings	No buildings in the land.
4	Displacement	Nil
5	Loss of Trees	110 coconut trees, 10.05 acres of grass cultivation.
6	Loss of Livelihood	Nil
7.	Loss of Water Source	1 well and 1 manmade ponds

Note: The above data is arrived as per the information provided by the respondents during the Survey. Supporting documents need to be verified during Land acquisition.

1.6 Mitigation measures

- Compensation should be provided to the affected families as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 and Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.
- Resettlement procedures as per the Policies vide G.O (Ms) NO.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015 and G.O.(MS)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for acquisition of land in the state in lieu of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 .

CHAPTER 2

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Background of the project, including developers background and governance/management structure

Kerala Institute of Local Administration is an autonomous institution under the Local Self Government department of Government of Kerala. The institution is focusing on promoting decentralisation and the local governance in Kerala State. It was established on the pattern of a National Institute with many objective of strengthening local governance through training, research and consultancy. KILA have a well structured infrastructure at the Thrissur campus. The campus includes administrative blocks, lecture rooms, computer labs, canteen, library, research centre etc.

The aim of the proposed project is to get entrance directly from the main road. Now KILA didn't have the entrance directly from the main road. The proposed land to be acquired is close to the Thrissur- Shornur route. If the institution gets entrance directly from the Thrissur -Shornur road it will helps the public and other beneficiaries to access easily to the institution. The proposed land acquisition will be an advantage for KILA since it is planning to expand the existing infrastructure. If the acquisition will be done they can expand the building to there. The existing building expansion can be possible by the land acquisition.

2.2 Rationale for project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria listed in the Act

KILA have a lot of advantages if the land is acquired. They will get direct entry from the main road and also they can expand their building such as. KILA is the one and only formal agency for promoting the local government activities in Kerala. They are ensuring that proper decentralisation have done thorough the state.

Major advantage of the proposed project is that to get direct entry from main road to KILA campus. If the land acquisition will be done the institution can expand their infrastructure. Since, it is a public institution working for the state the expansion of KILA can be considered as a public need.

As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Section 2(1) b (v) the project can be considered as a public purpose.

2.3 Details of project size, location, capacity, outputs, production targets, costs and risks

10.5 acres of land contiguous to the present KILA, Killannur campus is required for the construction of the hostel and administrative block for KILA. The affected area belongs to Killannur village Thrissur district. The construction targets are categorized into three:

- (i) Three storied hostel building.
- (ii) Administrative block with training facilities and faculty room.
- (iii) Front gate with security tower, street light and drainage.

Total cost of the project is calculated as 21 crores.

2.4 Examination of alternatives

The land in eastern part of KILA is held by The Kerala State housing Board who has put in a working women's hostel and allotted plots for residence. The southern portion is a hilly terrain. The existing land is vacant, unutilized and devoid of any environmental issues. The northern boundary of KILA is a Panchayath road. Therefore no alternative land can be found out and considered.

2.5 Phases of the project construction

The project construction is expected to complete in single phase with in a period of 2 years.

2.6 Core design features and size and type of facilities

The construction of KILA has planned with world class sustainable green building minimizing the impact of construction on the greenery and eco-system of the specified site. Designing of the building is in progress. The facilities provided will include: A new administrative training block with two halls and nine faculty/ centres. And a new three storied hostel block for trainees and a watch shed with a front gate and street light.

A building with 2 blocks having 3 stories each is proposed and designed for construction. The first administrative block comprises of administrative office, Library, faculty centres and training hall or class rooms. Staircase, Ramp, lift facilities shall be provided for easy access. Disabled friendly toilet and barrier free access are special features of the administrative block.

The new hostel block with 3 stories comprises of 82 double rooms ,reception and waiting hall. Lift has been provided with easy access. All the bed rooms are bath attached. Separate provisions are made for storage, linen and room for wardens and staffs.

Fig. 2.6.1. Project design

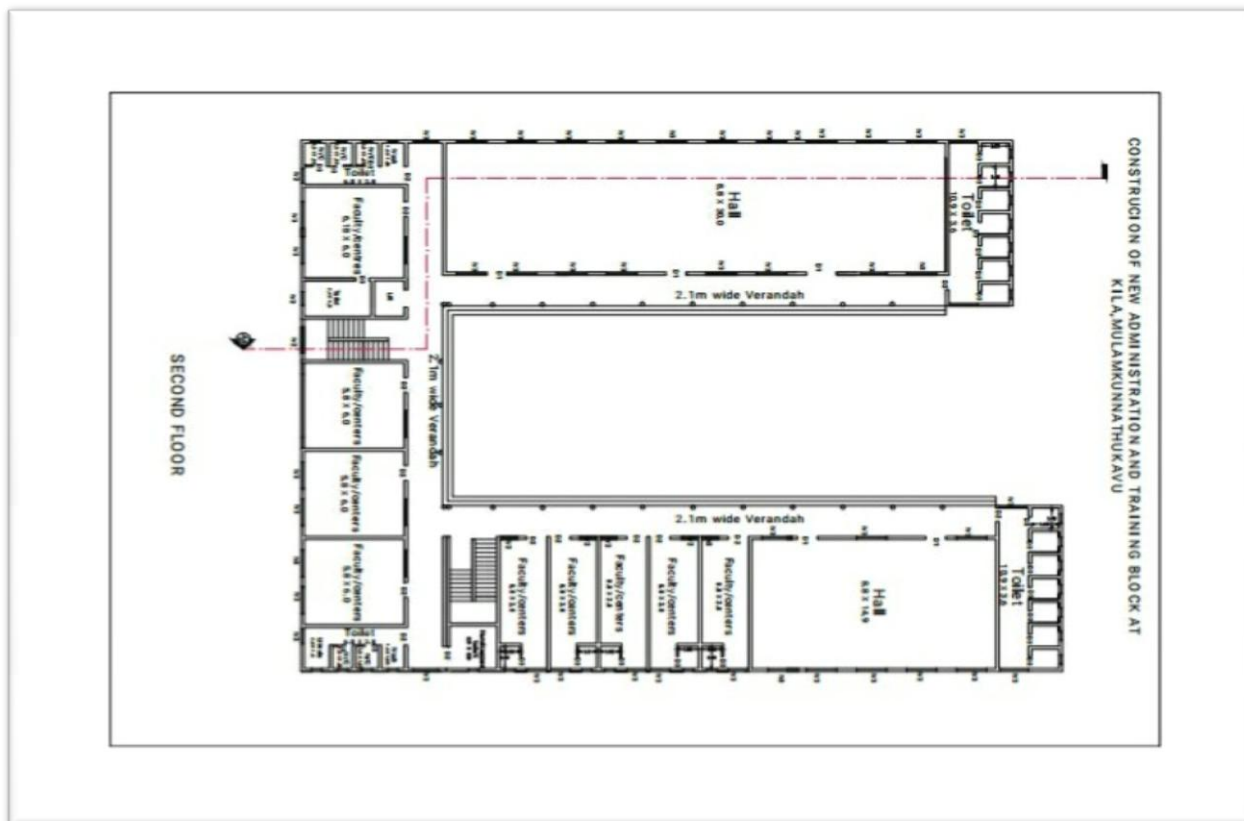


Table 2.6.1 Details of the project

Sl. No	Facilities	Area (sq.m)
1)	Three storied hostel building	3963.34
2)	Administrative block with training facilities and faculty room	3339
3)	Front gate with security tower, street light and drainage	

2.7 Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities

In addition to the building blocks with security arrangements, additional supporting infrastructure facilities are to be considered for the land requirement. The following items are also made available with the building.

- i) Rain water harvesting
- ii) Bio compost unit
- iii) Rain water drainage
- iv) Vehicle shed
- v) Solar/Generator
- vi) Green initiatives
- vii) Play ground

viii) Fitness center.

2.8 Work force requirements (temporary and permanent)

The work force is equipped with modern machineries and planned man power in various range in terms of skilled, semi- skilled and un-skilled labours.

2.9 Details of social impact assessment/ environment impact assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports

The below mentioned studies were conducted in the present area that is revealed by the requiring body.

- Engineering survey
- Detailed study of the land and design features.

2.10 Applicable legislations and policies

The applicable laws on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for the proposed project land acquisition for the extension of the KILA at Mulamkunnathukavu, Thissur district.

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
- Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.
- Government of Kerala – Revenue (B) Department -State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition vide G.O (Ms) NO.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015.
- Government of Kerala – Revenue (B) Department -State Policy for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package for Land Acquisition in the State in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013 vide GO(MS)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017.
- Right to Information Act, 2005

CHAPTER 3

TEAM COMPOSITION APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As per the notification of Revenue (B) department G.O. (P) No.38/2019/RD dated 05.07.2019, Rajagiri outREACH has entrusted to do the Social Impact Assessment of the land acquisition for the extension of the KILA at Mulamkunnathukavu in Thrissur district and to prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) as per section 4 (1) of LARR Act 2013.

Further, a team was constituted with experts who have engaged in similar projects and deployed them into the project with a set of definite roles and responsibilities.

3.1 List of all team members with qualification

Table 3.1.1. Study Team

Sl. No	Name	Qualification and Designation	Experience
1.	Dr. Binoy Joseph Principal, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences	MA (HRM), LLB, Ph.D. Consultant	23 years in teaching, research and training sector
2.	Meena Kuruvilla	MSW Chairperson	31 years in teaching, research and training
3.	Biju C.P	AB Phi. – Development Officer SIA	26 years in development sector
4.	Ligi V.E	MSW – Research Associate	20 years in development sector
5.	Maria Tency.V.S	MA, DSS, Research Associate – SIA Unit	27years in development sector
6.	Priyanka Prakash	MSW Research Associate	1 year in development sector
7.	Albin Noble	MSW Research Associate	Trainee in development sector

3.2 Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the social impact assessment

The objective of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to enumerate affected land and structures, affected families and persons, to identify social impacts, and to prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). In order to capture data for the present exercise, both primary as well as secondary sources were systematically tapped. As a part of SIA, census socio-economic survey has been conducted by experienced members of SIA Unit in the affected families to list out the favourable and adverse impacts of the project. Before preparing the SIA study report the study team acquired maximum information about the project. Questionnaires are used as tools for data collection from the affected persons and also key person interview conducted for gathering the data.

3.3 Sampling methodology used

Since sampling methodology was not suitable for the proposed project, the 3 families were studied in detail.

3.4 Overview of information/ data sources used

Secondary source information was collected from various concerned departments including Office of the Special Tahsildar (LA), and Requiring Body of the project. Thus, secondary source information complemented the primary data elicited through field survey from the affected people and other stakeholders. Besides, understanding was created about the physical, social, economic, and cultural set-up of the project area.

3.5 Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders and brief description of public hearings conducted

District Collector entrusted RAJAGIRI outREACH to conduct the SIA study	: 09.07.2019
Key person interview and primary visit to the site	: 22.07.2019
Socio economic survey	: 24.07.2019

Besides the above, a public hearing is proposed to conduct in Mulamkunnathukaavu panchayath hall on 10th October 2019 at 11.00 a.m.

CHAPTER 4

LAND ASSESSMENT

4.1 Description with the help of the maps, information from land inventories and primary source

The proposed land located at Thrissur district of Killannur village. The land is a single property divided into different plots under joint ownership. It is in dry land category.

Figure 4.1 Sketch of the proposed site



4.2 Entire area of impact under the influence of the project (not limited to land area for acquisition)

The affected land is a joint property owned by relatives. The property divided into different plots and each plots owned by each owners. 4 people owned the lands of the survey number 538/1, 539, 540/1 and 543/1. On the land there is no any kind of build up properties. Presently the land is using for agriculture as temporary.

Table 4.2.1 Analysis of Social Impact Expect to Each Owners

Sl. No	Owner	Suvey No	Effects
1.	Suhra	538/1	Land 110 coconut tree Grass cultivation 1 well, 1 manmade pond
2.	Suhra Subaida	539	
3.	Aisha Rukkiya	540/1	
4.	Suhra	543/1	

4.3 Total land requirement for the project

For the expansion of the KILA total 366.35 Ares of land required.

4.4 Present use of any public, utilized land in the vicinity of the project area

The total amount of the land possessed by different private individuals. Thus there is no any public property affected by the proposed project.

4.5 Land (if any) already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project

No land is purchased, alienated, leased or acquired already in the area for the requirement of the proposed project.

The construction of KILA has planned with world class sustainable green building minimizing the impact of construction on the greenery and eco-system of the specified site. Designing of the building is in progress. The facilities provided will include: A new administrative training block with two halls and nine faculty/ centres. And a new three storied hostel block for trainees(42654 sy.ft) and a watch shed with a front gate and street light.

A building with 2 blocks having 3 stories each is proposed and designed for construction. The first administrative block comprises of administrative office, Library, faculty centres and training hall or class rooms. Staircase, Ramp, lift facilities shall be provided for easy access. Disabled friendly toilet and barrier free access are special features of the administrative block.

The new hostel block with 3 stories comprises of 82 double rooms ,reception and waiting hall. Lift has been provided with easy access. All the bed rooms are bath attached. Separate provisions are made for storage, linen and room for wardens and staffs.

4.6 Quality and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project

The proposed land is comes under the dry land category. The land is mainly using for the coconut and grass cultivation. The proposed land located beside of the Thrissur-Shornur road at the Killannur Village, Thrissur taluk of the Thrissur district.

4.7 Nature, present use and classification of land and if agriculture land, irrigation coverage and cropping patterns

The project proposed land is comes under dry land category, the land owners using the land for agriculture purpose. In the land there are 110 coconut trees and also the land using for the grass cultivation.

4.8 Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distributions and number of residential houses

The ancestor of land owners bought the land in 1981. No residential houses are on the affected land.

4.9 Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years

As per the information given by the affected persons, no transactions had been taken place in the affected properties for the last three years.

CHAPTER 5

ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION (WHERE REQUIRED) OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS

This chapter comprises of the details of the families that are affected by the project and extend of impact

5.1 Estimation of families

5.1.1 Families which are directly affected (own land that is proposed to be acquired)

There are 3 families will be affected by the expansion of the KILA at Mulamkunnathukavu. Socio- economic background of those families affected is described below.

5.1.2 Religion and Caste of the affected family members

All the affected family members are belonging to the Muslim religion and all are belong to the OBC category.

4.1.3 Family Pattern of the affected Families

All the affected families are following nuclear family system.

5.2 Family of scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights

No such families are residing in the project area.

5.3 Families which depend on common property resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land of their livelihood

Not Applicable

5.4 Families which have been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition

Not Applicable

5.5 Families which have been residing on any land in the urban areas for proceeding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land

Not Applicable

5.6 Families which have depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition

Not Applicable

5.6.1 Families which are indirectly impacted by the project (*not affected directly by the acquisition of own lands*)

Not Applicable

5.6.2 Inventory of productive assets and significant lands.

Table 5.6.1 Impact on Productive Assets

Name of the Tree	Number /Acres
Coconut	110
Grass Cultivation	10.5 Acres
Well	1
Man made pond	1

CHAPTER 6

SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE (AFFECTED AREA AND RESETTLEMENT SITE)

6.1 Demographic details of the population in the project area

No families are residing in the project area. The socio-economic and cultural profiles of the affected families are given below:

Table 6.1.1 Age Distribution of the affected persons

Age Group	Number
0 – 18	3
19 – 30	6
31 – 45	2
46 – 59	2
60 & above	4
Total	17

Table 6.1.1 shows the age group distribution of the affected family members of the project. 3 members falls under the age group of 0 – 18, 6 members comes under the age group of 19 – 30. 2 members falls under the age group of 31 – 45. 2 people comes under the age group of 46 – 59. There are 4 peoples comes under the age of 60 and above.

Table 6.1.2 Gender Distribution of the affected persons

Gender	Number
Male	8
Female	9
Total	17

The above table shows that, out of the 17 affected family members 8 male and 9 females.

Table 6.1.3 Marital Status of the Adults among affected population

Marital Status	Total
Married	10

Unmarried	2
Widow	2
Children	3
TOTAL	17

Table 6.1.3 shows that the marital status of the affected family members. There are 10 married, 2 unmarried, 2 widow and 3 children.

6.2 Income and poverty levels

There will be only 3 families directly affected by the project. Their income and poverty level is described below.

From the affected families 2 families have the monthly income of Rs. 40000 and one family have their family income Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

All families are above the poverty line (APL).

6.3 Vulnerable groups

4 members of the project affected people who are in the age group of above 60 years, 3 children below 18 years are defined as the vulnerable groups that are affected because of the project. 2 widows belongs to the affected families are also considered as vulnerable groups that are affected because of the project.

6.4 Land use and livelihood

The land owners using the land for cultivating coconut trees and grass.

6.5 Local economic activities

Presently coconut trees and grass are cultivating on the land. No families are residing in the project area.

6.6 Factors that contribute to local livelihoods

The land owner cultivating coconut trees and grass in the proposed land, which is not their livelihood. Out of the 3 affected families, the earning member of the 2 families are working abroad and the earning member in the other family is a government employee.

6.7 Kinship patterns and social and cultural organization

The affected land owners are kins and they received the land as ancestral property. None of the cultural or social organizations were affected by the proposed project.

6.8 Administrative organization

Mulamkunnathukavu grama panchayath office is located very near to the proposed land. But the panchayath is not affected by the acquisition.

6.9 Political organization

None of the political organizations were affected by the project.

6.10 Community based and civil society organizations

No such organizations were affected by the project.

6.11 Regional dynamics and historical change processes

No major negative impact could be found regarding the regional dynamics and historical change process.

6.12 Quality of the living environment

The proposed land is very close to the Thrissur-Shornur road. Also near to the Mulamkunnathukavu grama panchayath. Lots of commercial buildings are there near to the land. The land requirement is aimed to improve the infrastructure of KILA, thus the services of KILA for the public can be improved.

CHAPTER 7

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT

7.1 Approach to mitigation

To assess the mitigation, the expert research team of SIA Unit has adopted an approach that is spanned in four phases. In the first phase, a physical observation of the area was held to understand major risks and opportunities involved with the project. Later the affected families was surveyed by using a structured questionnaire and collected details on the socio-economic background of the families dynamics of risks of each affected families is collected. To understand generic and common risks involved with the project, in-depth interviews were held with selected key persons and stakeholders of the project. A draft report is prepared based on the scientific analysis of the data collected through survey and interview and will be presented on the Public Hearing proposed to be held on 10.10.2019 at Mulankunnathukavu Grama Panchayath Hal. Notices for the same have been given to the affected families. During the Public Hearing the affected families will get an opportunity to share their opinion/anxieties related to land acquisition which will be redressed by the concerned authorities.

7.2 Measures to avoid mitigate and compensate impact

The proposed land acquisition for KILA is planned without disturbing residential plots and with minimum impacts. However, 3 families will be adversely affected and they will lose their ancestral property. The following measures may be taken to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact of the families

- Compensation shall be provided to the land owners as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 & Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.
- The Resettlement package as per the Policies issued by Revenue(B) Department, Kerala vide G.O (Ms) NO.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015 and G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 in lieu of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected land owners.

- The income receives as coconut yields from 110 coconut trees and from grass cultivation should be considered from compensation
- Loss of 1 well and one manmade pond should be compensated
- Measures to be taken to plant saplings in lieu of the trees to be destroyed for the project.

7.3 Measures that are included in terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement and Compensation as outlined in the Act

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per the Policies issued by Revenue(B) Department, Kerala vide G.O (Ms) NO.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015 and G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLARR Act 2013.

7.4 Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the project proposal

Measures stated by the requiring body in the project proposal as sufficient fund has been reserved as compensation.

7.5 Alterations to project design and additional measures that may be required to address the extend and intensity of impacts across various groups as identified during SIA

Not Applicable

7.6 Detailed Mitigation Plan including detailed activities to be carried out for each mitigation strategy, timelines for each mitigation strategy

To mitigate the social impact of the proposed land acquisition, R&R package should be provided to the families as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCT in LAR&R Act 2013 by strictly following the time plan stated in the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015

Table 7.6 Mitigation Plan

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Mitigation Strategies</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>
1	Compensation and Resettlement	Assessing the impact	As per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Kerala Rules 2015.
		Calculation of Compensation	
		Acquisition of land and Disbursement of Compensation	
2	Environmental Mitigation	Distribute saplings or take initiatives to replant plants/trees which will be lost due to the project	

7.7 The Social Impact Management Plan that the Requiring Body has committed to undertake and those that have been proposed, but not committed to be undertaken by the Requiring Body

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

8.1 Description of institutional structures and key person responsible for each mitigation measures

RFCTLARR Act, 2013 defines the Administrator appointed by the State Government would be the person responsible for Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme for affected families of Land Acquisition. Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Scheme shall vest in the Administrator.

In the Land Acquisition for the expansion of KILA at Killannur village in Thrissur taluk of Thrissur district, the major mitigation measures from the acquisition can be handled by providing the appropriate compensation under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

As per G.O. (Ms) No.485/2015/RD, dated 23/09/2015, The Kerala State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee comprising :

- District Collector, Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation,
- Land Acquisition officer
- Finance Officer
- Representatives of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf,
- Representatives of Local Self Government Institution will monitor the Rehabilitation Action Plan (No such rehabilitation is required for the project)

8.2 Specify role of Non Governmental Organizations etc, if involved

Not Applicable

8.3 Indicate capacities required and capacity building plan, including technical assistance if any

Not Applicable

8.4 Timelines for each activity

Timeline will be finalized as per the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015.

CHAPTER 9
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN BUDGET AND
FINANCING OF MITIGATION PLAN

9.1 Costs of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs

The requiring body stated that necessary budget provision exists for meeting the cost of acquisition.

9.2 Annual budget and plan of action

Not Applicable

9.3 Funding sources with break up

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Key monitoring and evaluative indicators

Fair compensation and its timely distribution.

10.2. Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles

Rehabilitation and Resettlement procedures as stated in the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015

10.3. Plan for independent evaluation

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 11

ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

11.1 Final conclusions on assessment of public purpose, less displacing alternatives, minimum requirements of land, the nature and intensity of social impacts, and viable mitigation measures will address costs

KILA is an autonomous institution under government of Kerala, functioning with the objective of strengthening local governance and decentralization. The present facilities available with KILA are insufficient to expand its services. So by acquiring the proposed land, the infra structure of KILA can be improved by constructing new buildings. More than that KILA will get easy access from Thrissur-Shornur road

As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Section 2(1) b (v) the project can be considered as a public purpose. The proposed 10.5 acres of land from Killannoor village is owned by 3 families. The land is not using for their residential purpose so the land acquisition will not cause eviction of families and also not losing their livelihood. Even then the families will lose a fruitful land which is their ancestral property is the major impact of the project.

11.2 The above analysis will use the equity principle as a framework of analysis for presenting a final recommendation on whether the acquisition should go through or not.

Based on the analysis and assessment of the positive and negative impacts of the construction of KILA, the positive impact will reduce the effect of negative impact by bringing the positive outcomes. The following measures are recommended to mitigate the impact of the affected family.

- Compensation for the land owners as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 & Kerala Rules 2015.
- The Resettlement package as per the Policy issued by Revenue(B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected land owners.

- Consider the income that the families get from the proposed land and ensure sufficient compensation as per their income from the land.
- All families will lose their land. Ensure that all of them will get the sufficient money as compensation.
- In the proposed land there are 110 coconut trees and doing the grass cultivation the affected families must get the compensation for the inventory products.
- In the land there is 1 well and one manmade pond these will be affected, ensure compensation for it.
- Take initiatives to replant trees which will be lost due to the project.

References

1. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
2. Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.
3. Policy for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package for acquisition of Land in the State in lieu of RCFTLAAR Act, 2013 G.O. (Ms) No. 448/2017/RD dated 20/12/2017

Annexure falls in the appendix pages.