

Resettlement Plan (DRAFT)

April 2015

India: Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Program Tranche 2 —HLC Range-1 Subproject (10 to 53 km)

Prepared by State Government of Orissa for the Asian Development Bank.

This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB) FINANCED

**HLC-RANGE-1SUB-PROJECT (10 to 53 km)
Resettlement Plan (RP)**

for

**Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management
Investment Programme (OIIAWMIP)-TRANCHE-II**

Final Report

Submitted by:

**Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management
Investment Programme (OIIAWMIP)-Tranche-II
PMU, 5th Floor, Rajeev Bhawan, Bhubaneswar
Govt. Of Odisha**

August 2013

CONTENTS

Page

Executive Summary

List of Appendix		
Appendix	Topic	
Appendix-1	Encroachment Enumeration Survey Questionnaire	49
Appendix-2	Comparative Matrix of ADB Policy and India LA Act (1894) and NPRR (2007)	55
Appendix-3	Terms of Reference for the Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	60
Appendix-4	List of Villages selected in Main & Distributary canal system	64
Appendix-5	List of Selected Encroachment Photographs	66

List of Figures

Figures	Topic
Figure-1	Project Map
Figure-2	Organogram of RP Implementation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Background and Scope

1. The Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Program (OIIAWMIP), being funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) lending approach over a span of eight years, aims to reduce rural poverty levels in the State by improving agriculture sector productivity and enhancing rural incomes.

2. It is estimated that the OIIAWMIP will cover to enhance productivity and sustainability of existing 6 major and 9 medium irrigation schemes covering 190,000 hectares (ha) (NIA), and about 1,400 minor lift irrigation schemes covering up to 30,000 ha with PIM in four river basin i.e. Subernarekha, Burhabalang, Baitarani, and Brahmani basins, and a small part of the Mahanadi delta. Most of the subproject works will be limited to rehabilitation and improvement of the existing irrigation system and will not involve acquisition of private land.

3. As all infrastructure works will be implemented within the right-of-way (RoW) of the canals (and drains), involuntary resettlement impacts will be limited to losses that may be incurred by Squatters. Encroachment in the Right-of-Way (ROW) of canal was assessed using field inspections along the main canal, and discussions with selected affected peoples (APs) and Department of Water Resources (DOWR) field staffs. Existing structures along the main canal included huts, shops, sheds built within the RoW of the main canal.

4. Major encroachment within the ROW is tabulated below, along with location, canal RD, and number and types of structures. In addition to those tabulated there are a few scattered, isolated, structures.

B. Project Benefits and Impacts

5. The renovation work under the HLC-Range-1 subproject involves strengthening and widening of the existing embankment of almost 138 kms as well as bank protection work and aims at addressing the key issues and challenges faced by the people of the region in terms of loss of life and property caused by the annual flooding.

6. However despite these anticipated benefits, the project would affect 248 structure units, comprising 178 residential and commercial structures representing as many households (residential 85 affected households [AHHs] and commercial 93 AHHs), 26 community structures, and 44 public structures located adjacent to the HLC-R-1 main and distributary canal system. HLC-Range-1 sub-project canal systems are existing at the moment and falling under two irrigation divisions mainly Jaraka Irrigation Division and Mohanadi North Division. There is a proposal under Tranche-II to strengthen and rehabilitate the canal systems. All these structures except the 44 public ones are standing on the canal embankment illegally. The land belongs to DOWR, Government of Orissa. But local people and some migrants are encroaching upon it and earning their livelihood through it. The HLC-R-1 sub-project covering a distance of 138 km and administered by one sub-division will be strengthened to provide irrigation to 13,790 ha of land, benefiting 224 villages. A detailed Encroachment Enumeration Survey (EES) as part of the census survey was undertaken between March 2013 and April 2013 covering all the structure units getting affected in HLC-R-1 canal system. It was also found that there were 3 commercial structures on Government land the owners of which could not be traced and the structures

appeared to be abandoned. The data analysis in the resettlement plan (RP) is limited to the 248 structure units.

7. The survey brought forth that the project would not entail land acquisition as the land on the canal side belongs to the Government and the Water Resources Department has sufficient Right-of-Way (ROW) on the countryside. Thus the design for the project did not necessitate land acquisition throughout the 138.10 km of the embankment proposed under the ADB assistance.

8. The project would entail loss of assets and livelihoods of people settled (non titleholders) on either side of the existing embankment. The asset loss to these affected households is mainly in terms of loss of residential, commercial as well as common and public property structures. There is no agriculture land that would be affected by way of the project. The following table summarizes the impacts of the project on the affected villages. The subproject is categorised as 'B' for involuntary resettlement.

Table E-1: Sub division and Canal wise RD details and the Number of Affected Households

Sl. No	Name of the Canal (Main / Distributory)	Reduced Distance (RD in Kms.)			Type Affected Households AHs		Total Encroachment (Nos.)
		From	To	Total Length (Kms.)	Residential	Commercial	
1	HLC Main Canal	10.49	53.094	42.604	22	30	52
2	Disty.No-5	0.00	10.235	10.235	20	12	32
3	Disty.No-5 ½	0.00	1.525	1.525	0	0	0
4	Disty.No-5 (A)	0.00	4.255	4.255	3	5	8
5	Disty.No-6	0.00	5.205	5.205	0	0	0
6	Disty.No-6 (A)	0.00	7.480	7.480	0	0	0
7	Disty.No-6 (A) 1	0.00	2.370	2.370	7	6	13
8	Disty.No-7	0.00	1.219	1.219	0	0	0
9	Disty.No-7 (A)	0.00	2.524	2.524	4	4	8
10	Disty.No-7 ½	0.00	1.097	1.097	0	1	1
11	Disty.No-7 ½ (A)	0.00	1.190	1.190	0	0	0
12	Disty.No-7 ¼	0.00	5.470	5.470	0	0	0
13	Disty.No-7 ¼ (A)	0.00	5.131	5.131	1	6	7
14	Disty.No-8	0.00	1.425	1.425	4	2	6
15	Disty.No-8 (A)	0.00	0.379	0.379	0	0	0
16	Disty.No-9	0.00	2.552	2.552	2	1	3
17	Disty.No-10	0.00	3.019	3.019	0	0	0
18	Disty.No-11	0.00	4.530	4.530	1	1	2
19	Disty.No-11 (A)	0.00	1.500	1.500	0	0	0
20	Disty.No-12	0.00	6.012	6.012	2	0	2
21	Disty.No-12 (A)	0.00	3.456	3.456	4	2	6
22	Disty.No-13	0.00	2.213	2.213	0	0	0
23	Disty.No-14	0.00	16.134	16.134	2	23	25

Sl. No	Name of the Canal (Main / Distributary)	Reduced Distance (RD in Kms.)			Type Affected Households AHHS)		Total Encroachment (Nos.)
		From	To	Total Length (Kms.)	Residential	Commercial	
24	Disty.No-14 ½	0.00	1.170	1.170	0	0	0
25	Disty.No-15	0.00	1.038	1.038	0	0	0
26	Disty.No-16	0.00	2.980	2.980	13	0	13
27	Disty.No-17	0.00	1.386	1.386	0	0	0
				138.10	85	93	178
Total in Main and Distributary canal system				138.10			
Completed				138.10			
Percentage (%)				100.00			

Source: DSC Encroachment Enumeration Survey, 2013

C. Objective of the Resettlement Plan (RP)

9. The resettlement principles for the project are derived from ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) as well as the Government of India's new act on Land Acquisition (The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013). The principles adopted for the project comply with the social safeguard requirements (SR2) of ADB' SPS.

10. The primary objective of the RP is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate various losses due to the subproject and to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The RP is based on the general findings of the EES census, field visits, and meetings with various project-affected persons in the subproject area. The RP presents (i) type and extent of loss of assets, including land and structures; (ii) principles and legal framework applicable for mitigation of losses; (iii) entitlement matrix, based on the inventory of loss, (iv) and income restoration plan, and (v) a budget, institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, and monitoring and evaluation. Alternative village income sources such as village-based industries will be promoted by the project in association with the CSO to be hired for RP implementation. Villagers will be supported and encouraged to develop cluster based industries that are suited to their resources, skills and interests. Support in the form of technical assistance and training, marketing, business management and coordination, formation of Self Help Group (SHGs) will be provided by the appointed CSO.

D. Stakeholder Participation and Disclosure of RP

11. In tune with ADB principles of community consultation, stakeholder consultations and participation was carried out involving the directly affected people, as well as local leaders. Consultations with the community especially women and members of vulnerable groups as well as other stakeholders which includes persons concerned for the maintenance of temples, revenue officials etc, were carried out in the sub project area. Community consultations would be carried out by the EA during the implementation of the RP.

12. A summary of the RP will be translated into Oriya language and will be made available to the affected people by DOWR through a local workshop. Copies of the summary will also be made available at the local level public offices such as revenue offices, municipal offices and Gram Panchayat to stakeholders for local inputs prior to award of civil work contract. The proceedings of the disclosure workshop and the feedback received will be sent to ADB for review. The complete RP will be disclosed on the ADB website.

E. Implementation Arrangements & Grievance Redress Committee

13. The primary role of project management unit (PMU) will be to ensure that projects undertaken meets all social and environment safeguard policy requirement and carry out monitoring during RP implementation etc. PMU will appoint/depute 1 key person as its staff to be the Social Safeguard Officer who will oversee and coordinate the safeguard aspects of the project.

14. In addition to PMU, at each subproject level there will be a Social and Environment Implementation unit (SEIU). The role of SEIU will be to handle RP implementation at subproject level.

15. The grievance redress committee (GRC) will be constituted at SEIU level comprising of Project Director, Resettlement Officer, representative from implementing CSO, members of the Municipal Corporation/Panchayat, representatives of affected persons including vulnerable groups and women in the committee. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the APs, during the entire life of the project. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. The subproject level grievance redress mechanism will not impede an aggrieved person's access to the country's legal system.

F. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Budget

16. Detailed budget estimates for the RP been prepared by the PMU/SIO which will be included in the overall subproject financial estimates. The budget includes: (i) detailed costs of livelihood and income restoration and improvement; (ii) source of funding; cost of hiring CSO (Civil Society Organisation) for RP implementation; and (iv) arrangement for approval, and the flow of funds and contingency arrangements. The administrative costs are not included because the PMU and the subproject level Executive Engineers' offices are a part of the structure of the Department of Water Resources, funded through the regular government budget. The external monitoring cost for a subproject too has not been included in the budget, as this cost will be a consolidated cost for all the 6 subprojects under Tranche 2. The budget for external monitoring has already been approved by the DOWR, Government of Orissa.

17. The total RP budget for the proposed subproject works out to Rs55, 45,893.00 (US\$ 102702).

18. As agreed upon, the RP implementation cost will be borne by the EA and the Livelihood Assistance cost will be borne out of the OIIAWMIP loan fund for RP implementation. The DOWR has agreed to implement the RP as per the funding provision made above.

G. Monitoring & Evaluation

19. For effective and efficient implementation of the RP, the project will have both internal and external monitoring. Internal Monitoring will be a key responsibility of the SEIU which will oversee the timely implementation of the RP. The primary responsibility of the preparation of the monitoring reports for submission to the ADB will be with the consultant and supported by the CSO's, and these will be reviewed by the PMU before submission to ADB. Consultants with support of PIU will collect all the required information and consolidate it in the form of a report, which will be submitted for review and finalization to EA before for onward submission to ADB.

20. As per the SPS 2009, for the subprojects with significant resettlement impacts (Category A), the EA has to appoint qualified and experienced external experts who will verify the monitoring information and advice on safeguard compliance issues, and if any significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared to address such issues. The external monitor will submit its reports biannually to ADB through EA.

Glossary

Encroacher	The term “Encroacher” to describe is one who is a legal titleholder but illegally extends his possession by occupying public land..
Gram Panchayat	Gram Panchayat is the primary unit of Panchayati Raj Institution and is a local government body at the village level in India.
PaniPanchayat	PaniPanchayat is a farmers’ association at the primary level consisting of all the water users, as constituted within a specified hydraulic boundary of a major, medium, minor (flow and lift-both surface and ground water) and creek irrigation projects funded by Government.
Pradhan	Village Headman
Sarpanch	A sarpanch is a democratically elected head of a village level statutory institution of local self-Government called the Gram (village) Panchayat in India.
Squatter	The term “Squatter” to describe is a person who comes from nowhere and occupies Government land or asset
Vulnerable Groups	The “Vulnerable Group” comprises (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.
Zilla Parishad	Zilla Parishad is a local government body at the district level in India. It looks after the administration of the rural area of the district and its office is located at the district headquarters. Members of the Zilla Parishad are elected from the district on the basis of adult franchise for a term of five years. The Chairmen of all the Panchayat Samitis are members of the Zilla Parishad. The Parishad is headed by the President and Vice-President.

2. List of Acronyms

ADB-	Asian Development Bank
APs-	Affected Persons
ARO-	Assistant Resettlement Officer
AUs-	Affected Units
BPL-	Below Poverty Line
BSR-	Basic Schedule of Rates
CSO-	Civil Society Organisation
DC-	District Collector
DOWR-	Department of Water Resources
EA-	Executing Agency
EES-	Encroachment Enumeration Survey
EIC-	Engineer-in-Chief
ERM-	Extension Renovation and Modernization
FGD-	Focus Group Discussion
GOI-	Government of India
GRC-	Grievance Redress Committee
ha-	Hectare
HH-	Household
IA-	Implementing Agency
IMEA-	Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Agency
IR-	Involuntary Resettlement
LAA-	Land Acquisition Act
MDG-	Millennium Development Goals
MOU-	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO-	Non-Government Organizations
NIA-	Net Irrigated Area
NRRP-	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy,
OBC-	Other Backward Caste
OIIAWMIP-	Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Program
ORRP-	Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
OWRCP-	Orissa Water Resources Consolidation Project
PD-	Project Director
PIM-	Participatory Irrigation Management
PMU-	Project Management Unit
P-P-	Public Property
PRO-	Project Resettlement Officer
RF-	Resettlement Framework
RP-	Resettlement Plan
RO-	Resettlement Officer
ROW-	Right-of-Way
RoW-	right-of-way
RS-	Resettlement Specialist
RTFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013
SBE-	Small Business Establishments
SC-	Scheduled Caste
SGO-	State Government of Orissa
SIA-	Social Impact Assessment

SIO-	Subproject Implementation Office
SPS-	Safeguard Policy Statement
SRO-	Subproject Resettlement Officer
ST-	Scheduled Tribe
ToR-	Terms of Reference
WB-	World Bank
WUA-	Water Users Association

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aim at enabling poor people to improve their livelihoods. In Asia about 70% of the MDGs' target group live in rural areas, and for most of them agriculture is the main source of living, hence it is very important, both directly and indirectly, to improve quality of agriculture. In order to doing so, rehabilitation of irrigation systems has been planned in the State of Orissa with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB).

B. Project Benefits and Impacts

2. The HLC-R-1 subproject is an existing irrigation scheme characterized by rice cropping in Kharif and pulses, vegetables and oilseed in Rabi. There are small areas of sugarcane. Current cropping intensity is close to 180%, but not all of this is irrigated. Rabi irrigation areas are about 50% with pulses extensively grown on residual soil moisture and vegetables using pumped water from (shallow) tube wells, nullahs and ponds over about 18% of the command area.

3. The HLCCR-1 system was conceived with a dual irrigation – navigation function, with the almost flat main canal providing navigation between the Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers at the delta heads. Flows are small and weed and water hyacinth growth a problem.

4. Modest improvements have been made over the years, but hydraulic infrastructure for water measurement and control is inadequate and operation is rudimentary. Due to urbanization and commercial developments the command area has gradually declined from 14,700 hectares (ha) to about 13,790 ha.

5. The subproject will address identified constraints to cropping by rehabilitating and modernizing irrigation infrastructure with priority for gated control and flow measurement structures to improve canal operations, and a package of agricultural, livelihood, on-farm water management and CAD interventions implemented through 32 Pani Panchayats (Water User Associations).

6. The subproject outcome will be enhanced productivity and sustainability of irrigated agriculture through: (i) an increase in annual cropping intensity from 180% to 191%; and (ii) an increase in rice paddy production of 41%, mainly due to yield increases, and also production increases of major Rabi crops including vegetables (37%), pulses (18%), oilseed (49%) and sugarcane (22%).

7. The subproject is included in Tranche-II of the OIIAWMIP and will be implemented over five years from 2010/11 to 2014/15. Main system infrastructure extension renovation and modernization (ERM) works will be implemented over 30 months, with three Rabi canal closures. Minor system ERM works will be implemented over 3-4 years.

8. However despite these anticipated benefits, the project would affect 248 structure units (comprising 178 households representing as many structure units, 26 community structures and 44 public structures) located adjacent to the HLC-R-1 (10-53 kilometers [km]) canal system

covering one sub-division and 55 villages. A detailed Encroachment Enumeration Survey (EES) census was undertaken in March and April 2013 covering all the structure units getting affected in HLC-R-1 subproject.

9. The survey brought forth that the project would not entail land acquisition as the land on the canal side belongs to the government and the Water Resources Department has sufficient ROW on the countryside. Thus the design for the project did not necessitate land acquisition throughout the 138.10 kilometers (km) of the embankment proposed under ADB assistance.

10. However the project would entail loss of assets and livelihoods of people settled (non titleholders) on either side of the existing embankment. The asset loss to these affected households is mainly in terms of loss of residential and commercial as well as Common Property Resources. There is no agriculture land that would be affected by way of the project. The following table (Table-1.1 briefly summarizes the impacts of the project on the affected aanal).

Table-1.1: Canal wise Type of Loss

Sl. No	Name of Canal	Type of Loss						Total
		Residential		Commercial		Public Property		
		No	%	No	%	No	%	
1	Distributary-11	1	1.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	2
2	Distributary-12	2	2.4	0	0.0	1	1.4	3
3	Distributary-12A	4	4.7	2	2.2	1	1.4	7
4	Distributary-14	2	2.4	23	24.7	22	31.4	47
5	Distributary-16	13	15.3	0	0.0	1	1.4	14
6	Distributary-5	20	23.5	12	12.9	20	28.6	52
7	Distributary-5A	3	3.5	5	5.4	3	4.3	11
8	Distributary-6A1	7	8.2	6	6.5	6	8.6	19
9	Distributary-7 ¼ A	1	1.2	6	6.5	1	1.4	8
10	Distributary-7 ½	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.4	2
11	Distributary-7 A	4	4.7	4	4.3	1	1.4	9
12	Distributary-8	4	4.7	2	2.2	0	0.0	6
13	Distributary-9	2	2.4	1	1.1	1	1.4	4
14	Main Canal	22	25.9	30	32.3	12	17.1	64
Total		85	100.0	93	100.0	70	100.0	248

Source: DSC EES Survey, 2013

C. Measures to Minimize the Impact

11. All necessary efforts have been made in order to minimize the subproject impacts and to reduce disruption of livelihood. In order to minimize impacts to the maximum possible extent, adequate provisions have been incorporated into the planning and design of the subproject to minimize or mitigate any unavoidable impacts. Some of these measures include the following:-

- (i) The technical design with innovative solution like sheet pile has been prepared to avoid land acquisition by using the existing ROW of government on either side of the embankment. Thus the project would not entail land acquisition.

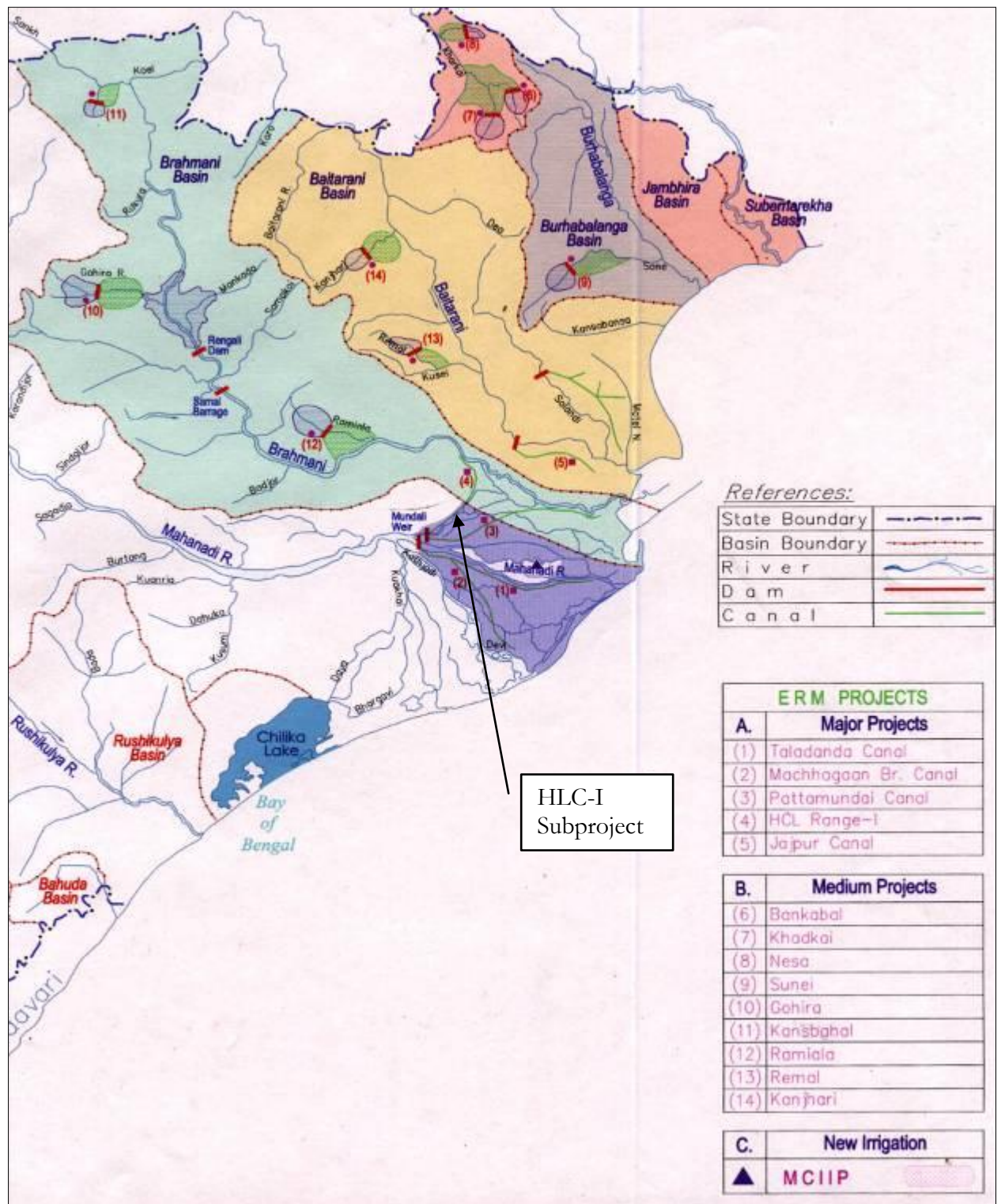
- (ii) Further to minimise displacement of households especially on the countryside, the design was thus prepared to use the land on the riverside more than the land on the countryside.

D. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP)

12. The Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Programme (OIIAWMIP), being funded by ADB through multifinancing facility (MFF) over a span of 8 years, aims to reduce rural poverty levels in the state by improving agriculture sector productivity and enhancing rural incomes. The subproject in tranche 2 (T-2) comprises of 5 major and 3 medium irrigation schemes. There are potential resettlement (encroachment) impacts in 2 of the major subprojects of T-2, namely Machhagaon and Pattamundai for which safeguard clearance will be required prior to approval of the tranche. In this respect the last ADB Mission has suggested a more prudent approach which could be achieved through re-scheduling the existing T-2 subprojects (Machhagaon and Pattamundai) with potential encroachment impacts. In other sub-projects there is no major encroachment in the canal embankment.

13. The primary objective of the resettlement plan (RP) is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate various losses of the subproject and to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of the displaced poor and vulnerable groups. The RP is based on the general findings of the EES census survey, field visits, and meetings with various project-affected persons in the subproject area. The RP presents (i) type and extent of loss of assets, including land and structures; (ii) principles and legal framework applicable for mitigation of losses and livelihood activities; (iii) entitlement matrix, based on the inventory of loss and (iii) budget, institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including monitoring and evaluation.

Figure-1: Sub-project location



II. THE PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT LOCATION

A. Impact

14. The Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Program (the Investment Program or OIIAWMIP) aims to enhance the productivity and sustainability of the existing irrigation schemes in the four northern river basins and a part of the Mahanadi delta.¹ This will involve renovating irrigation infrastructure, installing participatory irrigation management (PIM) systems with water user associations (WUAs), and empowering WUAs as a cohesive platform for irrigation operation and maintenance (O&M) and agriculture development. The OIIAWMIP will renovate 6 major and 9 medium irrigation schemes (having designed net irrigated area [NIA] of 185,000 ha) and about 1,400 community-based minor lift irrigation schemes (having NIA of 30,000 ha). These schemes are suffering from low performance in irrigated agriculture due to inefficient operation, system deterioration, and limited integration with agriculture support services and marketing systems. The OIIAWMIP will also strengthen the institutional basis for PIM and integrated water resources management (IWRM) with management reforms and capacity strengthening of the relevant institutions.

15. The impact of the OIIAWMIP will be enhanced rural economic growth and reduced poverty in the concerned existing irrigation system areas, and institutionalization of PIM-based agricultural growth. The outcome will be enhanced productivity, water use efficiency, sustainability of irrigated agriculture, and improved performance of irrigation service delivery and water resources management with empowered WUAs progressively taking over O&M roles.

B. Economic Status

16. It is widely recognized that poverty is experienced through a variety of dimensions of which low income is one. Further, within the poor there are important differences in intensity of poverty, the ability of the poor households to graduate from poverty and relative vulnerability to different groups to withstand risks of livelihood such as unemployment, access to services, sickness, and so on.

C. Severity of Impacts

17. To gauge the severity of impacts on APs, data on total land holding and loss of structures and livelihood are analyzed. According to ADB policy major impacts are defined as “200 or more persons” being physically displaced from housing and/or having 10 percent or more of their productive, income generating assets lost. The affected households numbering 178 who have encroached the canal banks would be displaced. There is no displacement through evacuation of land and property owned by individuals or community. In addition to the 178 squatter households representing 178 structure units, an additional 26 community structures standing illegally too will be demolished. There are also 44 public structures (electricity transformers, tube wells, mobile phone towers, etc.) that will be shifted according to the government’s interdepartmental arrangement.

18. There is not a single person who is losing any agricultural land to the project. People who have unlawfully settled themselves on the canal banks are being asked to vacate for rehabilitation of the canal system. They will not be compensated for land but will be compensated for the loss of their structures and assisted with income restoration. Out of 248 affected structure units on Department of Water Resources (DOWR) land 85 (34.3%) are residential in nature, 93 are commercial units (37.3%) with their residence remaining intact in

the local village and 70 (28.2%) are in the form of temples, clubs, electricity transformers, tube wells, etc. which have been categorized as public property. The relocation of the 178 affected households (AHHs) will be to the adjacent areas, to their own land inside the village.

III. FINDINGS OF ENCROACHMENT ENUMERATION SURVEY

19. The effective preparation and implementation of a Resettlement Plan largely depends to a large extent on appropriate and accurate socio-economic and EE census surveys of the affected households. The following chapter presents and discusses the findings of the encroachment census survey undertaken in the HLC-R-1 Subproject in March 2013.

A. Objective of the Encroachment Enumeration Census Survey

20. The EES is a comprehensive survey covering 100% households getting affected by the subproject, irrespective of their entitlement or ownership status. This survey was undertaken along the subproject by a trained survey team comprising of social researchers.

21. The objective of the census survey was to identify the affected persons and generate an inventory of social and economic impacts on the project affected persons (PAPs), the structures affected, socio-economic profile of the project affected people, their perceptions about the project and rehabilitation and resettlement options. A schedule was prepared to collect detailed information on the socio-economic status of the affected persons and households. In addition, considering the type of loss namely – residential, residential-cum-commercial, land & trees etc, of the AP a loss-specific schedule was filled for that AP. A copy of the survey tools used during the census survey is appended as Appendix 1.

22. The census survey identified a total of 178 AHHs (with as many structure units) comprising of 413 persons who will be affected by the subproject in both main & distributary canal system. In addition, there are 26 community structures and 44 public structures which will also be affected

B. Methodology

23. The key methods employed by the survey team during the course of the survey are in order:

- (i) Marking of affected assets and structures as per the engineering design;
- (ii) One-to-one interview with the affected households; and
- (iii) Small group consultations, key informant interviews and focus group discussion were also undertaken with affected persons including women and vulnerable groups, shopkeepers, revenue officials and property dealers during the survey.

C. Findings of the EES

24. An EES census carried out in HLC-Range-1 main and 14 distributary canals covering 55 villages. It was found that there are 178 AHHs (with as many commercial and residential structures), 26 community structures and 44 public structures on government land (total affected structure units come to 248). It is also found that there were 3 commercial structures on government land that appeared to be abandoned and the owner of which could not be traced. The data analysis in this resettlement plan is limited to the 248 structure units.

25. As can be seen from the following table (Table 3.1), approximately 72% (N=178) of the affected structure units constitute residential and commercial households and the remaining approximately 28% (N=70) constitute community and public structures (lumped together as 'public property').

Table 3.1: Classification of the Affected Structure Units

SI. NO	Name of Canal		Category of Structures		Total
			Affected Households	Public Property	
1	Distributary-11	Count	2	0	2
		Row %	100		100
2	Distributary-12	Count	2	1	3
		Row %	66.7		100
3	Distributary-12A	Count	6	1	7
		Row %	85.7		100
4	Distributary-14	Count	25	22	47
		Row %	53.2		100
5	Distributary-16	Count	13	1	14
		Row %	92.9		100
6	Distributary-5	Count	32	20	52
		Row %	61.5		100
7	Distributary-5A	Count	8	3	11
		Row %	72.7		100
8	Distributary-6A1	Count	13	6	19
		Row %	68.4		100
9	Distributary-7 ¼ A	Count	7	1	8
		Row %	87.5		100
10	Distributary-7 ½	Count	1	1	2
		Row %	50		100
11	Distributary-7 A	Count	8	1	9
		Row %	88.9		100
12	Distributary-8	Count	6	0	6
		Row %	100		100
13	Distributary-9	Count	3	1	4
		Row %	75		100
14	Main Canal	Count	52	12	64
		Row %	81.3		100
Total	Count		178	70	248
	Row %		71.8	28.2	100

Source: DSC-EES Census Survey, 2013

D. Vulnerable Groups

26. Certain groups of population by virtue of their socio-economic realities are considered socially vulnerable and thus in need of special¹ consideration so that they can benefit from a development project. These groups include:

- (i) Those who are below the poverty line (BPL);
- (ii) Those who belong to tribal groups or scheduled tribes (ST);
- (iii) Those who belong to scheduled castes (SC);
- (iv) Female-headed households (FHH);
- (v) Elderly; and
- (vi) Disabled persons.

27. In the subproject location, the EES census has brought out that of the 178 households that would be affected by the project, approximately 53% (94 HH comprising the SC, St, other backward community) of them suffer from any one of above said disabilities. Table 3.2 enumerates the same.

¹ The income limit for households for qualifying as a beneficiary under the BPL (below poverty line) list has been pegged at about Rs. 25,000 per annum, according to the methodology approved by the Union Cabinet, Govt. of India)

Table 3.2: Distribution of Vulnerable households by Canals and Categories

Sl. NO	Name of Canal		Caste				Total
			General	SC	ST	OBC	
1	Distributary-11	Count	2				2
		Row %	100.0				100.0
2	Distributary-12	Count	2				2
		Row %	100.0				100.0
3	Distributary-12A	Count	3	1		2	6
		Row %	50.0	16.7		33.3	100.0
4	Distributary-14	Count	16	8		1	25
		Row %	64.0	32.0		4.0	100.0
5	Distributary-16	Count	1	12			13
		Row %	7.7	92.3			100.0
6	Distributary-5	Count	20	6	3	3	32
		Row %	62.5	18.8	9.4	9.4	100.0
7	Distributary-5A	Count	6	1		1	8
		Row %	75.0	12.5		12.5	100.0
8	Distributary-6A1	Count	7	3	1	2	13
		Row %	53.8	23.1	7.7	15.4	100.0
9	Distributary-7 ¼ A	Count	3			4	7
		Row %	42.9			57.1	100.0
10	Distributary-7 ½	Count	1				1
		Row %	100.0				100.0
11	Distributary-7 A	Count	4	4			8
		Row %	50.0	50.0			100.0
12	Distributary-8	Count	2	3	1		6
		Row %	33.3	50.0	16.7		100.0
13	Distributary-9	Count	3				3
		Row %	100.0				100.0
14	Main Canal	Count	14	9	16	13	52
		Row %	26.9	17.3	30.8	25.0	100.0
Total	Count		84	47	21	26	178
	Row %		47.2	26.4	11.8	14.6	100.0

Source: DSC Census Survey, 2013

Note: OBC-Other Backward Community, SC- Scheduled Caste, ST- Scheduled Tribe

28. As seen in the above table (Table 3.2), of the 68 AHHs comprising SC (47) and ST (21) who suffer from vulnerabilities, only 11.8 percent are ST households which belong to a local Tribe. Further, 3 of the total number of households which belong to the vulnerable groups are headed by women and thus classified as Female Headed Households.

29. HLC-R-1 Main Canal (Jaraka sub-division) account for 56 AHH of the 178 AHH belonging to the Below Poverty Line. The rest of the canal and distributary, account for less than 10 HH each who suffer from any of the said vulnerabilities.

E. Type of Family

30. In the sub project location of HLC-R-1, it has been seen that the inhabitants on the embankment or on either side of it are largely migrant population from different parts of the district as well as nearby districts who migrated in search of employment opportunities. Thus a

majority of the affected households are nuclear type of families as shown by the data analysis of the EES census survey.

31. As seen in Table 3.3, 59% of the 178 AHH (excluding 70 public property structures) live in the nuclear family system while only 41% of them live in joint family system. Joint family system is a traditional type of family wherein parents and their children's families often live under a single roof. It has been seen that the average family size is 4.2.

Table 3.3: Distribution of FamilyTypes by Canal

SI. NO	Name of Canal		Family type		Total
			Joint	Nuclear	
1	Distributary-11	Count	1	1	2
		Row %	50.0	50.0	100.0
2	Distributary-12	Count	1	1	2
		Row %	50.0	50.0	100.0
3	Distributary-12A	Count	1	5	6
		Row %	16.7	83.3	100.0
4	Distributary-14	Count	10	15	25
		Row %	40.0	60.0	100.0
5	Distributary-16	Count	5	8	13
		Row %	38.5	61.5	100.0
6	Distributary-5	Count	16	16	32
		Row %	50.0	50.0	100.0
7	Distributary-5A	Count	5	3	8
		Row %	62.5	37.5	100.0
8	Distributary-6A1	Count	8	5	13
		Row %	61.5	38.5	100.0
9	Distributary-7 ¼ A	Count	3	4	7
		Row %	42.9	57.1	100.0
10	Distributary-7 ½	Count		1	1
		Row %		100.0	100.0
11	Distributary-7 A	Count	4	4	8
		Row %	50.0	50.0	100.0
12	Distributary-8	Count	2	4	6
		Row %	33.3	66.7	100.0
13	Distributary-9	Count		3	3
		Row %		100.0	100.0
14	Main Canal	Count	17	35	52
		Row %	32.7	67.3	100.0
Total	Count		73	105	178
	Row %		41.0	59.0	100.0

Source: DSC EES Survey, 2013

F. Primary Source of Income

32. HLC-R-1(Jaraka subdivision) an urban town in Jajpur and the main economic activities in the district are dominated by small business and trade. As aforementioned, the large parts of the population affected by the project are migrant workers whose main source of income has been found to be non agriculture labour during the EES census survey. They earn their primary source of income as daily wage earners employed in the numerous local industries and as daily wages labourer. 6.1% of the total number of AHH depend on agriculture and non agriculture labour for primary source of income.

33. Approximately 60% of the AHH are engaged in trade or business practices like grocery shops, dhabas (roadside eateries), etc. and depend on the same for earning their primary source of income. Other major sources of income include allied agriculture (like fishing), dairy, and professional services rendered like teaching, which have been the primary source of income for the 40% of the affected households.

34. Table 3.4 shows the different primary sources of income of the 178 AHH Canal/distributary wise. It is pertinent to note that a majority of the AHH depends on trade and business and non-agricultural activity for earning their primary source of income as the subproject location is an urban town and mostly inhabited by migrant workers largely engaged as non agriculture labourers.

Table 3.4: Distribution of Income Source by Canals/Distributary

Sl. N O	Name of Canal		Primary source income							Total
			Agric ulture	Diary	Trade/ business	Pvt. servic e	Agri labourer	Non agri labourer	NA	
1	Distributary-11	Count			1	1				2
		Row %			50.0	50.0				100.0
2	Distributary-12	Count						2		2
		Row %						100.0		100.0
3	Distributary-12A	Count			5	1				6
		Row %			83.3	16.7				100.0
4	Distributary-14	Count			23			1	1	25
		Row %			92.0			4.0	4.0	100.0
5	Distributary-16	Count			2		1	10		13
		Row %			15.4		7.7	76.9		100.0
6	Distributary-5	Count	2	1	15	1	2	11		32
		Row %	6.3	3.1	46.9	3.1	6.3	34.4		100.0
7	Distributary-5A	Count			6	1		1		8
		Row %			75.0	12.5		12.5		100.0
8	Distributary-6A1	Count	1		6			6		13
		Row %	7.7		46.2			46.2		100.0
9	Distributary-7 ¼ A	Count			7					7
		Row %			100.0					100.0

Sl. N O	Name of Canal		Primary source income							Total
			Agric ulture	Diary	Trade/ business	Pvt. servic e	Agri labourer	Non agri labourer	NA	
10	Distributary-7 ½	Count			1					1
		Row %			100.0					100.0
11	Distributary-7 A	Count		1	5	1		1		8
		Row %		12.5	62.5	12.5		12.5		100.0
12	Distributary-8	Count	1		3			2		6
		Row %	16.7		50.0			33.3		100.0
13	Distributary-9	Count			2	1				3
		Row %			66.7	33.3				100.0
14	Main Canal	Count	1		30		1	20		52
		Row %	1.9		57.7		1.9	38.5		100.0
To tal	Count		5	2	106	6	4	54	1	178
	Row %		2.8	1.1	59.6	3.4	2.2	30.3	0.6	100.0

Source: DSC EES Survey, 2013

G. Total Annual Income

35. Following from the above (Table 3.4), wherein it has been found that 30.3% HH of the 178 AHH depend on non agriculture labour for earning their primary source of income, the EES census survey has brought forth that the annual income of 23% of the total AHH is between Rs 25001- Rs.45000 (The average wage earned by a daily wage earner is approximately Rs 120). Another 32% of the AHH earn an annual income in the slab of less than Rs Rs.25000². Only 10% of the 178 AHH earn more than Rs1 lakh annually in the subproject location. Table 3.5 illustrates the distribution of annual income of the HH affected by way of the project.

Table 3.5 Distribution of Total Annual Income by Canals

Sl. NO	Name of Canal		Total Annual income						Total
			<25000	25001- 45000	45001- 65000	65001- 85000	85001- 1 lakh	>1 lakh	
1	Distributary-11	Count		1		1			2
		Row %		50.0		50.0			100.0
2	Distributary-12	Count	2						2
		Row %	100.0						100.0
3	Distributary-12A	Count				1		5	6
		Row %				16.7		83.3	100.0
4	Distributary-14	Count	7	11	7				25
		Row %	28.0	44.0	28.0				100.0
5	Distributary-16	Count	6	6	1				13
		Row %	46.2	46.2	7.7				100.0
6	Distributary-5	Count	4	7	9	8	2	2	32
		Row %	12.5	21.9	28.1	25.0	6.3	6.3	100.0
7	Distributary-5A	Count	1		1	2	1	3	8

²The income limit for households for qualifying as a beneficiary under the BPL (below poverty line) list has been pegged at about Rs. 25,000 per annum, according to the methodology approved by the Union Cabinet, Govt. of India

SI. NO	Name of Canal		Total Annual income						Total
			<25000	25001-45000	45001-65000	65001-85000	85001-1 lakh	>1 lakh	
		Row %	12.5		12.5	25.0	12.5	37.5	100.0
8	Distributary-6A1	Count	5	3	1	2		2	13
		Row %	38.5	23.1	7.7	15.4		15.4	100.0
9	Distributary-7 ¼ A	Count	1	2	1			3	7
		Row %	14.3	28.6	14.3			42.9	100.0
10	Distributary-7 ½	Count			1				1
		Row %			100.0				100.0
11	Distributary-7 A	Count	1	2	2	2	1		8
		Row %	12.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	12.5		100.0
12	Distributary-8	Count	3		2	1			6
		Row %	50.0		33.3	16.7			100.0
13	Distributary-9	Count	1					2	3
		Row %	33.3					66.7	100.0
14	Main Canal	Count	25	10	9	7	1		52
		Row %	48.1	19.2	17.3	13.5	1.9		100.0
Total	Count		56	42	34	24	5	17	178
	Row %		31.5	23.6	19.1	13.5	2.8	9.6	100.0

Source: DSC EES Census Survey, 2013

H. Type of Losses of the Affected Structure Units

36. In HLC-R-1 subproject location, the data from the resettlement census survey conducted in March 2013 has brought forth that 34% of the 248 affected structure units stand to bear a direct impact on their residential assets (N=85) by the project. Commercial assets (N=93) constitute approximately 38% of the affected structure units while 26 community structures and 44 public structures together constitute approximately 28% of the affected structure units. There is no impact on agriculture land in HLC-R-1 canal system.

Table: 3.6-Type of Losses

Sl. No	Name of Canal	Type of Loss						Total
		Residential		Commercial		Public Property		
		No	%	No	%	No	%	
1	Distributary-11	1	1.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	2
2	Distributary-12	2	2.4	0	0.0	1	1.4	3
3	Distributary-12A	4	4.7	2	2.2	1	1.4	7
4	Distributary-14	2	2.4	23	24.7	22	31.4	47
5	Distributary-16	13	15.3	0	0.0	1	1.4	14
6	Distributary-5	20	23.5	12	12.9	20	28.6	52
7	Distributary-5A	3	3.5	5	5.4	3	4.3	11
8	Distributary-6A1	7	8.2	6	6.5	6	8.6	19
9	Distributary-7 ¼ A	1	1.2	6	6.5	1	1.4	8
10	Distributary-7 ½	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.4	2
11	Distributary-7 A	4	4.7	4	4.3	1	1.4	9
12	Distributary-8	4	4.7	2	2.2	0	0.0	6

Sl. No	Name of Canal	Type of Loss						Total
		Residential		Commercial		Public Property		
		No	%	No	%	No	%	
13	Distributary-9	2	2.4	1	1.1	1	1.4	4
14	Main Canal	22	25.9	30	32.3	12	17.1	64
Total		85	100.0	93	100.0	70	100.0	248
	%age	34.3		37.5		28.2		100

Source: DSC EES Survey, 2013

I. Ownership Pattern of the Assets

37. The EES census carried forth in March 2013 in HLC-R-1 has identified 178 affected households which would bear a direct impact on their assets. However it is significant to note that none of the affected assets belong to titleholders. This is primarily because the land on the canal side belongs to the Government and the Water Resources Department.

38. As seen in table 3.7, approximately 72% of the affected assets (N=178) belong to the 178 households which are non titleholders, settled on either side of the embankment on the government ROW. It was observed during the EES census that there were many structures which were built by persons living adjacent to the embankment as well as by other government departments. Thus, approximately 28% of the affected units constitute such community structures and public property.

Table 3.7: Distribution of Ownership Pattern of Assets by Canal/Distributary

SI. NO	Name of Canal		Affected Structure Units Classification		Total
			Affected HH Structure Units	Community and Public Property	
1	Distributary-11	Count	2		2
		Row %	100.0		100.0
2	Distributary-12	Count	2	1	3
		Row %	66.7	33.3	100.0
3	Distributary-12A	Count	6	1	7
		Row %	85.7	14.3	100.0
4	Distributary-14	Count	25	22	47
		Row %	53.2	46.8	100.0
5	Distributary-16	Count	13	1	14
		Row %	92.9	7.1	100.0
6	Distributary-5	Count	32	20	52
		Row %	61.5	38.5	100.0
7	Distributary-5A	Count	8	3	11
		Row %	72.7	27.3	100.0
8	Distributary-6A1	Count	13	6	19
		Row %	68.4	31.6	100.0
9	Distributary-7 ¼ A	Count	7	1	8
		Row %	87.5	12.5	100.0

Sl. NO	Name of Canal		Affected Structure Units Classification		Total
			Affected HH Structure Units	Community and Public Property	
10	Distributary-7 ½	Count	1	1	2
		Row %	50.0	50.0	100.0
11	Distributary-7 A	Count	8	1	9
		Row %	88.9	11.1	100.0
12	Distributary-8	Count	6		6
		Row %	100.0		100.0
13	Distributary-9	Count	3	1	4
		Row %	75.0	25.0	100.0
14	Main Canal	Count	52	12	64
		Row %	81.3	18.8	100.0
Total	Count		178	70	248
	Row %		71.8	28.2	100.0

Source: DSC EES Survey, 2013

J. Impact on Residential Assets

39. The project would affect 85 residential assets belonging to as many non titleholders in HLC-R-1 across the one sub-division of main and distributary canal system. As seen in the following table (Table 3.8), 26% of the affected residential assets are in HLC-R-1 main canal (Jarka Sub-division) while the remaining distributaries account for 74% of the affected residential assets. The area of these residential structures is 2126 square meters that will be impacted and will be compensated.

Table 3.8: Canal/Distributary wise Distribution of the Affected Residential HHs

Sl. No	Name of Canal	Type of Loss Residential	
		No	%
1	Distributary-11	1	1.2
2	Distributary-12	2	2.4
3	Distributary-12A	4	4.7
4	Distributary-14	2	2.4
5	Distributary-16	13	15.3
6	Distributary-5	20	23.5
7	Distributary-5A	3	3.5
8	Distributary-6A1	7	8.2
9	Distributary-7 ¼ A	1	1.2
10	Distributary-7 ½	0	0.0
11	Distributary-7 A	4	4.7
12	Distributary-8	4	4.7
13	Distributary-9	2	2.4
14	Main Canal	22	25.9
Total		85	100.0
	%age	34.3	

Source: DSC Census Survey, 2013

K. Type of Construction

40. As seen in table 3.9, a majority of the affected residential assets are of the kutcha type of construction, which are basically thatched houses. The census survey has identified that 62% of the 85 affected residential assets are of the kutcha type. 18 affected residential assets are of the semi pucca type, i.e., these houses have mud plastered walls usually with a tin/asbestos roof. Further, 14 of the residential assets are of the pucca (1 floor) type implying that they have brick walls but not necessarily having a cemented or concrete roof.

Table 3.9 Type of Affected Houses by Construction Materials

Sl. NO	Name of Canal		Construction affected			Total
			Kutcha	Semi-pucca	Pucca-1st floor	
1	Distributary-11	Count		1		1
		Row %		100.0		100.0
2	Distributary-12	Count	1	1		2
		Row %	50.0	50.0		100.0
3	Distributary-12A	Count		1	3	4
		Row %		25.0	75.0	100.0
4	Distributary-14	Count	1	1		2
		Row %	50.0	50.0		100.0
5	Distributary-16	Count	9	2	2	13
		Row %	69.2	15.4	15.4	100.0
6	Distributary-5	Count	9	6	5	20
		Row %	45.0	30.0	25.0	100.0
7	Distributary-5 A	Count	3			3
		Row %	100.0			100.0
8	Distributary-6 A (1)	Count	5		2	7
		Row %	71.4		28.6	100.0
9	Distributary-7 ¼ A	Count		1		1
		Row %		100.0		100.0
10	Distributary-7 A	Count	1	1	2	4
		Row %	25.0	25.0	50.0	100.0
11	Distributary-8	Count	3	1		4
		Row %	75.0	25.0		100.0
12	Distributary-9	Count		2		2
		Row %		100.0		100.0
13	Main Canal	Count	21	1		22
		Row %	95.5	4.5		100.0
Total	Count		53	18	14	85
	Row %		62.4	21.2	16.5	100.0

Source: DSC EES Census Survey, 2013

L. Extent of Loss and Severity of Impact-Residential Structures

41. The EES census carried forth in HLC-R-1 canal system has brought forth that the 178 affected residential (N=85) and commercial (N=93) structures are owned by people who have their own ancestral property (house and cultivable land in their respective villages irrigated by HLC-R-1 canal system). The people of these squatter structure units along the canal cater to the urban consumers and provide ready access to labour market in the nearby city. The structure units can be relocated to the owners' own land or other suitable land with some form of financial assistance. A provision has been made in the entitlement matrix and the RP implementation budget for such compensation.

42. The number of affected dwelling units numbering 84 AHH which will not be salvageable is some 75% of the residential assets as enumerated. The affected persons will be provided with some form of financial assistance to reconstruct or re-locate (shift) the dwellings and income generation. The details are elaborated in the entitlement matrix.

M. Impact on Commercial Asset

43. Apart from the impact on the residential assets of the affected households in HLC-R-1, the project would also have a direct bearing on 93 commercial assets operational across the embankment. All these commercial enterprises belong to non titleholders who use the Government land for operating the same. The area of these commercial structures is 3167 square meters that will be impacted and will be compensated.

44. As can be seen from Table 3.12 below, approximately 32% of the affected commercial enterprises are operational in the main canal, while the remaining 68% are in the distributaries.

Table 3.12: Canal/Distributary wise Distribution of the Affected Households

Sl. No	Name of Canal	Type of Loss	
		Commercial	
		No	%
1	Distributary-11	1	1.1
2	Distributary-12	0	0.0
3	Distributary-12A	2	2.2
4	Distributary-14	23	24.7
5	Distributary-16	0	0.0
6	Distributary-5	12	12.9
7	Distributary-5A	5	5.4
8	Distributary-6A1	6	6.5
9	Distributary-7 ¼ A	6	6.5
10	Distributary-7 ½	1	1.1
11	Distributary-7 A	4	4.3
12	Distributary-8	2	2.2
13	Distributary-9	1	1.1
14	Main Canal	30	32.3
Total		93	100.0
	%age	37.5	

Source: Census Survey, 2013

N. Usage of the Commercial Enterprises

45. The data analysis of the EES census shows that approximately 91% of the affected commercial structures are run as shops selling grocery goods and general household items. Approximately 1% of the structure units are used as small repairing workshops, Gumti's or kiosks which are small shops selling confectionaries. Table 3.13 details the usage of the affected commercial structures canal/distributary wise.

Table 3.13: Canal/Distributary wise Distribution of the Affected Commercial Enterprises

Sl. No	Name of Canal		Usage						Total
			Grocery shop	Dhaba	Workshop	Milk booth	Hotel	Dairy farm	
1	Distributary-11	Count	1						1
		Row %	100.0						100.0
2	Distributary-12 A	Count		1				1	2
		Row %		50.0				50.0	100.0
3	Distributary-14	Count	22		1				23
		Row %	95.7		4.3				100.0
4	Distributary-5	Count	12						12
		Row %	100.0						100.0
5	Distributary-5 A	Count	2			3			5
		Row %	40.0			40.0			100.0
6	Distributary-6 A (1)	Count	6						6
		Row %	100.0						100.0
7	Distributary-7 ¼ A	Count	4	1			1		6
		Row %	66.7	16.7			16.7		100.0
8	Distributary-7 ½	Count	1						1
		Row %	100.0						100.0
9	Distributary-7 A	Count	4						4
		Row %	100.0						100.0
10	Distributary-8	Count	2						2
		Row %	100.0						100.0
11	Distributary-9	Count	1						1
		Row %	100.0						100.0
12	Main Canal	Count	30						30
		Row %	100.0						100.0
Total	Count		85	2	1	2	1	1	93
	Row %		91.4	2.2	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	100.0

Source: DSC EES Survey, 2013

O. Type of Construction

46. As can be seen below (Table 3.14), a majority of the affected commercial assets are made of the kutchha type of construction i.e. they are thatched structures. 11 of the 93 affected commercial assets have been found to be of the kutchha type while 73 are of the semi pucca

construction type (structures which have mud plastered walls usually with a tin roof). Only 8 commercial enterprises are of the pucca (1 floor) type which is made of brick walls but not necessarily with a cemented or concrete roof.

Table 3.14 Type of Affected Commercial Enterprises by Construction Materials

Sl. No	Name of Canal		Construction affected			Total
			Kutcha	Semi-pucca	Pucca-1st floor	
1	Distributary-11	Count		1		1
		Row %		100.0		100.0
2	Distributary-12 A	Count		1	1	2
		Row %		50.0	50.0	100.0
3	Distributary-14	Count	1	21	1	23
		Row %	4.3	91.3	4.3	100.0
4	Distributary-5	Count	2	9	1	12
		Row %	16.7	75.0	8.3	100.0
5	Distributary-5 A	Count		2	3	5
		Row %		40.0	60.0	100.0
6	Distributary-6 A (1)	Count	2	3	1	6
		Row %	33.3	50.0	16.7	100.0
7	Distributary-7 ¼ A	Count	1	5		6
		Row %	16.7	83.3		100.0
8	Distributary-7 ½	Count		1		1
		Row %		100.0		100.0
9	Distributary-7 A	Count		4		4
		Row %		100.0		100.0
10	Distributary-8	Count		2		2
		Row %		100.0		100.0
11	Distributary-9	Count		1		1
		Row %		100.0		100.0
12	Main Canal	Count	5	23	2	30
		Row %	16.7	76.7	6.7	100.0
Total	Count		11	73	8	93
	Row %		11.8	78.5	8.6	100.0

Source: DSC EES Survey, 2013

P. Extent of Loss and Severity of Impact-Commercial Structures

47. Among the 93 affected commercial enterprises in HLC-R-1, the EES census survey has brought forth that in 100% of them, the main structure would be affected by the Project.

48. Further, 100% of the affected commercial enterprises would be rendered non functional due to the Project as these would be severely impacted (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15 Severity of Impact on Affected Commercial Enterprises

Sl. No	Name of Canal		Severity of loss	Total
			Non-Functional	
1	Distributary-11	Count	1	1
		Row %	100	100
2	Distributary-12 A	Count	2	2
		Row %	100	100
3	Distributary-14	Count	23	23
		Row %	100	100
4	Distributary-5	Count	12	12
		Row %	100	100
5	Distributary-5 A	Count	5	5
		Row %	100	100
6	Distributary-6 A (1)	Count	6	6
		Row %	100	100
7	Distributary-7 ¼ A	Count	6	6
		Row %	100	100
8	Distributary-7 ½	Count	1	1
		Row %	100	100
9	Distributary-7 A	Count	4	4
		Row %	100	100
10	Distributary-8	Count	2	2
		Row %	100	100
11	Distributary-9	Count	1	1
		Row %	100	100
12	Main Canal	Count	30	30
		Row %	100	100
Total	Count		93	93
	Row %		100	100

Source: DSC EES Survey, 2013

Q. Presence of Employees

49. During the EES census it was found that in all the affected commercial establishment, there were no employees. Table-3.16).

Table 3.16: Presence of Employees

Sl. No	Name of Canal		Employees	Total
			No	
1	Distributary-11	Count	1	1
		Row %	100	100
2	Distributary-12 A	Count	2	2
		Row %	100	100
3	Distributary-14	Count	23	23
		Row %	100	100
4	Distributary-5	Count	12	12
		Row %	100	100
5	Distributary-5 A	Count	5	5
		Row %	100	100
6	Distributary-6 A (1)	Count	6	6
		Row %	100	100
7	Distributary-7 ¼ A	Count	6	6
		Row %	100	100
8	Distributary-7 ½	Count	1	1
		Row %	100	100
9	Distributary-7 A	Count	4	4
		Row %	100	100
10	Distributary-8	Count	2	2
		Row %	100	100
11	Distributary-9	Count	1	1
		Row %	100	100
12	Main Canal	Count	30	30
		Row %	100	100
Total	Count		93	93
	Row %		100	100

Source: DSC EES Survey, 2013

R. Loss of Common & Public Property (Assets)

50. There are 26 community structures and 44 public assets on the land of DOWR which are used by the community as well as the general public and are classified as community and public properties. These 70 public properties are spread across the main and distributary canals. These are comprised of 20 religious structures, 6 youth clubs, 10 tube wells, 30 electricity transformers, and 4 communications towers. The area of the community structures is 450 square meters that will be impacted and will be compensated. The 4 public structures are installed by the government and the project will initiate inter-departmental arrangement for shifting these assets from the project's RoW.

51. According to the trustees and other concerned persons of the temples, they have opined that the project should relocate the affected temples. Table 3.17 enumerates the canal/distributary wise distribution of the public property.

Table 3.17: Loss of Other Assets

Name of Canal	Type of Common & Public Property							Total
	Affected Common Property Structures		Public Property (assets)					
	Religious place	Youth club	Tower	LI Point	Electric Transformer	Tubel well	BSNL Tower	
Disty.No-12	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Disty.No-12 A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Disty.No-14	6	1	0	0	14	0	0	14
Disty.No-16	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Disty.No-5	3	1	1	1	5	0	0	7
Disty.No-5 A	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	3
Disty.No-6 A (1)	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	3
Disty.No-7 ¼ A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Disty.No-7 ½	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Disty.No-7 A	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Disty.No-9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
HLC Main Canal	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Total	20	6	1	2	30	10	1	44

Source: DSC EES Survey, 2013

S. Perceived Impacts of the Project

52. During the EES census, it was found that the affected community perceived the project as beneficial to the entire community in terms of protection from floods and increased mobility. Of the 248 affected structure units, 204 comprising 85 residential, 93 commercial and 26 community structures together will be losing a total of 5743 square meter (m²) of area that has been budgeted for compensation. The remaining 44 public properties will be shifted according to government's inter-departmental arrangement.

T. Alternate Income Restoration Support

53. The data analysis of the census survey has brought out that out of total 178 residential and commercial affected households, approximately 34% HH (N=61) opted for business activity as an alternate income restoration support as they stand to lose a significant part of their productive assets. Table 3.18 shows all 178 AHH eligible for income restoration support canal/distributary wise.

Table 3.18: Alternate Income Restoration Support

Sl. NO	Name of Canal		Livelihood options								Total
			Agriculture based	Non-agril based	Business	May be shifted away	A shop in the same locality	NA	Residential plot of land	Dairy	
1	Distributary-11	Count			1			1			2
		Row %			50.0			50.0			100.0
2	Distributary-12	Count		1		1					2
		Row %		50.0		50.0					100.0
3	Distributary-12A	Count			1			5			6
		Row %			16.7			83.3			100.0
4	Distributary-14	Count			14	11					25
		Row %			56.0	44.0					100.0
5	Distributary-16	Count		4	1	6		1	1		13
		Row %		30.8	7.7	46.2		7.7	7.7		100.0
6	Distributary-5	Count	1	6	11	3	2	2	6	1	32
		Row %	3.1	18.8	34.4	9.4	6.3	6.3	18.8	3.1	100.0
7	Distributary-5A	Count			1	2		5			8
		Row %			12.5	25.0		62.5			100.0
8	Distributary-6A1	Count	1	1	5	5		1			13
		Row %	7.7	7.7	38.5	38.5		7.7			100.0
9	Distributary-7 ¼ A	Count		1	2	1		3			7
		Row %		14.3	28.6	14.3		42.9			100.0
10	Distributary-7 ½	Count			1						1
		Row %			100.0						100.0

Sl. NO	Name of Canal		Livelihood options								Total
			Agriculture based	Non-agril based	Business	May be shifted away	A shop in the same locality	NA	Residential plot of land	Dairy	
11	Distributary-7 A	Count		1	4	1		1		1	8
		Row %		12.5	50.0	12.5		12.5		12.5	100.0
12	Distributary-8	Count	1	1	3				1		6
		Row %	16.7	16.7	50.0				16.7		100.0
13	Distributary-9	Count			1	1		1			3
		Row %			33.3	33.3		33.3			100.0
14	Main Canal	Count		4	16	17		7	8		52
		Row %		7.7	30.8	32.7		13.5	15.4		100.0
Total	Count		3	19	61	48	2	27	16	2	178
	Row %		1.7	10.7	34.3	27.0	1.1	15.2	9.0	1.1	100.0

Source: DSC EES Survey, 2013

54. These 178 AHH who would bear a significant impact on their productive assets, have voiced their need for timely and adequate compensation along with other assistances so as to relocate their assets as soon as possible and restore their incomes and livelihoods.

IV. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

55. This chapter describes the principles and approach to be followed in minimizing and mitigating negative social and economic impacts by the projects. The principles are derived from ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) as well as the Government of India's new act on Land Acquisition (The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013). The principles adopted for the project comply with the social safeguard requirements of ADB.

A. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTin LARR), 2013

56. *The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013* has been effective from January 1, 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India, repealing the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The new Act extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The aim of the new act is to minimize displacement and promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least displacing alternatives and also aims to ensure adequate compensation including rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of those affected. The Act also recognizes the need for protecting the weaker sections of the society especially members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

57. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

58. The key features of the new land acquisition act are as follows: Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II and III outline the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I. The Schedules IV lists out other land acquisition acts which will be repealed with 1 year after LAAR is effective.

B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009

59. The ADB's Board of Directors has approved the new Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) governing the environmental and social safeguards of ADB's operations in July 2009, and it has become effective 20 January 2010. The SPS aims to avoid, minimize, or mitigate harmful environmental impacts and social costs, and to help borrowers/clients strengthen their safeguard systems. The SPS builds upon ADB's previous safeguard policies on the environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples, and brings them into one consolidated policy framework with enhanced consistency and coherence, and which more comprehensively addresses environmental and social impacts and risks. The SPS also provides

a platform for participation by affected people and other stakeholders in project design and implementation. The objectives of the SPS 2009 are as follows:

- (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;
- (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons (DPs) in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and
- (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

60. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary

C. Gaps and Project-specific Actions

61. The provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 ADB's SPS are consistent with each other and meet the majority of the policy requirements. This RP for the subproject has adopted the following measures (i) minimization of the impacts through alternative design/choices of subproject; (ii) compensation and resettlement assistance/benefits, including replacement cost for acquired assets; (iii) Full census of affected units; (iv) Provisions for income restoration and livelihood programs, particularly for vulnerable households, in post- resettlement period; (v) inclusive entitlement matrix; (vi) Consultations with affected communities and also has specific provisions for further consultation, disclosure of RP and involvement during implementation; and (vii) Provisions for both internal and external monitoring by specialists. The detailed analysis of the new Indian land acquisition act and ADB's SPS is provided as **Appendix 2**

D. Land Acquisition & Resettlement – Policy Framework

62. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles will be adopted for this project:-

- (i) As a matter of policy, land acquisition and other involuntary resettlement impacts would be minimized to the possible extend.
- (ii) Any land acquisition and/or resettlement will be carried out and compensation provided in order to improve or at least restore the pre-project income and living standards of the affected people.
- (iii) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future resettlement impacts and risks.
- (iv) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected people, host communities, and concerned key stakeholders on compensation options, and prepare RP in accordance with this framework.
- (v) Compensation will be paid for acquired assets at market/replacement rates.
- (vi) Ensure that DPs without titles or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (vii) Payment of compensation must be made for lost land, housing, assets, and resettlement allowances in full prior to the mobilisation of the contractor in the

- stretches requiring land acquisition or taking physical acquisition of the land, and prior to the commencement of any construction activities.
- (viii) All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works.
 - (ix) Carry out income restoration and rehabilitation measures to restore pre project income level.
 - (x) An entitlement matrix for different categories of people affected by the project will be prepared, and provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of census survey. However, people moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. In case of land acquisition, the date of notification for acquisition will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by the executing agency will be considered as cut-off date.
 - (xi) Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups.
 - (xii) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of DPs' concerns.

E. Entitlement Matrix

63. In accordance with the policy framework adopted in this project, all affected units will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. In general terms, the affected persons in the project will be entitled to the following compensation and assistance:

- (i) compensation for structures (residential/residential cum commercial) and other immovable assets at replacement cost;
- (ii) assistance for loss of business/wage income;
- (iii) assistance for shifting; and
- (iv) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities.

64. The ADB Policy requires compensation for the lost assets at the current replacement cost to both titled and non-title holders and resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods. In this subproject, the absence of formal titles will not constitute a bar to resettlement assistance and rehabilitation. Based on the inventory of losses, an entitlement matrix has been developed, which recognizes and lists various types of losses resulting out of the subproject. The matrix provides the basic tools and guidelines for preparation of compensation and resettlement benefits.

65. As per the entitlement matrix (Table 4.1), the affected people will receive compensation for assets at the replacement cost. In case of loss of frontage/structure, the affected units will be allowed to take the salvageable at no extra costs. The entitlements have been decided in consultation with the community and the various stakeholders. The groups of population are considered socially 'vulnerable' comprise of - (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly; and (e) disabled persons. The shifting allowance has been fixed in consultation with the communities and local prevalent rates, which were found acceptable to the affected units.

Table 4.1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Details
1. Loss of Titleholders			
A. Agricultural Land	a) Titleholder family b) Family with customary land rights	a) Compensation at replacement cost b) Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance	a) In case the replacement cost is more than the statutory compensation, as determined by the competent authority in consultation with District Compensation Advisory Committee (DCAC), then compensation for land will be paid: (i) as per RFCTLARR Act 2013, and (ii) the difference is to be paid by the Project in the form of “resettlement assistance”. so that it complies with SPS 2009 b) If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., less than average land holding of the district, the following options will be given to the affected people (AP). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AP keeps the remaining land, and replacement value (the compensation and assistance) is paid to the AP for the land to be acquired , • Compensation and “resettlement assistance” are given for the entire plot including residual plot, if the owner of such land wishes that the project authority should also acquire his residual plot. The project authority will acquire the residual plot so paid, • If AP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land will be by means of land-for-land if so wished by AP and provided that the land of equal or more productive value is available at location acceptable to APs. c) Fully physically displaced families (losing their entire land) belonging to Scheduled Tribe (ST) category (tribal) will be provided with 2.5 acres of irrigated agricultural land or 5 acres of non-irrigated agricultural land. d) Fully physically displaced families (losing their entire land and residence) belonging to all other categories except STs shall be provided 2 acres of irrigated agricultural land, or 4 acres of non-irrigated agricultural land. In case of non-availability of land, cash equivalent will be provided @ of Rs1,00,000/-

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Details
			<p>per acre of irrigated land and Rs50,000/- per acre of non-irrigated land which includes the cost of reclamation.</p> <p>e) All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the DOWR. A reissuance or issuance of all title documents or certificate should be completed prior to project completion date</p> <p>f) Transitional allowance of Rs2,000/- per month per physically displaced family shall be provided on the vacation of land/house for a period of 1 year from the date of vacation as determined by the collector concerned.</p>
B. Homestead Land and assets (residential land and structure)	<p>a) Titleholder/owner residential land/ structure</p> <p>b) Owner residential land/structure with customary rights</p>	<p>a) Compensation at replacement cost</p> <p>b) Resettlement and Rehabilitation assistance</p>	<p>a) Compensation for residential land will be paid as per RFCTLARR Act 2013. If replacement cost for land and structure is more than the compensation determined by the competent authority in consultation with DCAC, then difference is to be paid by the DOWR in the form of "assistance".</p> <p>g) Replacement cost for residential structure (part or full), which will be calculated as per the prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation. The payment of compensation will be done as follows: (i) compensation for subject relevant with "quality standards" of BSR as maintained by govt. /authorized body will be paid as per RFCTLARR Act 2013, and (ii) the difference is to be paid by the project in the form of "resettlement assistance" so that it complies with SPS 2009.</p> <p>b) Fully physically displaced family (losing its entire residential land and/or structure) will be eligible for assistance in the form of 0.10 acre of homestead land in Rehabilitation habitat or cash equivalent @ Rs50,000/- if opting for self-relocation elsewhere.</p> <p>c) Fully physically displaced family (losing its entire residential land and/or structure) will get house building assistance of Rs1,50,000/- which includes cattle shed. This will be admissible to all physically</p>

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Details
			<p>displaced families whether settling in a resettlement habitat or elsewhere.</p> <p>d) In order to ensure timely vacation, an allowance of Rs2,000/- per month per physically displaced family shall be provided on vacation of land/house for a period of 1 year from the date of vacation as determined by the collector concerned.</p> <p>e) For construction of temporary shed an assistance of Rs10,000/- shall be provided to each physically displaced family.</p> <p>f) Transportation allowance of Rs2,000/- or free transportation to the resettlement habitat per physically displaced family by the project authority.</p> <p>g) Right to salvage material from demolished structure/building without any deductions for salvaged material.</p> <p>h) Project assisted relocation option will be provided to fully physically displaced persons (DPs) and those whose residential structures becomes non-livable as a result of project impacts and a relocation site will be developed in consultation with these affected households provided that such land is available in the same locality. Basic amenities and other necessary infrastructure at relocation sites will be provided by the DOWR.</p> <p>i) In case of partial impact on land and where the remaining land viable for continued use, the land owner will be provided with title to the residual land in a timely manner.</p>
C. Homestead Land and assets (Commercial land and structure)	<p>a) Titleholder/owner commercial land/ structure</p> <p>b) Owner commercial land/structure with customary right</p>	<p>a) Compensation at replacement cost</p> <p>b) Resettlement and Rehabilitation assistance</p>	<p>a) Compensation for commercial land will be paid as per RFCTLARR Act 2013. If replacement cost for land and structure is more than the compensation determined by the Competent Authority, then difference is to be paid by the DOWR in the form of "resettlement assistance".</p> <p>b) Replacement cost for commercial structure (part or full), which will be calculated as per the prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation, subject to relevant "quality standards" of BSR as</p>

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Details
			<p>maintained by Govt. /Authorized Body.</p> <p>c) Fully physically displaced family (losing its entire commercial land and/or structure) will be eligible for assistance in the form of 0.10 acre of homestead land in rehabilitation habitat or cash equivalent @ Rs50,000/- those opting for self-relocation elsewhere.</p> <p>d) Fully physically displaced family (losing its entire commercial land and/or structure) will get building assistance of Rs1,50,000/- which includes a cattle shed. This will be admissible to all physically displaced families whether settling in a resettlement habitat or elsewhere.</p> <p>e) In order to ensure timely vacation, a transitional allowance of Rs2,000/- per month per physically displaced family shall be provided on vacation of land/structure for a period of 1 year from the date of vacation as determined by the collector concerned.</p> <p>f) Transportation allowance of Rs2,000/- or free transportation to the resettlement habitat or their new place of inhabitation, shall be provided to each physically displaced family by the project authority.</p> <p>g) For reestablishment of business an assistance of Rs10,000/- shall be provided to each physically displaced family by way of providing commercial structure.</p> <p>h) Right to salvage material from demolished structure without any deductions for salvaged material.</p> <p>i) Project assisted relocation option will be provided to fully physically DPs and those whose commercial structures becomes non-livable as a result of Project impacts and a relocation site will be developed in consultation with these affected households provided that such land is available in the same locality. Basic amenities and other necessary infrastructure at relocation sites will be provided by the DOWR.</p> <p>j) In case of partial impact on land and where the remaining land viable for continued use, the land owner will be provided with title to the residual land in a timely manner.</p>

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Details
D. Residential tenancy	Residential tenant		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The amount of deposit or advance payment paid by the tenant to the landlord and/or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation. (This will be deducted from the payment of assistance to the landlord/owner). b) A sum equal to 3 months rental or Rs3000/- per month as rental assistance whichever is lesser in consideration of the disruption caused. c) Compensation for any structure that tenant has erected on the property. (This will be deducted from such payment to the landlord/owner). d) The Tenant will be eligible to compensation for any land improvements done at the replacement cost. e) For construction of temporary shed an assistance of Rs10,000/- shall be provided to each physically displaced family. f) Transportation allowance of Rs2,000/- or free transportation to the resettlement habitat or their new place of inhabitation, shall be provided to each physically displaced family by the project authority.
E. Commercial tenancy	Commercial tenants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The amount of deposit or advance payment paid by the tenant to the landlord and/or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation. (This will be deducted from the payment of assistance to the landlord/owner). b) A sum equal to 3 months rental or Rs3000/- per month, whichever is lesser in consideration of the disruption caused. c) Compensation at replacement cost for any structure that tenant has erected on the property. (This will be deducted from such payment to the landlord/owner). d) For construction of temporary shed an assistance of Rs10,000/- shall be provided to each physically displaced family. e) Transportation allowance of Rs2,000/- or free transportation to the resettlement habitat or their new place of inhabitation, shall be provided to each physically displaced family by the Project Authority.
2. Loss of Non-titleholders			

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Details
F. Agricultural land possessed by Squatters and Encroachers	a) Landless Encroachers. ³ b) Agricultural Squatters belonging to vulnerable group	a) Ex-gratia equal to compensation for land to landless families as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 b) Resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance	a) Will get ex-gratia equal to compensation admissible as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 for a similar category of land to the extent of land under his/her physical possession up to a maximum of one standard acre. b) APs will be notified and given a time frame in which they will be required to remove their assets and harvest their crops. c) Compensation for standing perennial and non-perennial crops grown by the APs. d) Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without any deduction for salvaged material.
G. Homestead land possessed by Squatters and Encroachers	a) Homestead-less Encroachers as defined in the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1972 b) Squatters belonging to vulnerable group	a) Ex-gratia equal to compensation for land to landless families as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 b) R&R assistance	a) Will get ex-gratia, equal to compensation for the similar category of homestead land, against the encroached homestead land up to a maximum of 1/10th of an acre in rural areas or 1/25th of an acre in urban areas. b) APs will be notified and given a time in which they will be required to remove their assets. c) In order to ensure timely vacation, a transitional allowance of Rs2,000/- per month per physically displaced family shall be provided on vacation of land/structure for a period of one year from the date of vacation as determined by the Collector concerned. d) For construction of temporary shed an assistance of Rs10,000/- shall be provided to each physically displaced family. e) Transportation allowance of Rs.2,000/- or free transportation to the resettlement habitat or their new place of inhabitation, shall be provided to each physically displaced family by the Project Authority.
H. Residential and commercial structure by Squatters and	a) Eligible encroachers as per the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act,	Compensation for Structure at replacement cost	a) Compensation for structure at replacement cost. without depreciation or deductions for salvaged material

³ Landless Encroachers as defined in the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1972 and those present at the time of cutoff date. In case the encroacher/ non-titleholders are present at the time of cut-off date and not covered under act, they will be considered for compensation.

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Details
Encroachers	1972 b) Squatters belonging to vulnerable group		b) Shifting allowance of Rs1500 to 2500/- lump sum for shifting depending on the type of structure and extent of impact. c) Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deductions for salvaged material. d) In order to ensure timely vacation, a transitional allowance of Rs2,000/- per month per physically displaced family shall be provided on vacation of land/structure for a period of one year from the date of vacation as determined by the collector concerned. e) For construction of temporary shed an assistance of Rs.10,000/- shall be provided to each physically displaced family. f) Transportation allowance of Rs2,000/- or free transportation to the resettlement habitat or their new place of inhabitation, shall be provided to each physically displaced family by the project authority.
I. Shifting Business – Mobile Vendors	Households	Not eligible for compensation or “assistance”	Ambulatory vendors who have been granted license for operating will be considered as kiosk. And will be assisted under the same category of loss i.e kiosk.
J. Kiosks	Household	“Assistance” for business disruption	Assistance will be paid as one time lump sum amount of Rs3000 for shifting and temporary loss of business.
3. Loss of Livelihood			
K. Loss of primary source of income for the AHHs	a) Owner of commercial Establishments b) employee in commercial establishments c) agricultural labour,/ share-Croppers/ tenants/non-agricultural labour, d) Squatters	Assistance	a) All APs losing their business establishment due to displacement will be assisted in the form of a grant for the days of closure up to a maximum of 3 months of their income from affected business. b) Assistance is to be paid as per the prevailing local wage rates for up to 100 days to the employees of commercial Establishments. c) Employment opportunity on priority basis for APs in the canal construction work if desired so by them. d) Preference will be given to these APs in availing other development program/ schemes being implemented by government in the project area for which nongovernment organization (NGO) will assess and assist the APs. e) Vocational training would be provided for up-gradation

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Details
			of skills f) Assistance@ Rs2000 will be provided for vocational training and skill upgrading to the APs belonging to vulnerable groups and those losing their income due to loss of commercial structures for starting income generating activities
L. Income from non-perennial crops and non-fruit bearing tree	a) Titleholder family losing agricultural land b) Eligible squatters and encroachers using land	Assistance	a) Advance notice to APs to harvest their crops and fruits. b) In case of standing crops, cash compensation at current market value. c) Grant for replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest in case of forced relocation. d) Trees will be compensated as per prevailing rate of Forest Department.
M. Perennial crops such as fruit bearing trees	a) Titleholder family losing agricultural land b) Landless Encroachers as defined in the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1972 c) Agricultural Squatters belonging to vulnerable group	Assistance	a) Advance notice to APs to harvest their crops and fruits b) Compensation for perennial crops and trees calculated as average fruit production for next fifteen years to be computed at current market value. c) Grant for replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest in case of forced relocation. d) Compensation for loss of timber trees at current market value for wood/timber or firewood, depending on the kind of tree, to be computed by the concerned department. e) Compensation for loss of fruit trees will be paid at average fruit production/replacement cost to be computed by the concerned department. In addition DPs are also eligible for cash assistance for purchasing and growing new seedlings- to be computed by the concerned department..
4. Additional Support to Vulnerable Group			
N. Negative impacts on vulnerable groups ⁴	Households categorized as vulnerable	R & R Assistance	a) While developing the resettlement plans, the socio-cultural norms of indigenous and primitive tribal groups will be respected by avoiding negative impacts

⁴ The groups of people considered socially vulnerable comprise (i) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (ii) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC) and scheduled tribes (ST); (iii) female-headed households (FHH); (iv) elderly; and (v) disabled head household.

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Details
			<p>and compensating loss of land and livelihood.</p> <p>b) Each physically displaced family of indigenous category shall be given preferential allotment of land.</p> <p>c) As far as practicable, indigenous communities should be resettled in a compact area close to their natural habitat.</p> <p>d) Indigenous physically displaced families involuntarily resettled outside the district shall be given 25 percent higher R&R benefits in monetary terms.</p> <p>e) Additional lump sum assistance of Rs5,000 per household to vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, households with disabled family members, households below poverty line, scheduled tribe and scheduled caste households, etc.</p>
5. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
O. Common Property Resources	Community	Relocation	Cash compensation at replacement value or reconstruction of affected utilities & community facilities and structures in consultation with the community/institution
6. Any Other Impact			
P. Temporary impact during construction of canals include disruption of crops and damage to adjacent parcel of land and other assets	a) Community b) Household c) Individual	Compensation	<p>a) Compensation for affected standing crops and trees as per the market rates</p> <p>b) In case of impacts on land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Restoration of land to its previous or better quality -Contractor to negotiate a rental rate with the owner for temporary possession of land as per the prevailing market rates. -Compensation for crop losses for the duration of temporary occupation, plus 1 more year necessary for the soil to be adequately restored to its original productive potential -Project and contractor to ensure that persons other than the owner affected as a result of the temporary acquisition are compensated for the temporary period <p>c) Compensation in cash for the loss of income due to temporary loss of access for the duration of the impact</p> <p>d) In case of any impact on the properties (structure) during construction, the contractor will restore the impacted structure to its previous condition before</p>

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements	Details
			handing over to the owners. e) Any temporary acquisition of land for the project will be done in accordance with the prevalent local laws.
Q. Any unanticipated adverse impacts due to project Intervention.	Any unanticipated consequence of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this policy framework which is consistent with SPS 2009.		

F. Cut-off date

66. The cutoff date for those who have without titles the cut-off will be the date of the EES survey as undertaken starting 1st March 2013 and ending on 30th April 2013. People moving into the subproject area after 1st March 2013 will not be entitled for support. The affected population will be informed through the public consultations about the cut off and besides that RP's translated in the local language would also contain information about the cut off so that all people are well aware it. During the census survey all the affected assets were covered with the respective affected households. In case of absent households, the affected assets too were listed into the database. The census database hence shall act as an instrument to check fresh arrivals and influx, if any, into the affected area. All further claims being made (apart from those listed in census database) shall be verified by the SEIU with assistance from the RP implementing CSO. In case any additional area is required to be taken on the basis on the final detailed design, the updation of AP list will done and for AP's in that area, the date of completion of survey (30th April 2013) will be treated as a cut-off date. In case of undue delays in the project implementation and if a new census and IOL is required, the cut-off-date will be revised accordingly.

G. Valuation of affected assets

67. The asset valuation of the acquired land and asset will be done based on the principle of compensation at the replacement cost of the affected asset.

68. Valuation of Structures: The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (B.S.R.) as on date without depreciation. While considering the BSR rate, the latest BSR for the residential and commercial structures in the state will be used. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies/appropriate authority in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies / authority to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

H. Disposal of Acquired Properties

69. The acquired land and properties would vest in the Project paying compensation for such lands/properties. However, even after payment of compensation, APs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their houses and shops etc. acquired by the project and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued to take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition, if not taken then the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

I. Income and Livelihood Restoration

70. The resettlement census survey has brought forth that 178 AHH are eligible for income restoration support as they would bear a significant impact on their source of income. They all are non title holders who have set up their commercial enterprises like grocery stores, general stores and other basic services (tailoring etc) catering to the needs of the local community. The entitlement matrix has special provisions for income restoration for all these APs. The specific activities for income restoration includes assistance for setting up new commercial units with better inventories catering to local and neighbouring communities. Further, more than half of the AHH have opined that the eligible member of their families be provided with vocational training

on motor mechanics, computer skills, driving and tailoring. The RP implementing CSO will devise specific business plans or micro plans for each AHH to set up shops and for imparting vocational skills based on the preference of the AHH. The CSO will be guided by the TOR included as **Appendix- 3**.

V. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

A. Consultation Processes

71. In keeping with Government of India's RTFCTLARR 2013, ADB's SPS 2009 and Public Communication Policy (2011), the AP (20.0% female representatives) have been fully informed and closely consulted during the preparation of the project. The consultation started with social impact assessment phase and will continue throughout the implementation of the Subprojects. Indeed, local stakeholders will be involved with the implementation of the project, including project monitoring results and impacts.

72. During the social assessment, 10 consultation and discussions meetings were held in the major habitations and villages falling along the canal with the project beneficiary families and other stakeholders such as Sarpanch (village headmen), panchayat members, women, socio economically disadvantaged groups – tribal, elderly, children etc. In addition to this, semi structured interviews and interactions were also undertaken with the local officials from DOWR, block development officer (BDO), medical and health officer and civil society leaders and local school teachers. The various methods employed during the consultation process are mentioned below in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Methods employed during the course of the Consultations

Stakeholders	Method
Local communities	Individual Interviews, field level observations, transect walk, PRA Exercises, community consultations & meetings
Sarpanch (local village)	Small discussions/ individual interview/Village Profiling
Women's and Children	Focus Group Discussions and PRA Exercises
Other vulnerable groups	Focus Group Discussions
Small and medium business	Focus Group Discussions
BDO's, SDO, Circle Officer, CMO's, ANM's	Semi-structured interviews
Education & Health	Semi-structured interviews
Elderly	Semi-structured interviews

Source: DSC EES Survey, 2012

B. Consultation–Scope and Issues

73. The main objective of the survey team during community consultation was to (a) get a basic understanding of the affected villages in terms of its socio- economic profile; (b) ascertain the views of the APs, with reference to land acquisition and project impacts; (c) To ascertain the views of the affected persons on the project, its relevance in their lives, its benefits and adverse impacts; (d) understand views of the community on R&R issues and rehabilitation options; and (e) to provide an overview and explain the project and the purpose of the assessment and survey.

C. Feedback from Community Consultations

74. The project has thus been welcomed by majority of the people of the Subproject area, who clearly see the benefit of these measures in their day to day life. The detail feedback from Community Consultations were narrated below:

Sl. No	Description of activities	
1	No of Public Consultations carried out	10
2	Total No of Participants	314 participants (male-251 and female-63)including local representatives, village heads, school teachers and APs.
3	Total female participants	20.0 percent of total participants

75. Some of the major highlights of these consultations and discussions are as follows:

Sl. No	Major Issues discussed	Suggestions received	Remarks
1	Relocation of Common Property Resources especially Temples/ Religious Place	Joint decision was taken in a common forum to relocate these temples/religious place to available Government lands though not very far from its current location for the convenience of the community members.	Need to be discussed with SIOs and will have a budgetary provision in the General Bill of Quantities (BOQ)./
2	Consent for the strengthening and widening of the existing embankment.	It would be beneficial for the entire community and Jagatsinghpur District as a whole.	Project addressed these issues
3	Compensation and Assistance	Unanimously all agreed that they had to be compensated fairly and on time for each of their asset loss so that they can reconstruct their residential and commercial structures and re-establish their incomes and livelihoods.	Project addressed these issues
4	Vocational Training for Affected persons	To provide financial assistance for enhancement of livelihood programme through conducting different Income Generation training programme. This has been communicated to the APs and budget provision has been made.	Project addressed these issues and indicated in the main project design document.

D. Disclosure of RP

76. This RP will be translated into Oriya language and will be made available to the affected people through local workshop. Copies of RP will also be made available at the local level public offices such as revenue offices, Municipal Corporation Offices/Panchayat to stakeholders for

local inputs prior to award of civil work contract. The proceedings of the disclosure workshop and the feedback received will be sent to ADB for review. The RPs will be disclosed on the ADB website.

77. In case of change in subproject design thereby entailing change in resettlement impacts, this RP shall be updated, endorsed and disclosed to the APs and shall then be submitted to ADB for approval prior to award of civil works contracts for the subproject. The updated RP, will also be disclosed to the APs as well as uploaded on the ADB website after ADB review and approval

E. Plans for further Consultation

78. DOWR will undertake additional rounds of consultations with APs prior to and during implementation. A local CSO/agency will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the Plan:

- (i) The SEIU, with CSO/agency assistance, will conduct information dissemination sessions in the subproject area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the AP's in Plan implementation;
- (ii) During the implementation of RP, a contracted CSO/agency and/or SEIU, resettlement officers (ROs) will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of subproject works, particularly in areas to be affected by the project improvement;
- (iii) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with vulnerable groups like women to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration;
- (iv) The SEIU, RO and/or CSO/agency will organize public meetings to inform the community about the payment and assistance paid to the community;
- (v) In addition, regular update of the program and resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the subproject offices; and
- (vi) Lastly, participation of APs will be further ensured through their involvement in the Grievance Redress Committee.

79. The EA through SEIU will maintain an ongoing interaction with APs to identify problems and undertake appropriate remedial measures.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Introduction

80. For resettlement planning and successful implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involved at various levels and stages of the project. The Orissa Resettlement Policy-2006 has its own institutional mechanism for resettlement planning and implementation but the setup is not functional in its all aspects. In the present scenario the institutional mechanism suggested here will be followed for the proposed Project.

81. In addition to the project management unit (PMU), at each subproject level there will be a Social and Environment Implementation unit (SEIU). The role of SEIU in HLC-R-1 will be to implement the RP with assistance from CSO to ensure the status of affected households is either same or better both in social and economic terms. Having implemented Tranche 1 of the program, the concerned executive engineers are experienced to undertake the RP implementation.

1. Resettlement Implementation Officer: The Resettlement Implementation Officer's will be responsible for:

- (i) Ensuring proper implementation of RP.
- (ii) Preparation of social safeguard requirements for subprojects as per agreed framework and policies.
- (iii) Identifying critical social issues, if any, in the subproject
- (iv) Closely working with the CSO to ensure proactive engagement on social issue
- (v) Coordinating with sub-projects for assessment, monitoring, and review as required.
- (vi) Checking the adequacy and effectiveness of safeguard measures taken, if any.

2. Civil Society Organisation (CSO) as Resettlement and Rehabilitation Implementing Agency

82. Under the supervision of the PMU R&R officer and the SEIU's resettlement implementation officer, an implementing CSO will be engaged by the EA of OIIAWMIP, which will play a key role in the RP implementation. Only qualified CSOs with RP implementation experience will be contracted. The SEIU resettlement specialist will give them an orientation. Some of the key roles and responsibilities of the CSO will comprise the following:

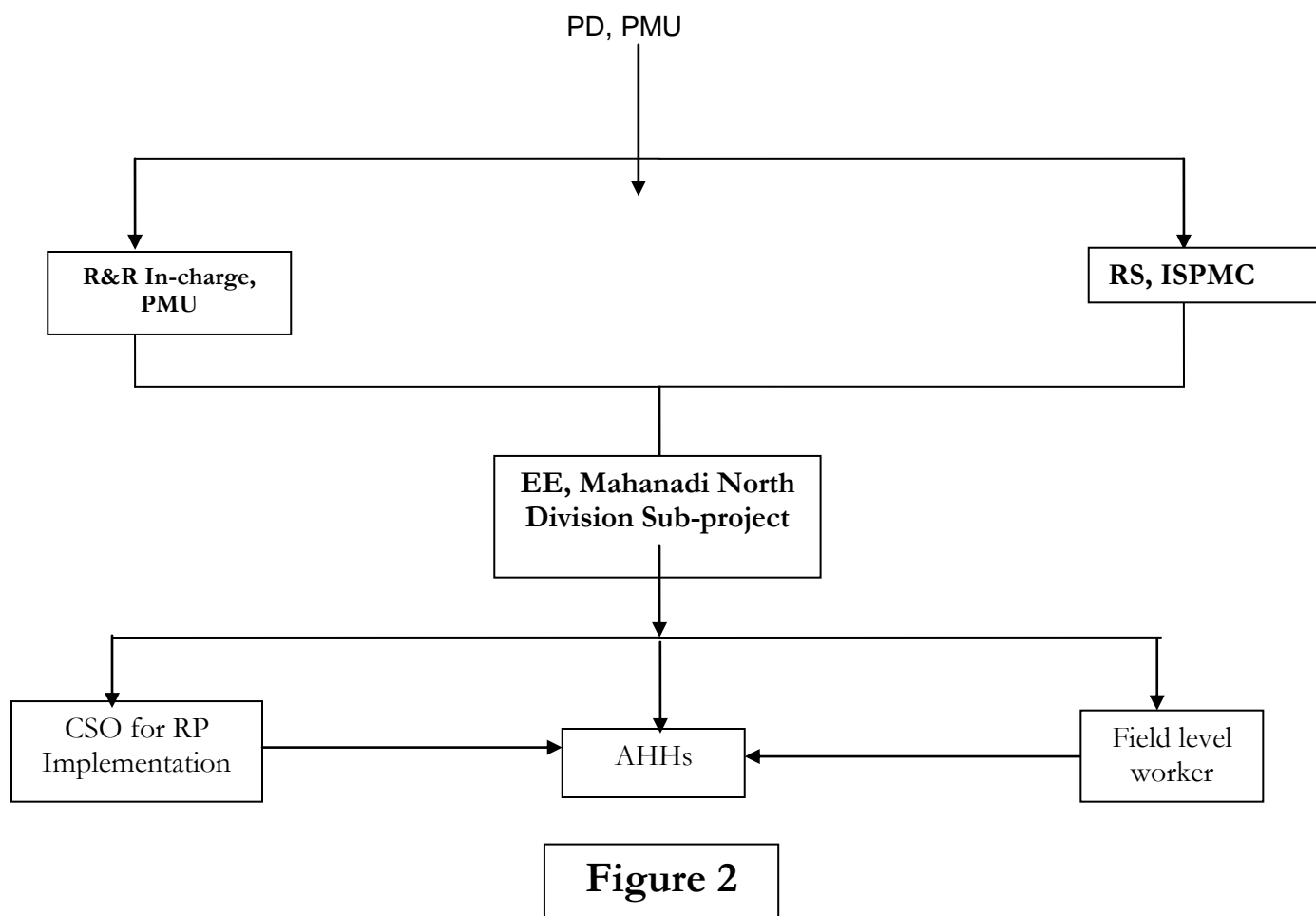
- (i) Closely working with affected community and disseminate information to ensure correct and complete information is available to affected households;
- (ii) To assist RIO in asset acquisition process and disbursement of compensation (making of ID cards etc); and
- (iii) To take lead responsibility in planning and implementing the livelihood activities under the RP.

83. To ensure gender sensitivity and to safeguard interest of poor and marginalized.

3. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs)

84. The project has a provision for a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) that will receive and resolve project related grievances at the subproject level. A grievance redress committee (GRC) will be constituted at SEIU level comprising of the Project Director, PMU Resettlement Officer, resettlement specialist of the project management consultants, representative from local CSOs, elected representative from Municipality / Panchayat as observers, representatives of affected persons including vulnerable groups and women in the committee. It is proposed that the GRC will meet regularly (at least once a month) on a prefixed date. All grievances received from the project affected people will be reviewed through existing documentation and field visits and resolved within 6 weeks of the date of receipt. Through public consultations and disclosure,

the APs will be informed about the grievance redress mechanism, which process already commenced from the project preparation stage. The APs can call upon the support of the CSO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to GRC. The CSO's field level workers will facilitate this exercise. However, if the APs are not satisfied with the GRC, they are free to access the legal system of the country at any stage of the GRM. The records of the GRM will be subject to monitoring. Figure 2 contains an illustrative institutional arrangement of the GRM with an organogram:



B. Implementation Schedule

85. It is likely that the overall project will be implemented over a six to eight months period likely to commence soon after loan approval. As part of advance actions following loan negotiations, the EA will establish the SEIUs, appoint CSO/agency for RP implementation and establish GRC. Prior to implementation of RP and related activities an updation of AP list based on the final detailed design will be undertaken. . In case any additional area is required to be taken on the basis on the final detailed design, the updation of AP list will done and for AP's in that area, the date of conduct of survey will be treated as a cut-off date for the APs on the additional area. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all APs prior to commencement of civil works. Consultation with the potential project affected persons and the grievance redress mechanism commenced at the project preparation stage and will be continued through the project implementation phase. Table 6.1 below shows the RP implementation schedule.

Table 6.1: RP Implementation Schedule

Sl. No	RP implementation Activities	Months							
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8
1	Final List of AP & distribution of ID cards								
2	Consultation & Grievance redress mechanism								
3	CSO finalisation for RP implementation								
4	Payment of compensation for structure								
5	Payment of all other eligible assistance								
6	Relocation/shifting assistance								
7	Income restoration process								
8	Possession of land for civil work								
	Monitoring & Evaluation								
9	Appointment of ISPM R&R Specialist to monitor activities								
10	Internal Monitoring by PMU								
11	External Monitoring (intermittent)								

VII. COST ESTIMATE AND BUDGET

86. The following section comprises of the cost estimate for RP implementation. The cost estimate includes all the costs related to , compensation, resettlement assistance, transport, monitoring and evaluation. The budget rates, as well as the costs, are based on field-level information and past experience in resettlement management. The cost estimates included in this plan also make adequate provision for contingencies (five per cent). The administrative costs are not included because the PMU and the subproject level Executive Engineers' offices are a part of the structure of the Department of Water Resources, funded through the regular government budget. The external monitoring cost for a subproject too has not been included in the budget, as this cost will be a consolidated cost for all the 6 subprojects under T-2. The budget for external monitoring has already been approved by the DOWR, Government of Orissa.

87. The cost estimates prepared in this plan (for 178 AHH for private held assets and common property structures) have been derived through rapid appraisal and consultation with local revenue authorities, affected households, and recent property sale/transfer to assist in the establishing of the market value for various types of land. Based on this, Table 7.1 lays down the total estimated project budget for the subproject, which is **Rs55,45,893.00 (US\$ 102702)**.

88. As agreed upon, the RP implementation cost will be borne by the EA and the Livelihood Assistance cost will be borne out of the OIIAWMIP loan fund for RP implementation. The DOWR has agreed to implement the RP as per the funding provision made above. Following the established procedures of the government, the principal secretary of DOWR approves the required budget and funds are allocated by the government for the implementation of the RP. The amount of money spent for the RP implementation under the loan will later be sought to be reimbursed by ADB.

Table 7.1: Consolidated RP Implementation budget & Cost Estimates

Descriptions	Item	Unit Rate (in Rs.)	Total Area	Unit	No of AHH	Total Assistance (Rs.)
A. Compensation for Property						
1. Residential Structure	Kutcha	177	1142	sq. mtr.	53	202134
	Semi-pucca	430	499	sq. mtr.	18	214570
	Pucca	2000	485	sq. mtr.	14	970000
Sub-Total-1			2126		85	1386704
2. Commercial Structure	Kutcha	177	486	sq. mtr.	37	86022
	Semi-pucca	430	1903	sq. mtr.	48	818290
	Pucca	2000	778	sq. mtr.	8	1556000
Sub-Total-2			3167		93	2460312
3. Common Property Structures	Semi-pucca	430	450	sq. mtr.	26	193500
Sub-total-3			450		26	193500
Total- A (Sub-total 1+2+3)			5743		204	4040516
B. Livelihood Assistance						
4. Assistance to all AHHs		2000		AHH	178	356000
5. Shifting Allowances to all AHHs		2000		AHH	178	356000
6. Assistance for Consultation & grievance redress		5000		Lumpsum	14	70000
Total-B (3-6)						782000
C. Total (A+B)						4822516
D. CSO charges for RP Implementation @ 10% of Total- C						482252
E. Contingency @ 5% of Total C						241126
Grand Total (C+D+E)						5545893

VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Monitoring in the Project

89. RP implementation for the subproject will be closely monitored by the EA through and will be at the helm of all activities related to the RP implementation. The monitoring mechanism will have a two-tier system at the EA level i.e. Internal Monitoring and External Monitoring.

90. Internal project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by PMU/SIO and the CSO, covering the implementation progress as well as any updates of the RPs with the progress of the detailed design. An external monitoring and evaluation agency will be hired for the external monitoring and evaluation of the project. The internal monitoring by PMU/SIO will include:

- (i) Administrative monitoring: daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual AP database maintenance, and progress reports;
- (ii) Socio-economic monitoring: case studies, using baseline information for comparing AP socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- (iii) Impact evaluation monitoring: Income standards restored/improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the affected persons. Monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the SIO to PMU for review and approval from ADB.

91. For external project monitoring and evaluation, the PMU will engage qualified and experienced external experts with previous experience in resettlement activities and familiarity with Government and ADB resettlement policy. A budget is already allocated for this vital task. The experts will be engaged with ADB concurrence within three months of the loan effectiveness. The external expert's will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. Monitoring will also ensure recording of AP's views on resettlement issues such as; AP's understanding of entitlement policies, options, and alternatives; site conditions; compensation valuation and disbursement; grievance redress procedures; and staff competencies. Monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion will be provided to PMU who in turn will inform ADB.

B. Stages of Monitoring

92. Considering the importance of the various stage of project cycle, the EA will handle the monitoring at each stage as stated below:

1. Preparatory Stage

93. During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget, land acquisition, consultation with APs in the preparation of RP, payments of entitlement due, grievance redressal, and so on. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- (i) Conduct of baseline survey

- (ii) Consultations
- (iii) Identification of AP and the numbers
- (iv) Identification of different categories of APs and their entitlements
- (v) Collection of gender disaggregated data
- (vi) Inventory and losses survey
- (vii) Asset inventory
- (viii) Entitlements
- (ix) Valuation of different assets
- (x) Budgeting
- (xi) Information dissemination
- (xii) Institutional arrangements
- (xiii) Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure

2. Rehabilitation Stage

94. Once APs have settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring will shift to issues of economic recovery programs including income restoration measures, acceptance of these schemes by APs, impact of income restoration measures on living standards, and the sustainability of the new livelihood patterns. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- (i) Initiation of income generation activities
- (ii) Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area
- (iii) Consultations
- (iv) Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life

3. Monitoring Indicators

95. The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The RP contains indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. These indicators and benchmarks are of three kinds:

- (i) Process indicators including project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc.
- (ii) Output indicators indicating results in terms of numbers of affected people compensated and resettled, training held, credit disbursed, etc and
- (iii) Impact indicators related to the longer-term effect of the project on people's lives.

96. Input and output indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items as following:

- (i) Training of SIO staff completed
- (ii) Public meetings held
- (iii) Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed
- (iv) CSO recruited and trained
- (v) Meetings of GRC
- (vi) Grievance redress procedures in-place and functioning
- (vii) Compensation payments disbursed
- (viii) Relocation of APs completed
- (ix) Employment provided to APs

- (x) Training of APs initiated
- (xi) Income restoration activities initiated
- (xii) Number of families physically displaced and resettled
- (xiii) Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted

4. Reporting Requirements

a. Internal Monitoring

97. SIO responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to EA. The agency will report its findings to the EA and the EA will consolidate all the monitoring reports - internal or external and report to ADB semi annually.

b. External Monitoring

98. The emphasis will be given to external, qualified and experienced agency is responsible for verification of EA (internal) monitoring of the project. This person or agency will submit 6 monthly verification reports to the EA with any suggestions for omissions or areas for improvement in resettlement implementation. The EA will combine such recommendations and their actions to address any gaps with their semi-annual reports to ADB. The final verification report will determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and standards of living have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

Appendix 1

ORISSA INTEGRATED IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE AND WATER MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (OIIAWMIP) – TRANCHE-2

Encroachment Enumeration Survey Questionnaire

Unique Identification No_____

01. Name of the Project:_____
02. State:_____
03. Category:_____
 - a. Titleholder b. Squatter c. Tenant
 - d. Lease e. User's right
04. Type of Loss: a. Residential b. Commercial d. a+b c. Others
05. Name of Village :
06. Name of Panchayat:
07. Name of Block:
08. Name of District:
09. Name of the Respondent:
10. Sex: a. Male b. Female
11. Caste: a. General b. SC c. ST d. OBC e. Others (specify)
12. Status of the Respondent in the family:_____
 - a. Self b. Husband c. Wife d. Son e. Daughter f. Son-in-Law
 - g. Daughter-in-Law h. Grand Son i. Grand Daughter j. Grand Father
 - k. Grand Mother
13. Living status of the Registration Holder: a. Alive b. Dead
14. Is it a Female Headed Household: a. Yes b. No
15. Religious group: a: Muslim b: Sikh c: Buddhists d: Hindu e: Christian
f: Others (.....)
16. Total members in the household (i.e. living and eating together):
17. Family Type: a:Joint b: Nuclear c: Extended
18. Education Level of the HoH:_____
 - a: Primary: Class I – V b: Middle: Class VI – VIII c: Secondary: Class IX-X
 - d: Higher Secondary: Class XI –XII e: Graduate f: Post Graduate g: Illiterate h: Functional Literacy i: No response

19. Do you have a ration card? a. Yes b. No
20. If Yes, specify No: _____
21. Is your name included in the voter's list? a. Yes b. No
22. Primary source of income:
 a. Agriculture b. Allied Agriculture c. Dairy d. Forestry e. HH Industry
 f. Trade/business g. Profession h. Govt. Service i. Pvt. Service
 j. Agri Labour K. Non Agri Labour l. Other)
23. What is the Annual Income earned from Primary Source:
 a. Less than 25000 b. 25001- 45000 c. 45001-65000 d. 65001-85000
 e. 85001-1 lakh f. More than 1 lakh
24. Is the Primary Source of Income getting affected: a. Yes b. No
25. Do you have another source of income: a. Yes b. No
26. If yes, then what is the income earned from the other sources:-
 a. Less than 25000 b. 25001-45000 c. 45001-65000 d. 65001-85000
 e. 85001-1 lakh f. More than 1 lakh
27. Total annual income:- a. Less than 25000 b. 25001-45000
 c. 45001-65000 d. 65001-85000 e. 85001-1 lakh f. More than 1 lakh
28. Do you have a bank account: a. Yes b. No c. No Response
29. Do you have any information regarding the proposed Project?
 a. Yes, I know about the Project b. Yes, somewhat c. No d. No response
30. If yes, from where did you hear about the Project?
 a. Govt. Deptt. b. Tech. Surveyors c. Newspapers d. Neighbours e. Any
 Other (specify) f. NA
31. What are Positive Impacts you anticipate in your Family and income:
 a. Education b. Health c. Access to resources/market
 d. Mobility e. Increase in the value of the assets f. No response
 g. Increase in sales/production h. Reduce in transportation cost
 i. Any Other.....
32. What are the Negative Impacts you anticipate in your Family and income:
 a. Loss of Assets b. Accidents c. Relocation d. Shifting of assets & belongings
 e. Break in cultural & social ties f. No response g. Decrease in
 sales/production h. Any Other..... (specify).
33. Vulnerability:
 a. Female headed household b. ST c. Marginal Farmer

d: Below Poverty Line e: Disabled (only adult) f: SC g.: Elderly

h: Not Applicable

34. Eligibility for Livelihood Restoration: a. Yes b) No

35. Livelihood Option: Preferred _____

NAME OF INVESTIGATOR _____ **DATE** _____

(In block letters)

RESIDENTIAL LOSS

36. Part's of Asset getting affected:
 a. Plot/land b. boundary Wall c. Garden Area d. Main Structure
 e. Backyard f. Any Other.....
37. Total Residential Land: (in Sq mtrs)
38. Total Affected Residential Land: (in Sq mtrs)
39. Percentage of Land Loss
40. Total Residential Structure: (Nos/in Sq mtrs)
41. Total Affected Residential Structure: (Nos/in Sq mtrs)
42. Percentage of Structure Loss
43. Severity of Loss: a. Liveable b. Non-Liveable
44. Construction Type of Affected Structure
 a. Kutcha b. Semi-Pucca c. Pucca (1Floor) d. Pucca (2 Floor)
45. Is there any tenant in the house? a. Yes b. No c. NA
46. If yes, number of tenants:
47. In case of significant loss of the residential asset, thereby making it non-liveable, what kind of relocation option would you prefer?
 a. Self-managed b. Project assisted c. No response d. Not Available
 e. Not Applicable
48. In case of self-managed relocation, where would you relocate?
 a .Within the city b. Outside the city c. Can't Say
 d: Not Available e. Not Applicable.
49. In case of project assisted relocation, please suggest an appropriate location in and around the area where you can be relocated?

COMMERCIAL LOSS

50. Part's of Asset getting affected:
 a. Plot/land b. Boundary Wall c. Main Structure d. Any Other.....
51. Usage: a. Shop/s b. Hotel c. Dhaba d. Gumti/kiosk/khokha e. Pvt. Clinic
 f. STD Booth g. Workshop h. Office Complex i. Factory j. Others
 (specify).....)
52. Total Commercial Land: (in Sq mtrs)
53. Total Affected Commercial Land: (in Sq mtrs)
54. Percentage of Land Loss
55. Total Commercial Structure: (in Sqmtrs)
56. Total Affected Commercial Structure: (in Sq mtrs)
57. Percentage of Structure Loss.....
58. Total Monthly Income In Rs.
59. Total Income LossIn Rs.
60. Severity of Loss: a. Functional b. Non-Functional
61. Construction Type of Affected Structure
 a. Kutcha b. Semi-Pucca c. Pucca (1 Floor) d. Pucca (2 Floor)
62. Are there any tenant? a. Yes b. No c. NA
63. If yes, number of tenants:
64. Are there any employees? a. Yes b. No c. NA
65. Monthly salary paid to the Employees (Average)
66. In case of significant loss of the Commercial asset, there by making it non-liveable,
 what kind of relocation option would you prefer?
 a. Self-managed b. Project assisted c. No response d. Not
 Available e. Not Applicable
67. In case of self –managed relocation, where would you relocate?
 a. Within the city b. Outside the city c. Can't Say d: Not Available e. NA
68. In case of project assisted relocation, please suggest an appropriate location
 in and around the area where you can be relocated?

RESIDENTIAL CUM COMMERCIAL LOSS

69. Part's of Asset getting affected: a. Plot/land b. boundary Wall c. Garden Area
d. Main Structure e. Backyard f. Any Other
70. Usage: a. Shop/s b. Hotel c. Dhaba d. Gumti/kiosk/khokha e. Pvt. Clinic
f. STD Booth g. Workshop h. Office Complex i. Factory j.
Other.....)
71. Total Commercial Land: (in Sq mtrs)
72. Total Affected Commercial Land: (in Sq mtrs)
73. Percentage of Land Loss.....
74. Total Commercial Structure: (Nos/in Sq mtrs)
75. Total Affected Commercial Structure: (Nos/in Sq mtrs)
76. Percentage of Structure Loss
77. Total Monthly Income In Rs.
78. Total Income LossIn Rs.
79. Severity of Loss: a. Liveable b. Non-Liveable
80. Construction Type of Affected Structure
a. Kutcha b. Semi-Pucca c. Pucca (1 Floor) d. Pucca (2 Floor)
81. Are there any tenant? a. Yes b. No c. NA
82. If yes, number of tenants:.....
83. Are there any employees? a. Yes b. No c. NA
84. Monthly salary paid to the Employees (Average)
85. In case of significant loss of the Commercial asset, thereby making it non-liveable,
what kind of relocation option would you prefer?
a. Self-managed b. Project assisted c. No response d. Not Available
e. Not Applicable
86. In case of self –managed relocation, where would you relocate?
a. Within the city b. Outside the city c. Can't Say
d. Not Available e. Not Applicable
87. In case of project assisted relocation, please suggest an appropriate location
in and around the area where you can be relocated (specify)?

OTHER ASSETS

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 88. | Total Land: | (in Sq mtrs) |
| 89. | Total Affected Land: | (in Sq mtrs) |
| 90. | Percentage of Land Loss | |
| 91. | Total Structure: | (Nos/in Sq mtrs) |
| 92. | Total Affected Structure: | Nos/(in Sq mtrs) |
| 93. | Percentage of Structure Loss | |
| 94. | Severity of Loss | a. Liveable b. Non-Liveable |
| 95. | Type of Affected Structure | a. Kutcha b. Semi-Pucca c. Pucca (1Floor) d. Pucca (2Floor) |

Appendix 2

Comparison between the Borrower Land Acquisition act and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement

	ADB Policy Requirement in SR 2 of 2009 SPS	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Policy Gaps	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework (RF) with ADB's SPS
1	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	4 (l) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	The SPS and RFCTLARR 2013 are consistent with each other	The project and its associated facilities will be categorized according to their social and economic impacts as a means in formulating mitigating measures to avoid the vulnerability of APs.
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options, and requires for the establishment of grievance and redress mechanism.	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	The SPS and RFCTLARR 2013 are consistent with each other	Meaningful and participatory consultations with APs and the affected communities will be undertaken throughout the Project cycle and printed information written in the form of Public Information Brochure (PIB) in the form of language understood by them will be distributed in order to elicit their active participation. The PIB will also contain information to ensure that the APs and affected communities know their entitlements and rights as

3.	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.	The SPS and RFCTLARR 2013 are consistent with each other	The EA will ensure that under the Project, land-based resettlement strategies will be provided if the affected livelihoods depend on land where possible, or cash compensation at replacement value of land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods. Prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value. Prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored will be undertaken.
4.	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services.	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	The SPS and RFCTLARR 2013 are consistent with each other	APs who shall be displaced physically and economically will be provided with needed assistance like secured tenure to relocation land (if any), better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities and transitional support and development assistance, as prescribed in ADB policy.

5.	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups.	The SPS and RFCTLARR 2013 are consistent with each other	The displaced poor and vulnerable group, including women displaced by the Project will be assisted in improving their standards of living.
6.	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.	FCTLARR only apply in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	The SPS and RFCTLARR 2013 are consistent with each other	People who enter into negotiated settlements with the Executing Agency over the acquisition of their lands will still maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
7.	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Section 2 (1) and 2 (2) defines the applicability of the Act across sectors/projects and in Section 3 (c) (i) to (vi) provides the definition of affected family. These sections specifically mention the applicability of the Act in case of acquisition of land. However, S. 3 (x) (v) defines persons interested as "any person whose primary source of livelihood is likely to be affected".	The SPS and RFCTLARR 2013 are consistent with each other	All APs whose names were recorded as of the cut-off will be eligible for compensation. The absence of land title will not deprive the landless from receiving compensation for their non-land assets.
8.	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i> Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i>	The SPS and RFCTLARR 2013 are consistent with each other	Resettlement plan that elaborates the entitlements of, the income and livelihood restoration strategy for the APs will be prepared, with provisions for institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting frame-work as well as

9	<p>Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the <i>Panchayat</i>, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the <i>Tehsil</i>, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.</p>	<p>The SPS and RFCTLARR 2013 are consistent with each other</p>	<p>The draft resettlement plan will be disclosed to the APs in local language, the stakeholders affected communities and document the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal. The final resettlement plan and its updated version shall also be disclosed to them.</p>
10	<p>Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full cost of resettlement in the presentation of project's cost and benefits. For a project with insignificant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.</p>	<p>16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (I) of section I I by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include: (a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family; (b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired; (c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; (d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and (e) details of any</p>	<p>The SPS and RFCTLARR 2013 are consistent with each other</p>	<p>Resettlement plan implementation shall be provided with adequate budgetary support, institutional mechanism and monitoring system, which shall be satisfactorily complied with, including the resolution of grievances and complaints</p>

11	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	The SPS and RFCTLARR 2013 are consistent with each other	Compensation and other resettlement entitlements shall be paid in full to the APs before any physical or economic displacement shall take place. Internal monitoring shall be in place as part of resettlement management process
12	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (I) The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	The SPS and RFCTLARR 2013 are consistent with each other	Reliable and efficient database system will be established for the internal monitoring of resettlement plan implementation. In case of project with significant resettlement impact External monitoring shall be conducted by an independent monitoring agency to assess whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved taking into account the baseline conditions of the taking into account the baseline conditions of the APs.

Appendix 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION (CSO)

Project description

1. The Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Program (OIIAWMIP), being funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through sector lending approach over a span of eight years, aims to reduce rural poverty levels in the State by improving agriculture sector productivity and enhancing rural incomes.

2. The renovation work under the HLC Range 1 (10-53 km) subproject involves strengthening and widening of the existing embankment of almost _____ kms as well as bank protection work and aims at addressing the key issues and challenges faced by the people of the region in terms of loss of life and property caused by the annual flooding. However, despite these anticipated benefits, the project would affect _____ households living on and adjacent to the _____ main and distributary canal system covering _____ sub-divisions and _____ distributary, which needs to be strengthened under Tranche-2 of the Project. A detailed EES census survey was undertaken between _____ covering all the households getting affected in _____ canal system. Of the _____ affected households, _____ households/units comprise of absentee, who were not present at the time of the EES census survey.

II. Scope of work

3. In general, the SEMU will be responsible to the Executing Agency, for the effective, timely and efficient execution of the RP. The key tasks of the selected organization will be responsible for the following: -

(i) Information Campaign on Resettlement Entitlements

4. The agency will design, plan and implement an information campaign in the affected areas primarily to inform the APs about the entitlement policy and how to avail their respective entitlements. In particular, the agency will be responsible for undertaking a public information campaign at the project areas to inform the affected persons regarding:-

- The likely consequences of the project on the communities;
- The R&R policy and entitlements;
- Assist APs in getting the compensation for their properties acquired for the project;

- Ensure proper utilization by the APs of various grants available under the R&R package.

The agency will be responsible for advising the APs on how best to utilize any cash that

may be provided under the RP, with emphasis placed on using such funds in sustainable way e.g. purchasing replacement land for that acquired.

5. The campaign would include measures such as distribution of information booklets, leaflets, notices and other materials among the APs, community meetings, public announcements, and any other measures necessary to provide information to all the APs.

(ii) Identification of APs and Issuance of Identity (ID) Cards

6. The agency will identify and verify APs, on the basis of the resettlement census survey carried out and will facilitate the distribution of ID cards.

7. This work will include identification of APs based on a census survey, preparation of ID cards, taking photograph of APs in the field, issuance of ID cards to APs and updating of ID cards, if required. An identity card would include a photograph of the AP, his/her socio-economic profile and vulnerability, the nature and extent of loss suffered due to the project construction, and the choice AP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance (if applies, as per the RP).

8. The agency shall prepare a list of APs, enlisting the losses and the entitlements as per the RP, after verification. During the identification and verification of the eligible APs, agency shall ensure that each of the APs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The agency shall especially ensure consultation with vulnerable groups namely (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.

(iii) Updating of AP Database and Creation/Computerization of Database and AP Files

9. The agency will be responsible for updating and preparing a comprehensive computerised database containing the data structure, trees and other affected properties of the APs which will be used to prepare AP files and entitlements cards (EC). The database will contain information from land records and resettlement census data. The AP and EC files will be used for making payments of entitlements to the APs and monitoring the progress of resettlement work.

(iv) Participation in Grievance Redress

10. The agency will play a key role in assisting the APs in presenting their grievances or queries to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which will be established at the SEIU level with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation.

(v) Income Restoration

11. The agency will also play a key role in providing income restoration assistance to the affected households losing their primary sources of livelihood/income as a result of the Project. The agency shall undertake consultations with the affected households on finalizing the skills training and also undertake a market feasibility survey to ascertain the feasibility of the skills being imparted to those affected. Based on the outputs of these, the CSO will plan out livelihood restoration activities as per it. Emphasis will be paid on the vulnerable groups such as female headed households, SC & ST households, poor etc.

12. In addition, the development agency would also be responsible for liasoning with the various government departments, in order to create a link up between the existing government schemes and the affected groups.

(vi) Relocation assistance

13. The development agency shall facilitate the process of relocation of the affected households getting displaced as a result of the project as per/in keeping with the RP.

III. Time frame

14. The work is scheduled to start in ***** and will continue till the end of the Project i.e. *****. The agency should be fully prepared in terms of all logistics support to tackle and carry out the resettlement activities and tasks laid down above.

IV. Selection criteria, Staffing, Implementation Plan

15. The CSO to be selected for the tasks must have proven experience in resettlement planning and implementation. Specifically, key quality criteria include: -

- Experience in direct implementation of programs in local, similar and/or other states;
- Availability of trained staff capable of including APs into their programs;
- Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts; and
- Integrity and experience to represent vulnerable groups against abuses and demonstrable mandate to represent local groups.

- Demonstrated experience in computerizing and managing resettlement-related database,
- Experience in resettlement survey, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

16. The agency chosen will have to agree to the terms and conditions under the RP. The following staffing provision may be necessary for smooth and effective implementation of the RP within the time frame:

- Team Leader
- Livelihood Specialist
- Field coordinator
- Resettlement Implementation Worker

17. Interested agency should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and field plan to carry out the tasks. The proposal should include: -

- (i) Relevant information concerning previous experience on resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.
- (ii) The proposal should also include samples of ID cards, information brochures, AP files etc. to be used during the implementation phase.
- (iii) The field plan must address training and mobilization of resettlement workers.

18. Full CVs (2-3 pages) of key personnel (for e.g. the Team Leader, Field Co-coordinator) must be submitted along with the proposal. The Team Leader must have degree in social science (preferably economics, sociology, anthropology, development studies). The Field coordinator must have prior experience in resettlement operation and management.

19. The agency must be an established organization registered with the Government of India.

V. Budget

20. Three copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted. The budget should include all expenses such as staff salary, training, computer/database, transport, field and any other logistics necessary for resettlement implementation. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the budget will not be entertained.

Appendix-4:
List of Villages covered for EES

Sl. No	Name of Village	Name of Main & Distributary Canals														Total
		D-11	D-12	D-12-A	D-14	D-16	D-5	D-5A	D-6 A (1)	D-7 ¼ A	D--7 ½	D-7 A	D-8	D-9	MC	
1	Ahmadpur								2							2
2	Arimul														4	4
3	Badadebil						8									8
4	Badamangapur				1											1
5	Badchana													4		4
6	Bairi														1	1
7	BantalaJagannathpur										2					2
8	Baula						3									3
9	Baunsanta														9	9
10	Bhabilo				4											4
11	Brahmapur														9	9
12	Budhalinga				2											2
13	Champapur						3									3
14	Deulpur														1	1
15	Dihakaranda								10	1						11
16	Dubagadia				2											2
17	Enayat Nagar									3						3
18	Ersanda														2	2
19	Ganthigadia			2												2
20	Ghasi							3								3
21	Ghasibar														3	3
22	Gogal				2											2
23	Gopalpur			3												3
24	Harideipur		1													1
25	Hatakanda								5							5
26	Imamnagar														4	4
27	Jagannathpur								2							2

28	Jenapur														1	1
29	Kadhei														2	2
30	KadheiSasan									4						4
31	Kaima				2											2
32	Kantabania		1													1
33	Kharilo					12									1	13
34	Khetrapal														4	4
35	Khosalpur	1													17	18
36	Kotapur				13											13
37	Kuschida														2	2
38	Mirzapur				3											3
39	Mitukula														1	1
40	Mundamala				9											9
41	Nalbegi						20									20
42	Neulpur		1	2												3
43	Nuagaon				2											2
44	Nuasasan											6				6
45	Raghudasapur						3									3
46	Rangidasapur							8								8
47	Sanabandal						4									4
48	Sanadebil						4									4
49	Sanaraipada				4											4
50	Sebatipur				3											3
51	Srichandanpur					2										2
52	Sukadeipur						1									1
53	Sunguda	1													2	3
54	Trinathpur						6									6
55	Upula										9				1	10
Total		2	3	7	47	14	52	11	19	8	2	9	6	4	64	248

Appendix – 5

Selected Encroachment Photographs

