



Resettlement Planning Document

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Asian Development Bank

GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

No. R&R-9/2014 8411 dated 24.10.2014

From

Sri Sangramlit Nayak,
Additional Secretary to Government.

To

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Sub: Endorsement of revised Resettlement plan of Odisha Power Sector
Assistance Project (OPSAP).

Sir,

I am directed to invite reference on the subject cited above and to say that Environmental Examination Report and Revised Resettlement Plan of Odisha Power Sector Assistance Project(OPSAP) have the endorsement of Govt. of Odisha . The same documents may be uploaded on the ADB website.

Yours faithfully,


Additional Secretary to Govt .

Memo No. 8412 / dated 24.10.2014

Copy forwarded to the Director (Finance), OPTCL for information and necessary action .


Additional Secretary to Govt .

Resettlement Plan (Draft)
for
Odisha Power Sector Assistance Project

September 2014

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected Persons
DP	Displaced Persons
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EA	Executing Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GoO	Government of Odisha
Gol	Government of India
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
Kms	Kilometres
NH	national highway
OPTCL	Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
RFCLARRA	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SOUTHCO	Southern Electricity Supply Company of Odisha Limited
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
STs	Scheduled Tribes
UG Cable	Under Ground Cable

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. The Government of Odisha (GoO), through the Government of India (GoI), has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for a loan of \$100 million from ADB's ordinary capital resources to help finance the Odisha Power Sector Assistance Project(the Project). The Project is categorized as 'B' for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and "C" for Indigenous Peoples impact, as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). The executing agency is the GOO, Department of Energy, acting through Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited (OPTCL). The project outputs include reconstruction and rehabilitation with a more resilient design of the following sub-projects:

a) Transmission system

- four 132 kV underground (UG) transmission lines totaling about 52 km.
- one 132/33kV gas insulated switchgear (GIS) substation.

b) Distribution system

- conversion of one 33/11kV substation to a GIS substation at Berhampur Medical College.
- three 33/11kV GIS substations at Gopalpur, Municipality Kalyanmandap (Berhampur), and Lingarajpur section of Chhatrapur.
- one 33/11kV substation at the water works within Berhampur.
- renovation of ten 33/11 kV substations located at N.K. Nagar, Goodshed, Ambagada, Lochapad, Kansi, Lathi, Ambapua, Rangeilunda, Narendrapur and Chhatrapur.
- erection of 33 kV, 11 kV and low tension underground distribution cables totaling about 627.75 kms.
- erection of 33 kV, 11 kV and low tension overhead distribution lines totaling about 1,571 kms.

c) System Improvements

- supervisory control and data acquisition system for improved system operations including response capabilities.
- study of available insurance products and other alternative options and mechanisms to address future disaster losses and ensure financial sustenance after the emergency situations like that of the October 2013 Cyclone.

ii. There will be no private land acquisition and no physical displacement in the project. There is one new 132/33 kV substation proposed at Autonagar for which approximately 3.3 acres of land will be required. The land has been identified and finalized and is owned by the state government. Additionally, five new 33kV/11kV distribution substations¹ are proposed which require a total of about 9.8 acres of land. All the proposed new substations will be constructed on government owned land which has been finalized. Remaining substation works are related to renovation of existing substations which will be constructed within the existing premises.

iii. The required trench digging for laying of underground cable lines would have the potential for temporary disruption of access and thus loss of income by stationary shops and mobile vendors during construction. Restriction of access will be substantially mitigated by the contractor during the construction by various engineering solutions, such as (i) leaving spaces

¹ The five substations consist of Berhampur Medical College, Gopalpur, Municipality Kalyanmandap, Lingrajpur and Water works.

for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets across trenches to maintain access for people and vehicles where required, (ii) increased workforces in areas with impacts on access to finish work faster, (iii) timing of works in congested areas, including night time work, to reduce disruption during business hours, (iv) phased construction schedules and completing one segment at a time, (v) adopting horizontal, directional drilling (HDD) methods in highly congested areas to avoid trench digging altogether, and (vi) ensuring least disruption of traffic movement and to livelihoods of affected persons (APs) by restoring the utility corridors and pathways used for laying underground lines in minimum time.

iv. The underground cable lines will be laid under the existing roads and will not require additional rights of way for construction. The roads will be restored after the construction and the access will be resumed thereafter. In the high density area, HDD methods will be used to minimize impacts. To assess potential impacts, an assumption has been made, that at each of the 10 drilling points, there may be a disruption in terms of restriction of access to a stationary shop during up to 2 days of construction, leading to a loss of income. 10 stationary shops are likely to face such loss which will have 10 affected persons (APs). Also in the high density area, the inventory of mobile vendors potentially affected by temporary livelihood impacts during the HDD process indicated 108 APs. Some of these may be shifted to other side of the road during the up to 2 days of construction, otherwise they will be compensated for loss of income during this period of disruption. The inventory of mobile vendors in medium density areas identified 29 APs who will potentially be affected by temporary loss of livelihood for a maximum period of 3 days. Temporary loss of crops is expected at some places due to construction of overhead distribution lines which cross agricultural fields for a total of 7 kilometers. This temporary loss has been assessed to be 3.5 hectares and the number of APs are 70. There are no trees envisaged to be impacted by the project. However, provision for compensation of trees is made in the entitlement matrix to address any impacts on trees, if occurs, in the future especially during construction. Total number of APs is estimated to be 217 of which an estimated 120 are assumed to be vulnerable APs.

v. During the preparatory stages, consultations have been carried out with various stakeholders. Focused Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted with the local community and business communities at 16 locations especially along the proposed underground lines and new substations. Additionally, FGDs were also conducted separately with women's groups at 8 locations. Local communities generally support the project as electricity supply is expected to improve. The draft resettlement plan (RP) will be made available in relevant local government offices such as district collector, municipality office, offices of the OPTCL and Southern Electric Supply Company of Odisha Limited (SOUTHCO).² The pamphlet/brochure containing summary of draft RP (project description, entitlement matrix, grievance redress procedure and implementation schedule) in vernacular language (Odia) needs to be distributed amongst the APs. Draft and Final RP will be disclosed in ADB's website and the website of OPTCL. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout project implementation.

vi. Any grievances of APs will first be brought to the attention of the contractor and officials of OPTCL at site offices, and shall be redressed within 2 weeks. Grievances not redressed at the field level will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which shall be redressed within 4 weeks. The GRC will have representatives from APs, the PMU of OPTCL, PIU of OPTCL, a representative from district collector, a representative from concerned municipalities, local administration, and the local community. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee).

² OPTCL is responsible for implementation of the entire project, including distribution system components. SOUTHCO would provide assistance to OPTCL as required.

vii. The resettlement principles adopted for the project shall comply with applicable laws and regulations of the National and State Governments of India, as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Where a gap between the Indian legal framework and the SPS 2009 exists, ADB and the Executing Agency have agreed on suitable gap filling measures, as presented in this resettlement plan. APs entitled for compensation under the Project are all APs temporarily losing crops, business and income either covered by legal title/ or without legal status. Vulnerable APs will be entitled for additional assistance.

viii. The Project may cause temporary impacts on loss of income of stationary shops and mobile vendors during construction of underground lines and loss of crops at approximately 7 kms of overhead distribution lines. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation for loss of crops, compensation for loss of income and livelihood restoration and support cost for RP implementation. These are part of the overall project cost. The costs are indicative and tentative, and will be finalized on based on actual impacts during construction. The total land acquisition and resettlement cost for the project is estimated to be INR 6.26 million, equivalent to USD 0.10 million. OPTCL will arrange in advance in its budget to meet the requirement of land acquisition and resettlement cost.

ix. As stated above, the Executing Agency (EA) is the GOO, Department of Energy, acting through OPTCL. The oversight body for the project will be the technical committee of experts of GoO. OPTCL will be responsible for overall implementation of the Project. The key institutions involved in project management and implementation, including the social safeguard assessment and review process for sub-projects, are the Project Management Unit (PMU) at the corporate level of OPTCL, and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at the site level. The PMU for implementation of Project shall consist of officials from OPTCL for project and financial management. The PMU will have a dedicated safeguard specialist on contractual basis who will be responsible for both environment and social safeguards and the PIU will have a dedicated social safeguard specialists who will be responsible for site activities.

ix. Payment of compensation and assistance will be completed before the start of civil works. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of each -project site and the start of civil works. However, public consultation and monitoring will be continued on an intermittent basis for the entire duration of the project. Phase wise /section wise implementation arrangements can be adopted. Commencement of construction can be possible in those sections where compensation is paid.

x. Monitoring will be the responsibility of OPTCL through its PMU/PIU. OPTCL is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit bi-annual monitoring reports on their implementation performance. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the PMU to ADB bi-annually for review.

I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Overview

1. The Government of Odisha (GoO), through the Government of India (GoI) has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for a loan of \$100 million from ADB's ordinary capital resources to help finance the Odisha Power Sector Assistance Project (the Project). The Executing Agency (EA) is the GoO, Department of Energy, acting through Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited (OPTCL). The oversight body for the loan is the Technical Committee of Experts of Government of Odisha. OPTCL has already established a project management unit (PMU), functioning under the guidance of the GoO technical committee of experts, and assisted as required by implementation consultants. The project's impact will be improved power sector reliability in the coastal towns of Odisha after the 2013 disaster. The project's outcome will be that customers in the project area receive a more reliable power supply. The total project is estimated to cost \$159.7 million.

2. The project outputs include reconstruction and rehabilitation with a more resilient design of the following sub-projects:

A. Transmission system

- four 132 kV underground (UG) transmission lines totaling about 52 km.
- one 132/33kV gas insulated switchgear (GIS) substation.

B. Distribution system

- conversion of one 33/11kV substation to a GIS substation at Berhampur Medical College.
- three 33/11kV GIS substations at Gopalpur, Municipality Kalyanmandap (Berhampur), and Lingarajpur section of Chhatrapur.
- one 33/11kV substation at the water works within Berhampur.
- renovation of ten 33/11 kV substations located at N.K. Nagar, Goodshed, Ambagada, Lochapad, Kansi, Lathi, Ambapua, Rangeilunda, Narendrapur and Chhatrapur.
- erection of 33 kV, 11 kV and low tension underground distribution cables totaling about 627.75 km.
- erection of 33 kV, 11 kV and low tension overhead distribution lines totaling about 1,571 km.

C. System Improvements

- supervisory control and data acquisition system for improved system operations including response capabilities.
- study of available insurance products and other alternative options and mechanisms to address future disaster losses and ensure financial sustenance after the emergency situations like that of the October 2013 Cyclone.³

3. The proposed project will improve operational efficiency and quality of power, voltages, system reliability, and will reduce technical losses. A cyclone and flooding resilient supply of power will boost economic development of the area by strengthening the power distribution infrastructure. Overall, the major environmental impacts associated with distribution projects are limited to the construction period and can be mitigated to an acceptable level by implementation of recommended measures and by best engineering and environmental practices.

³ This study will be funded by state resources and is covered under the overall consulting costs.

4. GoO and OPTCL aim to develop a cyclone resilient system covering the transmission and distribution system for the three towns of Berhampur, Chhatrapur and Gopalpur in Ganjam District. These system improvements also address projected load growth for next 10 years by augmenting system capacity, and will improve system efficiency. OPTCL's transmission and distribution planning wing has identified a list of projects, based on the Master Planning exercise conducted by Power Research & Development Consultants Pvt. Ltd. (PRDC), Hyderabad. These are deemed critical for overall system improvement and to ensure the reconstructed and rehabilitated transmission and distribution system is robust and better equipped for disaster response capabilities and faster post-disaster service restoration.⁴ The Detailed Project Report (DPR) was completed for all components for developing representative projects for financing. Considering the requirements of power system (both medium and long term), the prioritization of sub-projects for the proposed loan has been done based on following criteria for transmission and distribution projects:

- Proposal of 132 kV ring formation in UG cable between Narendrapur, Chhatrapur, Berhampur and proposed grid at Autonagar as well cater to load growth after 10 years with proposed 132/33kV grid substation at Autonagar.
- Make specific addition/ up gradation plans in 33 kV, 11 kV and Low Tension (LT) infrastructure for next 5 years; improve the reliability by suitable upgrading of distribution network including creation of ring main system for 33 kV & 11 kV network and deployment of modern techniques and build up a plan for creation of distribution network infrastructure adequate to take care of load growth for the next 10 years.
- Special measures for improvement of reliability of power supply to key installations
 - a. Design strategies for quick power supply restoration by keeping plans and practices in place
 - b. Revisit structural design and strength of outdoor installations against cyclonic wind speed and elevate the outdoor installations to prevent damage from floods.

B. Project Components

5. The project will focus on the three most affected towns of Berhampur, Chhatrapur and Gopalpur in Ganjam District. The GoO's plan to reconstruct and rehabilitate power sector infrastructure by incorporating system transmission and distribution system capacity augmentation while including storm resilient designs, such as stronger towers, elevating substation equipment above projected flood levels, and underground cabling in selected locations. This also includes design improvements, such as moving from a radial to a ring distribution system such that power supply to critical installations is least affected during future disasters⁵; and introduction of centralized monitoring and control system for improved system operations, which will also enable improved disaster response capabilities after future storms. The project area contains around 87,562 electricity customers in Berhampur, 3,239 customers in Gopalpur, and around 5,800 in Chhatrapur. Electricity demand growth in this area is projected to be about 5.8% per year.

⁴ Department of Energy, Government of Odisha, 2013. *Approach Paper on Cyclone and Flood Resilient Power Transmission and Distribution Network in 'Phailin' Affected Towns of Berhampur, Chhatrapur and Gopalpur*. Bhubaneswar.

⁵ Ring and/or mesh networks (as opposed to radial) have multiple paths between points on the network, allowing the system to provide power even when a distribution line is damaged since power can flow from another direction.

6. The proposed sub-projects are shown in figures 1-4. Figure 1 provides general location map for all sub-projects. Figures 2-4 provides satellite and topographical based locational maps that show the new 132 kV substation, the proposed underground (UG) 132 kV transmission cables, 33 kV underground and overhead lines as well as 11 kV distribution line routes, along with details about new substations and existing ones that will be renovated. **Table 1** indicates details of the proposed substation locations.

Table 1: Different Locations of Proposed Substations

	Sub-project	Town/Area	Type of substations	Type Work Required
1	Autonagar	Haldiapadar (outside Berhampur)	2x40 MVA 132 kV/33 kV GIS	New construction
2	Berhampur Medical College	Berhampur	2x5 MVA 33/11 kV GIS	Elevation of substation and conversion to GIS
3	Gopalpur	Gopalpur	33/11 kV GIS	New construction
4	Municipality Kalyanmandap	Berhampur	2x5 MVA 33/11 kV GIS	New construction
5	Lingrajpur	Chhatrapur	2x5 MVA 33/11 kV GIS	New construction
6	Water works	Berhampur	2x500 kVA 33/11 kV	New Construction
7	Nilakantha Nagar	Berhampur	1x5 MVA 33/11 kV	Conversion to Indoor Augmentation, Elevation of plinth height
8	Goodshed	Berhampur	33/11 kV	Conversion to Indoor Elevation of plinth height
9	Ambagada	Berhampur	1x5 MVA 33/11 kV	Conversion to Indoor Augmentation Elevation of plinth height
10	Lochapad	Berhampur	33/11 kV	Conversion to Indoor Elevation of plinth height
11	Kansi	Autonagar	33/11 kV	Conversion to Indoor
12	Lathi	Berhampur	33/11 kV	Conversion to Indoor
13	Ambapua	Narendrapur	1x5 MVA 33/11 kV	Conversion to Indoor Augmentation Elevation of plinth height
14	Rangeilunda (University)	Gopalpur	1x8 mVA 33/11 kV	Conversion to Indoor Augmentation Elevation of plinth height
15	Narendrapur	Narendrapur	1x5 MVA 33/11 kV	Conversion to Indoor Augmentation Elevation of plinth height
16	Chhatrapur	Chhatrapur	33/11 kV	Elevation of plinth height

Source: DPR prepared by PRDC for Government of Odisha



Figure 1: Map of Ganjam District showing project area

Source: DPR prepared by PRDC for Government of Odisha

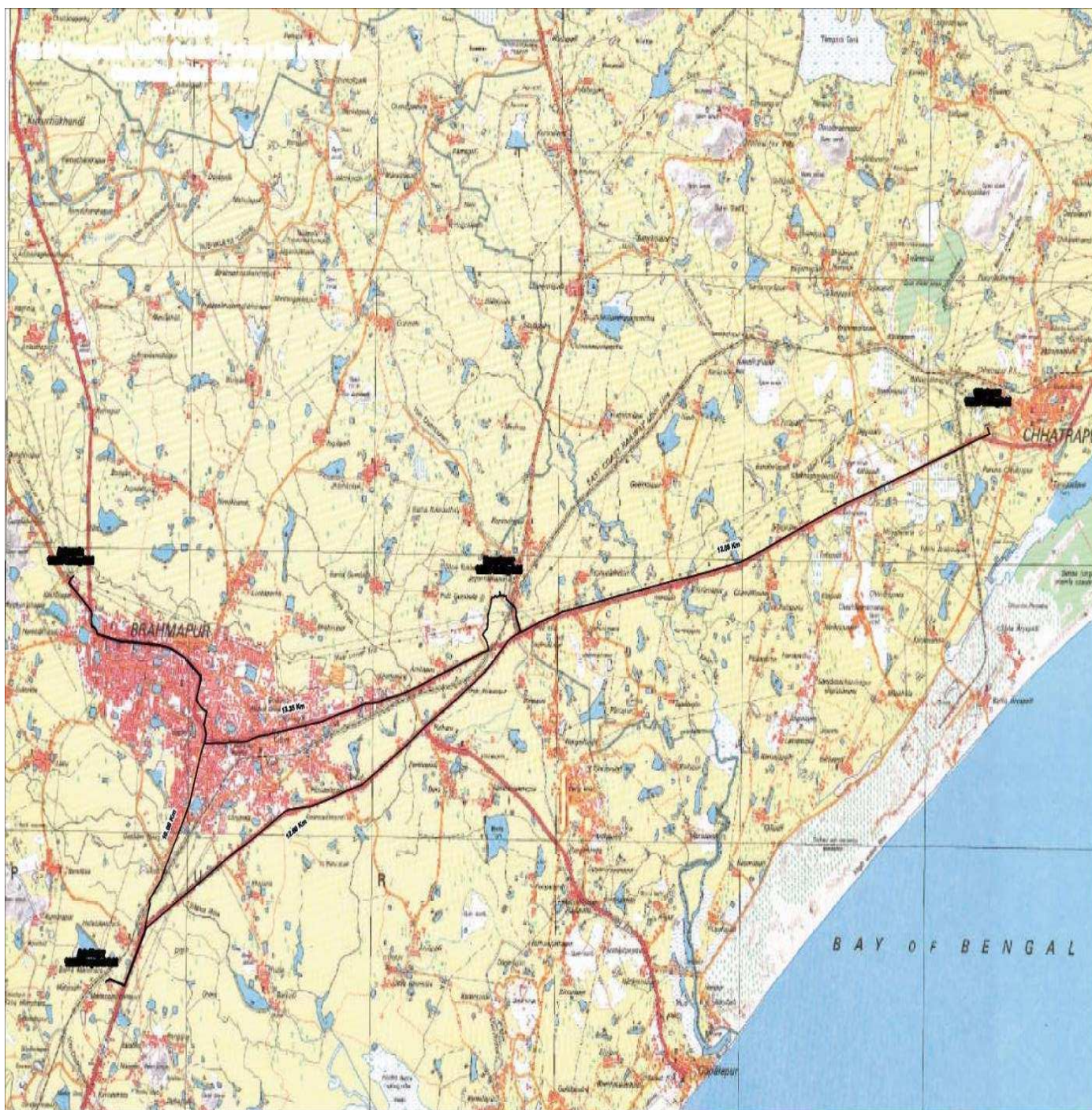


Figure 2: Topographic Layout of 132 kV Underground cable

Source: DPR prepared by PRDC for Government of Odisha

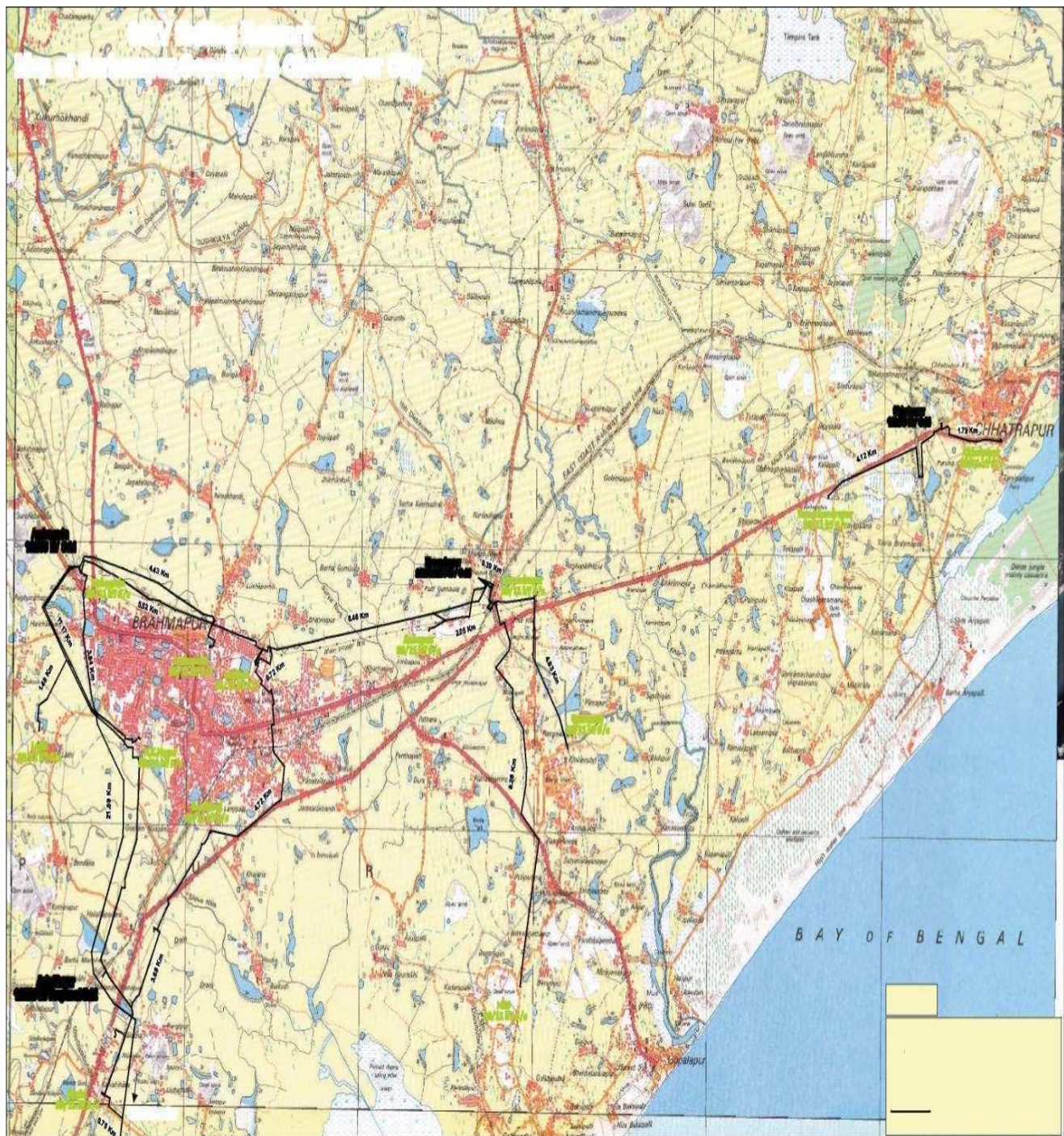
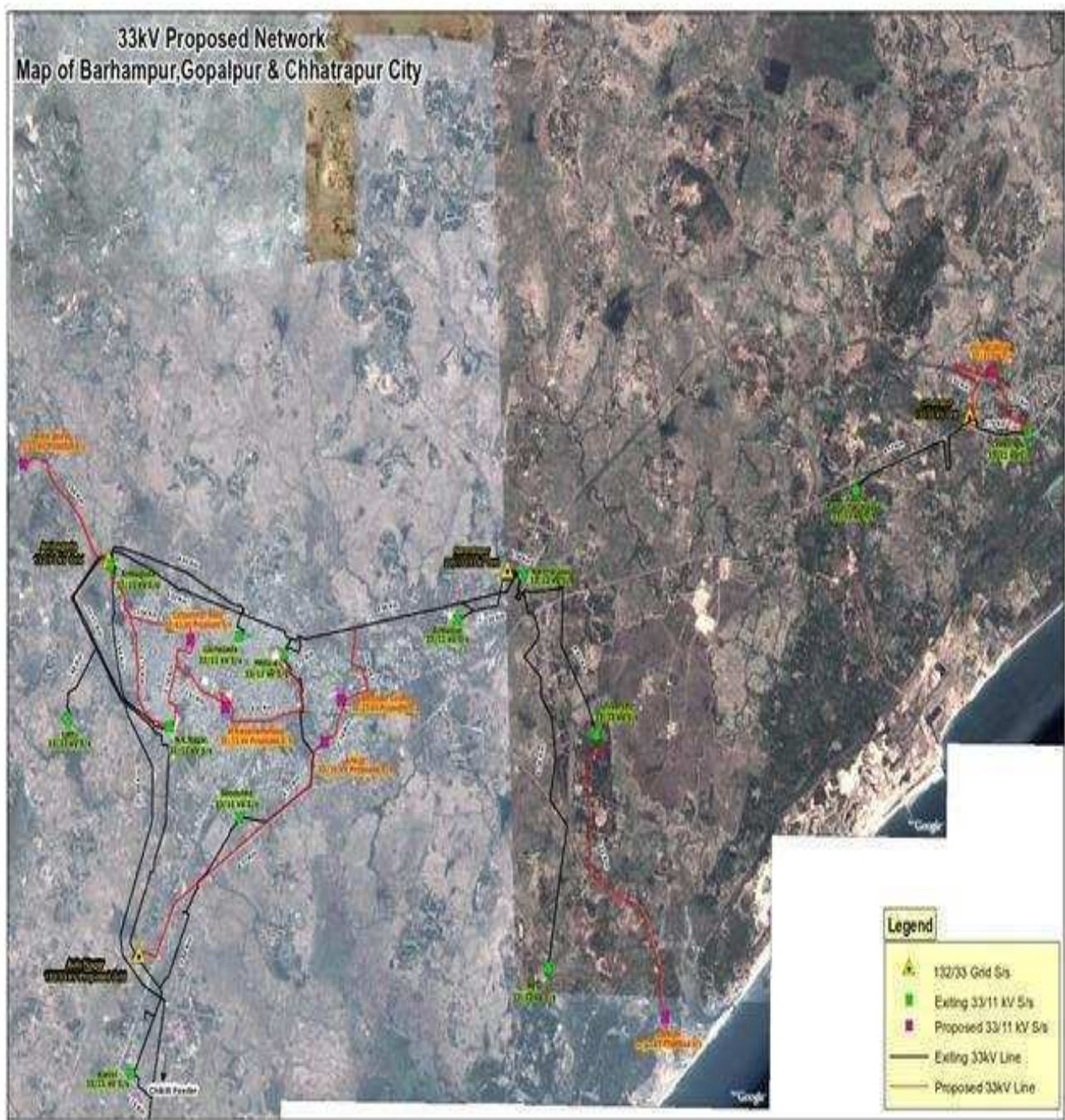


Figure 3: Topographic Layout of 33, 11 kV Underground cable
Source: DPR prepared by PRDC for Government of Odisha



**Figure 4: 33 kV network diagram (Lines and Substations) in project areas
(existing & proposed)**

Source: DPR prepared by PRDC for Government of Odisha

C. Size and Magnitude of the Operation

1. Transmission System Investments

7. **Narendrapur-Berhampur proposed 132 kV UG feeder (16 km):** The 132 kV UG feeder emanating from 132/33 kV Narendrapur grid would be routed through the Income Tax Office along the service road. From the Income Tax Office, it will be laid along the national highway (NH) up to Courtpeta Chowk. Here the feeder would cross the national highway and would be routed up to Tata Benz Chowk. From Y point of Tata Benz Chowk, the feeder will be laid up to Silla Petrol pump and then onwards routed through First Gate through Kargil Petrol pump. From First Gate, the feeder will be terminated at the Berhampur 132/33 kV grid substation. At the Berhampur grid substation, no land filling is required and only structural work needs to be done to terminate the UG cable. An estimated 100 m of UG cable at 3 locations crossing the 3 drains will be laid using HDD methods.

9. **Berhampur-Autonagar proposed 132 kV UG feeder (9 km):** From the 132/33 kV Berhampur grid substation, the 132 kV UG feeder will be laid underground for 9 km up to the proposed 132/33 kV Autonagar grid. The feeder is proposed to be laid from Berhampur grid and laid up to Kargil Petrol pump through First Gate. From here it will be laid along the service road up to Haridakhandi Chowk. From Haridakhandi Chowk the feeder will be laid up to the Railway Flyover through Balukeshar Mandir Chowk, Lathi Chowk, Mango Market chowk, Andapasra Chowk. From the flyover, it will follow left side service road and beneath the flyover it will go up to NH-16 after crossing Howrah-Chennai railway gate. From NH 16, the feeder will be laid up to Autonagar substation through Autonagar Chowk. There is small length of 1.5 km of densely populated area that is proposed to be laid using HDDT to ensure minimum impacts to the people and establishments in the area. All civil and structural work will be carried out at the proposed Autonagar grid substation.

10. **Autonagar-Narendrapur proposed 132 kV UG feeder (14 km):** From the proposed Autonagar 132/33 kV grid, 132 kV UG feeder will be laid underground up to NH-16 through the government land in between substation site and NH-16. From the NH, it is laid up to Pakuri Bandha Chowk along the NH. It starts near the canal and will be laid up to Narendrapur 132/33 kV grid after crossing Howrah-Chennai railway. In this 14 km route, all water bodies and railway track (bout 700 m of UG cable) will be laid using the HDD method.

11. **Narendrapur-Chhatrapur proposed 132 kV UG feeder (13 km):** The Chhatrapur 132 kV feeder will be laid from the 132/33 kV Narendrapur grid substation, and after crossing Howrah-Chennai railway, it will go up to Jagannathpur Chowk of NH-16. From here the feeder will be laid up to 132/33 kV Chhatrapur substation along the NH and terminate at the Chhatrapur substation. The total route length is 13 km. In this substation, no land filling is also required, and only structural work needs to be done for the proposed UG feeder.

12. For overhead lines, the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) allows for 1 m width to erect distribution poles/towers at the edge of 30 m distance from the center of the road. However, for laying of 132 kV UG cables including laying of optical fiber cable (OFC) a minimum 2 m width⁶ is required. 132 kV underground cables will be laid 1.37 meters below the national highway level. NHAI has provided 1 m span about 30 meter away from center line of highway and has in principle agreed with EA to provide additional 1 m requested. HDD method will be used to cross the railway crossing on the Howrah-Chennai railway line for the Narendrapur -

⁶ Additional 1 m distance is required to ensure safety of cable in case of any additional gas, water or sewage pipeline is required at a later date.

Chhatrapur and Narendrapur - Autonagar UG feeder.

13. **132/33 kV GIS based Autonagar grid substation:** The DPR has proposed that new technologies in the project areas in Berhampur need to be included in order to make the system robust and resilient to cyclones. Accordingly, the new substation at Autonagar will be an indoor gas insulated switchgear (GIS) substation. It is observed that indoor GIS substations would not be affected by extreme natural calamities and would maintain adequate reliability and availability.

14. **Feeder Bays at three 132/33 kV Grid Substations:** There is a need for three new bays to account for the Chhatrapur, Berhampur and Autonagar UG feeders at the Narendrapur 132/33 kV substation. To construct these bays, 20 m wide area (on the existing premises) will be required and about 1 m of land filling has to be done.

2. Distribution System Investments

15. **New Distribution substations:** Presently, the Gopalpur urban area is fed from the 11 kV line from the Narendrapur Grid substation. Similarly, the water works is being fed by an 11 kV feeder. To provide reliable and augmented power supply, the new 33 kV substations have been proposed at both these locations along with new underground feeder lines. For cyclone resiliency purposes. Further, new 33 kV substations have also been proposed at Lingarajpur (Chhatrapur town) and Municipality Kalyan Mandap road (Berhampur) in order to accommodate the projected increase in load in these areas and also the need for providing alternate power supply. These new substations and their inter-connections are shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Proposed New 33 kV Substations

No.	Name of 33/11kV substation	Capacity(MVA)/ Type	Proposed 33 kV connectivity	Circuit Length of Proposed Feeder (D/C) (km)	Proposed modifications
1	Berhampur Medical College	Conversion from AIS to GIS - 3 x 8 MVA	Medical substation	1	UG cable
2	Gopalpur	2 x 5 MVA GIS	Rangeilunda substation	7	D/C NBLS tower
3	Municipality Kalyan Mandap, Berhampur	2 x 5 MVA GIS	Corporation Road– NK Nagar link line	3	UG cable
4	Lingarajpur, Chhattarpur	2 x 5 MVA GIS	Medical	4	UG cable
			Chhatrapur Grid	4	H-pole
			Chhatrapur substation	3	H-Pole
5	Water works, Berhmapur	2 x 500 (kVA) AIS	Ambagada	4	H-pole
		Total Feeder length		26	

UG= Underground, D/C = Double circuit, NBLS Tower= narrow base lattice structure, H pole= H shaped structure formed using two poles

Source: DPR prepared by PRDC for Government of Odisha

16. About 10 substation switch yards were inundated under flood water of up to approximately 2.00 m. average during the recent floods. Thus, for the substation equipment structures & foundations, measures shall have to be adopted to take care of both increased wind velocity and the high flood levels (HFL). The lattice structures will be redesigned and transformers placed on platforms above the projected HFL. Accordingly, the following were identified for project:

- **To be Renovated Distribution substations:**
 - renovation of 10 numbers of 33/11 kV AIS substations located at N.K. Nagar,

Goodshed, Ambagada, Lochapad, Kansi, Lathi, Ambapua, Rangeilunda, Narendrapur and Chhatrapur.

- **Erection of new 33, 11, 0.4 kV UG Distribution lines:**
 - erection of 33 kV UG distribution cables totaling 85.5 km.
 - erection of 11 kV UG distribution cables totaling 120 km.
 - erection of low tension (LT) UG cables totaling 400 km.
- **Erection of new 33, 11, 0.4 kV Overhead Distribution lines:**
 - erection of 33 kV overhead distribution lines totaling 140 km.
 - erection of 11 kV overhead distribution lines totaling 136 km.
 - erection of low tension (LT) overhead lines totaling 1,295 km.

17. Improvement/augmentations of the 33 kV/LT network in project areas are shown in **Table 3**. The structural changes proposed for the 33 kV lines/network will provide resiliency for cyclones and floods. Also, for 33/11/0.4 kV overhead lines, narrow base lattice structure (NBLS) towers and special H-Poles will be used for certain feeders and sections of the overhead lines to take care of the cyclone & flood resiliency. Annexure 5 gives specific details about the sections where the NBLS and H-poles are to be erected along with information on distribution transformers to be installed.

Table 3: Proposed 33 kV /LT Network

No	Items	Unit	Qty
33 KV network renovation			
1	Overhead D/C Line with AAAC, 232sqmm on NBLS Tower	CkM	8.72
2	Overhead D/C Line with AAAC, 148 Sqmm on H- Type Pole	CkM	112.28
3	33 kV, XLPE Insulation UG cable	CkM	60.5
4	Main RMU's	Nos	5
LT network renovation			
1	Conversion to UG cable (240 sq.mm)	CkM	400
2	Conversion of Overhead (OH) to Areal Bunch (AB) Cable (95 sq.mm)	CkM	1295
3	Intermediate poles	Nos.	4855
4	Feeder pillar boxes	Nos.	1163

Source: DPR prepared by PRDC for Government of Odisha

18. Other project support components include a supervisory control and data acquisition system for improved response capabilities.

D. Scope and Limitation of the RP

19. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared using details from the Detailed Project Report (DPR). The project is categorized as 'B'⁷ for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and 'C' for indigenous people (IP) as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). The RP contains the extent of IR impacts and spells out provisions of assistance to the Affected Persons (APs). No land acquisition is anticipated, however, temporary impacts are foreseen during the implementation and construction. Therefore, the RP remains as a draft, as actual temporary

⁷ A proposed project is classified as category B if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant which means less than 200 persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan are commensurate with the significance of the potential impacts and risks. A resettlement plan is required for a category B project

impacts will be recorded during implementation. This RP assesses the resettlement impacts associated with the construction and operation of transmission and distribution lines. Impacts are limited to temporary loss of income for stationary shops at HDD drilling points and mobile vendors during construction of underground lines. Some estimates have been done during the inventory surveys which need to be updated and finalized during the actual construction. The exact drilling points for HDD are not known at this point and will be decided by the contractor. Accordingly, the impacts will be assessed at the time of contractor mobilization. Final route alignments for overhead distribution lines may be altered, and locations of the specific footings for the poles are not known. Some estimates in this regard have been made. This will only be known when the construction contractor mobilizes, at which time impacts will be assessed based on actual locations prior to construction activities. Therefore, OPTCL will be responsible for updating the RP and with actual inventory of losses prior to the implementation and construction. No land acquisition and physical displacement are foreseen based on the current detailed project report. However, if there is any change in the design requiring land acquisition in the future, the impacts will be recorded and accordingly, and the RP will be finalized and updated.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. GENERAL

20. There will be no private land acquisition in the project. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts are usually of two types, such as permanent impacts and temporary impacts. Permanent impacts include land acquisition for transmission and distribution substations. All the substations have been identified and the land has already been finalized for the substations which reveal that there would be no land acquisition in the project because land is owned by government and in some cases land is available within the existing substation premises. Impacts will be limited to transmission and distribution lines which are temporary in nature. The 52 kms of transmission lines will be underground cable line. Distribution lines will be both underground and overhead. Temporary impacts include possible loss of access to businesses and houses during construction for the underground cabling work which is substantially mitigated by engineering solutions as further described below. There will be temporary loss of income which may occur for stationary shops and mobile vendors during the UG cable line construction and loss of crops for overhead distribution lines. There are no trees envisaged to be impacted by the project. However, provision for compensation of trees is made in the entitlement matrix to address any impacts on trees, if occurs, in the future especially during construction. It is estimated that a total of 217 APs, including 120 APs from the vulnerable groups are likely to be impacted temporarily during the construction works. Details are provided at Table 5 and Para 32.

B. Details on Land Requirements and Ownership of Land for Substation

21. The Project's proposed substations will not require any private land acquisition. There is one new 132/33 kV substation proposed at Autonagar for which approximately 3.3 acres of land is required. The land has been identified and finalized and is government land which has been purchased by OPTCL from Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha (IDCO), which is a state government agency. Additionally, five new 33kV/11kV distribution substations (Berhampur Medical College, Gopalpur, Municipality Kalyanmandap, Lingrajpur and Water works) are proposed which require a total of about 9.8 acres of land. All the proposed new substations will be constructed on government land which has been finalized. Remaining substations works are related to renovation of existing substations which will be executed within the existing premises.

Site visits were made to each of these substations. It is found that all the proposed new substations are on barren land and free from encroachments and squatters. Details on the quantity, availability and ownership for each substation site are given in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Details on Land Requirements and Ownership of Land for Substation

Sl No	Sub-project (33/11 kV substation)	Type of Substation	Area (Acres)	Ownership	Remarks
1	Autonagar	2x40 MVA 132 kV/33 kV GIS	3.3	Government Land/OPTCL	New construction
2	Berhampur Medical College	2x5 MVA 33/11 kV GIS	3	Government Land/Energy Department/OSEB.	New Construction
3	Gopalpur	33/11 kV GIS	0.5	Government Land/Revenue Department	New construction
4	Municipality Kalyanmandap	2x5 MVA 33/11 kV GIS	0.5	Government Land/Urban Development Body	New construction
5	Lingraipur	2x5 MVA 33/11 kV GIS	0.5	Government Land/Revenue Department	New construction
6	Water works	2x500 kVA 33/11 kV	2	Government Land/PHED	New Construction
7	Nilakantha Nagar	1x5 MVA 33/11 kV	0.25	Government Land/ Existing substation land	Renovation and Augmentation within existing S/S premise
8	Goodshed	33/11 kV	0.5	Government Land/ Existing substation land	Renovation and Augmentation within existing S/S premise
9	Ambagada	1x5 MVA 33/11 kV	0.5	Government Land/ Existing substation land	Renovation and Augmentation within existing S/S premise
10	Lochapad	33/11 kV	0.75	Government Land/ Existing substation land	Renovation and Augmentation within existing S/S premise
11	Kansi	33/11 kV	0.5	Government Land/ Existing substation land	Renovation and Augmentation within existing S/S premise
12	Lathi	33/11 kV	1	Government Land/ Existing substation land	Renovation and Augmentation within existing S/S premise

SI No	Sub-project (33/11 kV substation)	Type of Substation	Area (Acres)	Ownership	Remarks
13	Ambapua	1x5 MVA 33/11 kV	0.5	Government Land/ Existing substation land	Renovation and Augmentation within existing S/S premise
14	Rangeilunda (University)	1x8 mVA 33/11 kV	2	Government Land/ Existing substation land	Renovation and Augmentation within existing S/S premise
15	Narendrapur	1x5 MVA 33/11 kV	1	Government Land/ Existing substation land	Renovation and Augmentation within existing S/S premise
16	Chhatrapur	33/11 kV	1	Government Land/ Existing substation land	Renovation and Augmentation within existing S/S premise

Source: OPTCL

C. Temporary Impacts due to construction of Underground Lines

22. The project will not have any physical or economic displacement. The underground (UG) cable will be laid under existing roads and will not require additional rights of way for construction. The roads will be restored after construction and any impaired access will resume thereafter. The lines will pass through various areas which can be categorized as (i) high density (2.7 Km.), which is usually a congested area and the width of the existing road is approximately 15 feet (4.5 meters), (ii) medium density (12 Km.), which is usually semi congested and the width of the road is approximately 30 feet (9 meters), and (iii) low density (37.3 Km.), which is usually a sparsely inhabited area, passing mostly along the national highways where the right of way of the road is approximately 60 meters (30 meters each from the central line). Temporary impacts are usually foreseen in terms of restriction of access during construction to stationary shops operating along the road and loss of income of mobile vendors who operate in the project areas. Impacts are potentially more severe in high density/congested areas, followed by medium density/semi congested areas, and no impacts are foreseen in low density/open areas along the highways. In the low density areas, especially along the national highways, the UG cable will be laid within one meter of existing RoW of national highways. OPTCL will obtain the one meter for their use from the national highways authority on an inter-departmental agreement basis.

1. Impacts in High Density/Congested Areas due to Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)

23. Laying of underground 132 kV transmission cables will go through an approximately 2.7 kilometres long congested area (Khamapali and Old Berhampur area) in the town of Berhampur. Typically, the required trenching would have the potential for temporary disruption in terms of restriction of access to shops during the cable laying process, thus causing temporary loss of income during the construction process. However, OPTCL will contract for the use of horizontal, directional drilling (HDD) technology to avoid this impact. This is a trenchless method of laying underground cables having the advantage of (i) significant shortening of execution time, and (ii) minimal disturbance of the above ground surface area. Under this process, a space of about 4.5 square meters is required above ground at any given point in time, from which up to 300 or more meters of underground cabling can be accomplished. The

entire 2.7 kilometres congested stretch can be completed generally within one or at best two business days. Where feasible, OPTCL will also instruct the contractor to do the construction in the congested areas at night time to avoid any disruption in day time. In order to ensure sufficient contractor expertise in HDD and ensure no or minimal impacts, OPTCL has specified in the bidding documents for the underground cabling work that the contractor must have demonstrated successful experience in executing HDD use in underground cable laying work, with substantiation of this requirement in the form of a performance certificate. These mitigating measures are expected to eliminate or drastically reduce the number of affected persons. Nevertheless, provisions for compensation for loss of income and livelihood during construction are conservatively estimated and provided for in the RP budget. Sample pictures related to HDD are given in **Annexure-1**.

24. A preliminary assessment has been done to assess the quantity of potential temporary impacts in terms of restriction of access to business activities especially to stationary shops. Each drilling point will require approximately a 4.5 square meters of surface space and the approximate distance between drilling points would be about 300 meters. Therefore, a total of approximately up to 10 numbers of drilling points will be made where the holes will be made for HDD. These 10 numbers of points will require only a 4.5 square meter of surface area each totalling approximately 45 square meters of areas to be temporarily occupied for a maximum period of 2 business days. Contractors will be responsible for providing uninterrupted access to stationary shops, such that placement of the drilling points will take this into account. Despite this, for budget provisioning purposes, an assumption has been made, that each of the 10 drilling points may cause some disruption in terms of restriction of access to a stationary shop or loss of income during 2 days of construction. 10 numbers of stationary shops are likely to face such loss which will have 10 affected persons (APs) . In the case of unavoidable impacts, the same will be compensated in terms of loss of income in the business activities for the period of disruption which is 2 days. Among the stationary shop owners, there may be some additional APs. Though potential disruptions may occur at the drilling points, however, between two drilling points, the surface impacts will be insignificant as the work will be done underground (6 feet depth) without causing any disturbances to the surface and people can still continue their activities on the road surface during construction.

25. The inventory of mobile vendors likely to have temporary livelihood impacts during HDD indicated 108 APs. Some of these may be shifted to other side of the road; otherwise they will be compensated for loss of income during the 2 days period of disruption. Among the 108 mobile vendors, 75 vulnerable APs are identified, of which 35 are female heads of households and 40 below poverty line.

2. Impacts in Medium Density/Semi Congested Areas due to Open Trenching

26. Open trenching will be used in the semi congested areas where the existing road width is approximately 9 meters and the same method will be used for low density areas/along the highways. As mentioned above, impacts are not foreseen in low density areas due to sufficient availability of right of way within the notational highways. The contractor will first do the surveys for specific stretch and accordingly the order for cable is placed. Simultaneous trenching in all areas is not usually done at the same time. The trenching is done from one point to another point and accordingly the cable line is laid. Trenching is not done manually, but rather by a small earth excavator equivalent to size of a small tractor. The width of the trench is approximately 1.2 meters and the depth is 1.8 meters. It is assessed that for a 500 meter of trenching, it takes one day for trenching, another one day for cable laying and one day for filling. Therefore, the construction period for each stretch (500 meters) will require 3 days.

The inventory of mobile vendors in medium density areas identified 29 APs who will potentially be affected by temporary loss of livelihood for a maximum period of 3 days. Among the 29 mobile vendors, 10 vulnerable APs are identified of which 3 are female heads of households and 7 below poverty line. Photographs showing types of stationary shops and mobile vendors are given in Annexure-2. Restrictions of access to stationary shops may be prevented by the contractor through suitable engineering measures, such as (i) leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, (ii) increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access (iii) timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours especially night time work for the congested areas (iv) phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time, (v) adopting horizontal, directional drilling (HDD) methods in highly congested areas to avoid trench digging, and (vi) ensuring least disruption to livelihood of affected persons (APs) and traffic movement in the area by restoring the utility corridors and pathways used for laying underground lines in minimum time. Should unanticipated impacts on stationary shops occur, these will be addressed in line with the provision of the RP.

D. Temporary Loss of Crops due to the Impacts of Overhead Distribution Lines.

27. Overhead lines will be constructed for the distribution components only. A total of 1,570.85 kilometers of overhead lines will be constructed which consists of 121 kms of 33 kV lines, 154.85 kms of 11 kV lines and 1295 kilometers of low tension lines. No impacts are foreseen in 11 kV and low tension lines. Most of the lines will pass through the town areas especially along the existing roads. 33 kV lines will have some temporary impacts at certain places in terms of loss of crops during construction which need to be compensated. Most of the 33kV lines will pass through the town areas and along the road side. Construction of distribution lines is usually pole based and the Right of Way (RoW) is minimal.

28. It is assessed that 7 kilometers of 33 kV overhead lines⁸ will pass through paddy fields. A tentative assessment has been done for calculating loss of crops. Total line length through paddy fields is 7 kms or 7,000 meters. Right of ways is considered to be 5 meters. Total area under crop damage is thus 3.5 hectares (5m x 7000m = 35,000m²). OPTCL will assess the actual impact during the survey by the contractor and will pay the compensation accordingly.

29. A tentative estimate has also been made to calculate the number of APs for crop compensation. Approximately, 10 distribution poles are placed in each one kilometer stretch of lines. Total 7 kms of line will require 70 poles. Considering the small plot size in the project area, it is assumed that one pole will have one AP. Therefore, the total estimated number of APs is 70. It is also assumed that 50% of them will be vulnerable APs which turns to be 35 vulnerable APs.

30. There will be an estimated 70 APs who will face temporary loss of crop due to overhead lines of which about 35 APs are vulnerable. There will be an estimated 10 APs who will face temporary loss of business income for a period of 2 days. There will be an estimated total of 137 APs (108 mobile vendors in high density areas and 29 mobile vendors in medium density areas) who will face temporary loss of income for a duration of 2 to 3 days (2 days in high density and 3 days in medium density), of which approximately 85 APs are vulnerable. Therefore, the estimation of various types of losses and number of APs show that there will be a total of 217

⁸ Consisting of 3 kms of lines from Narendrapur to Medical feeder, 1 km of line Ambaguda to Luchapada feeder, 1 km of line from BAM grid-Luvhapada-Medical feeder, 1 km of line from BAM grid to Nuagan feeder and 1 km of line from BAM grid to water works.

APs, of which an estimated 120 are expected to be vulnerable APs. Summary details on various temporary impacts and number of APs are given in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Summary Details on Impacts and APs

SI No	Type of Impact/Loss	Type of APs	Number of APs	Duration of Loss (Days)
High Density / Congested Area (Underground Cable Line)				
1	Temporary loss of business income	Stationary Shops	10	2
2	Temporary loss of income	Mobile Vendors	108	2
3	Vulnerable APs	Mobile Vendors	75	2
Medium Density / Semi Congested Area (Under Ground Cable Line)				
1	Temporary loss of income	Mobile Vendors	29	3
2	Among these, vulnerable APs	Mobile Vendors	10	3
Temporary Loss of Crop in the Right of Way (Overhead Distribution Line)				
1	Loss of income due to temporary damage of crops	APs cultivating paddy land	70	One season
2	Among these, vulnerable APs	APs cultivating paddy land	35	One season
Total				
Total Numbers of APs			217	
Total numbers of Vulnerable APs^A			120	

^A Preliminary assessment to be revised during project implementation based on the final assessment of affected persons and among these, vulnerable affected persons.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Approach and Methodology

31. A social analysis was done through using a structured questionnaire. A socio-economic survey was carried out among the residential and business households along the alignment of the project, many of whom are unlikely to be affected by project construction activities. This also includes mobile vendors. The survey provides a comprehensive assessment of the socio-economic status of both project affected persons and project beneficiaries. Accordingly, 250 households were surveyed. The objective of the social analysis was to assess the general socio-economic profile of the people living in the project areas and to ascertain socio-economic and demographic profiles in the project areas, in terms of their population, access to basic services, occupation, income and expenditure pattern, health condition, issues related to women, migration, and energy use pattern, etc. Impacts on Indigenous peoples were also assessed through the social analysis. All the filled in questionnaires collected from the field were scrutinized and analysis was done accordingly. The findings are as discussed in the following paragraphs and the details on socio-economic profiles are given in **Annexure-3**.

B. Socio Economic Profile of Subproject Area

1. Demography indicators

32. Households covered under the survey are from the urban and semi urban areas. In the project area, the average family size is 4.78. The sex ratio of the project area is 1000 males: 959 females. About 86% of the families are nuclear and the rest are joint families. Among the sampled households, the majority (50%) belong to other general castes and 21% are from other backward castes and the rest, 28% of the households, are schedule caste families. The total literacy rate is 82% in the project area. Among the literate, male literacy is about 87% whereas the female literacy rate is 77%. Details are given in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Demographic Profile

SI No	Particulars	Quantity
1	Total Number of surveyed Households	250
2	Sex Ratio	959 Females per 1000 Males
3	Average Household Size	4.78
4	Literacy Rate	82.09%
5	Illiteracy	17.91%
6	Male Literacy	87.05%
7	Female Literacy	76.92%
8	Number of General Caste Households	126
9	Number of Scheduled Caste Households	71
10	Number of Scheduled Tribe Households	0

Socio-economic survey, 2014.

2. Access to Basic services

33. The major source of drinking water is piped water, where 80% of households are connected and availing water from the pipe supply. About one fifth of the households depend on ground water like wells and hand pumps for drinking purposes. Direct access to toilet facilities at households is available with 93% of the sampled households. The remaining 7% of households do not have a toilet facility. LPG is major source fuel for cooking, which is used by 97% of the households. The rest use wood and kerosene.

3. Economic Activity

34. The project areas, being urban and semi urban, do not show significant dependency on agriculture. Major economic activities of the people in the project area are services, small business, and income from daily wages. About 73% are engaged either in either white collar jobs or in business, both in equal proportion. About 29% of the households earn from working as daily wage workers. Details on economic activities of various surveyed households are given in **Table 7**

Table 7: Economic Activity

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	Percentage
1	Agriculture	0	0
2	Working for other farmers	0	0
3	Small enterprise	32	12.8
4	Government / Private Jobs	100	40
5	Business and trading	64	25.6
6	Hunting or gathering	0	0
7	Daily Wage	77	30.8
8	Others	0	0

Socio-economic survey, 2014

35. The annual income from white collar jobs is reported be highest and is INR 205,652 and the annual income from business is INR 125,000. The household income from labour is reported to be INR 99,372, which is the lowest among all sources. Total average income per household is Rs. 159, 627. Details on income patterns are given in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Economic Pattern

SI No	Source of Income	Number of Households	Average Annual Income in Rs	Median Income in Rs
1	Agriculture	0	0	0
2	Service	92	205,652	180,000
3	Business	92	148,913	125,000
4	Labour / daily wage earner	72	99,372	90,000
5	Professional	0	0	0
6	Any other	3	44,000	30,000
7	Total		159,627	128,000

Socio-economic survey, 2014

36. The total annual average expenditure per household is INR. 96,160, out of which the major expenditure is incurred on food, which is 40% of the total expenditure. The next highest expenditure is incurred on education, followed by social functions, health and paying electricity bills. The break-ups of expenditures on various items are given in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Expenditure Pattern

SI No	Type of expenditure	Average Annual Expenditure (Rs.)
1	Food	38,210
2	Transportation	5,868
3	Clothing	6,036
4	Health	7,606
5	Education	11,419
6	Communication	4,465

7	Social functions	9,013
8	Agriculture	0
9	Consumption of fuel for household	6,024
10	Electric Bill	7,519
11	Total Average	96,160

Socio-economic survey, 2014

37. Commonly possessed durable goods are televisions, LPG gas and bicycles. Expensive items like cars and air conditioners are present with very few households. Migration is very negligible in the project influence zone. Among the households in the project affected area, very few households have reported that they have taken a loan from any source. Moreover, none of the households received any benefit from the government schemes.

4. Built Environment

38. Cemented and permanent structures are one of the major housing patterns seen in the project area. It is common to see houses made of cement and bricks in most parts of urban and semi urban India. About 98% of the structures in the sub project areas are cemented or made of bricks. Nearly 97% of the houses are permanent, and are residential in nature. Only 1% of the houses are used both for residential and commercial purposes. The average age of the houses is 18.4 years. The average number of rooms per structure is 3.71, and all the rooms are lighted.

5. Health Status

39. Most of the households reported that their family members did not suffered from any major illness during the last one year. Seasonal illness like common fever, cough, cold, stomach problems, etc are some of the common illness that affect family members. Incidence of chronic cases is very rare in the sub project areas. Only 2 households reported of diabetes and 3 households reported of heart disease. Communicable diseases like tuberculosis only affected 2 of the household members. All the household members, however, always preferred allopathic treatment.

6. Energy Use Pattern:

40. All the households in the project area are electrified. The main source of electrification is government and usually supplied from the government grid. The average years of electrification are 17 years. Regular availability of electricity is a problem in the sub project areas. The average daily hours of availability of electricity supply are only 15.63 hours. The main purpose of electricity use is lighting, where almost all the households that possess electricity use it as the prime energy source. The average hours of consumption of electricity for lighting are 28.3 hours. Similarly 99% of the households use electricity for running television and the average consumption is 5 hours. For pumping water, nearly half of the households use electricity and the average usage is 1.16 hours. All the households use electric lamps in the sub project areas. The average number of electric lamps per household is 4.24. Similarly, television is possessed by 99% of the households and each has at least one television set. All the households have fans and the average possession is 3.13 per household. All the households have electricity meters.

41. The average expenditure on electricity by the surveyed households is INR 619 per month. Almost all the households stated that there is no case of electricity theft and the

maintenance lies with the power and electricity department. All the households opined that they are not satisfied with the current status on electricity supply to their locality. All the people perceive that the project will help the households and the standard of living will increase with adequate supply of electricity. Power cuts and low voltage is the one of the troubles and the households wish that the project will help rectify this. All the people in the project area opined that the project will help the households in all matters related to electricity. Status on electricity and usage pattern are given in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Status on Electrification and Usage Pattern

SI No	Particulars	Quantity
1	Total Number of Electrified Households	250
2	Total Number of Non- Electrified Households	0
3	Source of Electrification	Government grid
4	Average Years of Electrification	17 Years
5	Average Hours of availability of electricity per day	15.63 hours
6	Main Purpose of Electricity Use	Lighting, cooking and pumping water

Socio-economic survey, 2014

C. Impact on Gender

42. The predominant activity of women is household work, where they spend most of their time. Besides household activities, women participation in economic activity is very little. Women do take part in the decision making process of the family. It shows that majority of the households give importance to women in decision making related to family matters. About 98% of the households stated that women do have a say in household matters. Women are actively involved in day to day household activities as reported by all the households.

43. Across the town area, women members spend a considerable amount of time in the household activities such as house cleaning, cooking, washing clothes, fetching the drinking water, sending children to school, and taking care of the small children and the aged. In addition to these daily household chores, they engage themselves in tailoring, photo binding and making flower from different materials. Most of the women are positive towards the importance of education for girls for their better future. They believe that attaining higher education helps girls by which they could marry in a good family. Providing education to girls will enable them to get jobs and empower them economically. Women believe that an educated woman get more respect, not only in the house, but also in the society. It was also expressed by the women during the discussions that education for girls provides them social empowerment in various forms, such as gaining a better understanding of the affairs of the society; and enhancing her social esteem and recognition. Various types of activities of women are described in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Activities of Women

SI No	Activities	Number of Households	%Age
1	Cultivation	0	0.0
2	Allied Activities	0	0.0
3	Collection & Sale of forest products	0	0.0
4	Trade & Business	2	0.8
5	Agricultural Labour	1	0.4
6	Non Agricultural Labour	5	2.0
7	HH Industries	5	2.0
8	Service	4	1.6
9	Households Work	250	93.2
11	Total	250	100.0

Socio-economic survey, 2014

44. There is hardly anyone having any traditional or specific skills among women and girls in their communities. Most of the women remain as housewives. In Old Berhampur, however, there are some women who are good at handloom skills especially in making traditional sarees, while some other women were traditionally engaged in food processing. In the project areas, there are some private vocational courses such as DTP, and computer training skills, but hardly any government institutes that provide such vocational courses free-of-charge. Most of them informed that there are both government and private transport facilities available to go to the vocational centers. Women across the communities reported that there is no inequality in the receipt of wages, payments for the work that the women perform. Most of the respondents are of the view that there is no such difference in the wage rates on gender line. The common diseases found across the communities are cold, fever, diarrhea, and pneumonia etc. The overall condition of women in the project area is good.

45. Women will not be affected negatively due to the project. Any negative impacts of a sub-project on female-headed families will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these families will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed families, if found. Additionally, women headed families are considered as vulnerable and provisions for additional assistance have been made in the entitlement matrix of the RP. Provision for equal wages and health and safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the EA. Therefore, the sub project activities will not have any negative impact on women. Special consultations were also conducted among women groups to seek their views and to integrate them into the project during the due-diligence work and social assessment under the preparatory work. The same will be continued during the implementation also.

D. Impact on Indigenous Peoples

46. According to the Census of India 2011, 8.61% of the Indian population is classified as Scheduled Tribe (ST). In comparison to the national figure, Odisha has 22.85% of its populations classified as ST. The project affected district (Ganjam) has only 3.37% of its population as ST. Potential impacts on IPs in the project areas were evaluated. As stated earlier, there will no land acquisition and physical displacement in the project and thus no such affect on IPs or anyone classified as ST. The subprojects are mostly situated in urban clusters. Construction activities will not have any impact on indigenous peoples or scheduled tribes in the area. Therefore, the project is categorized as 'C' for indigenous peoples. Temporary impacts are

foreseen on a minimum extent on crop damage during the construction of overhead distribution lines for which cash compensation will be provided, payable by cheque during the time of implementation and prior to start of the construction, but no IPs/STs are involved. The project will have general positive impact on the local people and will not target any specific impact on the IPs/STs.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Consultations

47. Public participation and community consultations have been taken up as an integral part of the project's social and environmental assessment process. Consultation was used as a tool to inform the people about the project. Public consultations were carried out in various locations in the project areas with the objectives of making people aware of the project and to involve them as stakeholders in project planning and further during implementation. It was also meant to minimize probable adverse impacts of the project by accommodating suggestions of local people, which can be a key factor in speedy implementation of the project. During project preparation, consultations have been held with various stake holders such officials of OPTCL and local authority. Focused Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted with the local community at 16 locations especially in the proposed areas of underground cable lines and substations. The total number of participants is 168. Additionally, FGDs were also conducted separately among the women group at 8 locations having a total of 77 women participants. Local communities generally support the proposed project, as better electricity supply is expected to improve. No major social issues were raised during the consultation process. Local people are waiting eagerly for the implementation to start so they could receive better power and hoped that some employment may be generated. Consultations and its findings undertaken during field visits are summarized in **Table 12** and the detailed consultation matrix along with list of participants is presented in **Annexure-4**.

Table 12: Summary Public Consultations

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
General Perception about Project	Most of the people were not aware of the proposed underground cabling work under the Project. Most of the participants reported that they came to know about the underground cabling work during this consultation only. Almost all the people were positive and supportive towards the proposed project.
Support of local people for proposed project	The communities from different locations of the town expressed their full support during implementation of the project as the project has been perceived to be great potential to improve the power supply and there will be less outage during cyclone and climatic disaster. Majority of the people also hoped that the project will help to address the daily power cut in their respective areas. Few of them also pointed out that the improvement in power supply will be beneficial to the production units/factories.
Critical issue and concern by the local people for the project	Most of the communities held the view that there are no critical issues regarding the project. They believed that if the underground cabling under the project will contribute to regular power supply then they will manage the problems due to construction work for a temporary period. However, some people raised issues/concerns that included (a) fear of shifting the shop to another location; (b) fear of losing the traditional customers due to

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	change of place of shops; (c) safety should be taken as priority during and after the underground cabling work.
Perceived loss from the project	Most of the people across the locations pointed out that the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of business. Some people expressed the apprehension that it might be possible the unit price of the electricity tariff will be increased after the underground cabling work. Few people believed that there is not so much loss as the cabling work will have temporary impact to the mobile vendors.
Suggested solutions from the community	To address the perceived losses from the project the community across the locations of the town suggested various solutions: 1) Cabling work has to be done within limited time period and restoration of road should be done on urgent basis; 2) The work should be completed on an urgent basis so that everyone come to the normal business life; 3) Local contractors familiar with the problem of local people should be selected to undertake the underground cabling work.
Views on temporary shifting of shops/place of business	Across the communities from different areas of the town almost all of them knew that during the underground cabling temporary shifting from the place of shop/business is required as there are no other options for them to deal with the situation. In case of temporary shifting of place of business most of them wanted to shift on their own to another convenient place where they can continue with the business. Most of the participants expressed the desire that after the completion of cabling they want to return to their original places.
Suggestions from community for better implementation	Most of the people across the communities expressed their views and opinions to make the implementation effective and smooth. These suggestions are: underground cabling should be done in night time; contractor should immediately restore the road after the underground cabling; Municipality should be given instruction that drain should not be choked during or after the cabling; Night hours is the best time for the contractor to do the underground cabling work as traffic will be less in the night time; underground cabling and filling of soil should be done on the same day; and the contractor should coordinate with the local people to avoid bad incidents with the local people.
Issues on access to house/shops during the implementation work	Most of the people across the communities thought that their shops or house along the street might be inaccessible during the cabling work. The community suggested that to address this problem the local contractor should provide a space to get the entry into the house and shops during the implementation work and the entry space has to be near the house and shops.
Issues regarding drainage facility	Almost all the people across the communities felt that the drains in front of their shops/house will get clogged due to the digging work. Most of the people agreed that drainage is a major issue along the road as most of the time it got clogged and municipality does not take necessary action to clear the drain. The digging of soil will further aggravate this drainage problem. Therefore, the municipality should be clearly instructed to take immediate measures to maintain the drainage system in front of the shops/house affected. Majority of the participants suggested that the drains need to be cleaned on a weekly basis.
Issues affecting the water supply, and sewerage	Across the communities most of the people mentioned that the underground cabling work might affect the water supply, and sewerage system of the house/shops. To deal with this situation the people suggested that the Contractor should instruct the labor to work in a way so that the water supply and sewerage system remain unaffected.
Traffic management in the area during construction	During the consultation across the communities it was observed that it is a heavy traffic road. So everyone felt that traffic management in the area during road construction is very important to ensure smooth implementation. Majority of the people opined that it is a heavy traffic road and after digging of soil the road might get narrower. Hence, it is important that traffic should be managed in proper way till the work is finished with restoration of road.

B. Information Disclosure

48. The draft RP will be made available in relevant local government departments such as offices of OPTCL, district collector and office of the municipalities. The RP will be made available in Odia language and will be kept in adequate places such as the local office of OPTCL and SOUTHCO which will be easily accessible to APs. The pamphlet/brochure containing a summary of the draft RP (project description, entitlement matrix, grievance redress procedure and implementation schedule) in vernacular language (Odia) needs to be distributed amongst the APs. The draft RP will be disclosed in the website of ADB and OPTCL. The final RP will also be disclosed in same manner and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout project implementation.

C. Future Consultation and Participation

49. The consultation process will be carried out throughout the project cycle. Various consultation measures are envisaged for the project such as; (i) OPTCL, with assistance from SOUTHCO and the contractor(s), will inform the people about the construction schedule to minimize any temporary impacts, (ii) OPTCL will inform the communities about progress made in the implementation of resettlement, social and environmental activities, (iii) will inform the APs on compensation and assistance to be paid for the temporary loss of access to business activities and crop etc. (iv) all monitoring reports will be disclosed in the same manner as the RP and (v) attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and that their specific needs are taken into account.

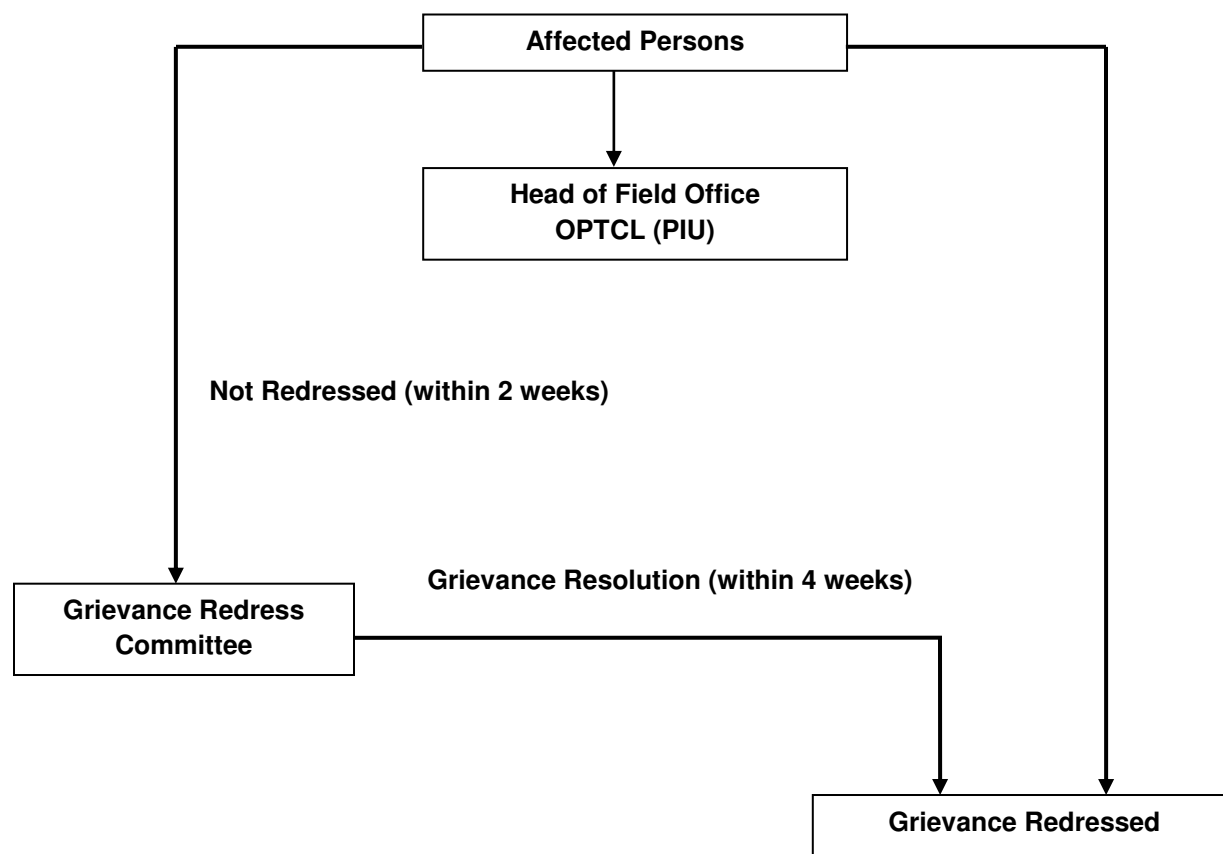
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

50. An efficient Grievance redress mechanism will be developed to assist the APs resolve their queries and complaints. Grievances of APs will first be brought to the attention of the contractor and official of OPTCL's PIU at the site. These shall be redressed within 2 weeks. Grievances not redressed at the field level will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), which shall be redressed within 4 weeks. The GRC will have representatives from APs, PMU of OPTCL, PIU of OPTCL, a representative from district collector, a representative from concerned municipalities, local administration, and the local community. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support to APs on problems arising in terms of loss of income, livelihood, and access during construction; (ii) record AP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the PMU of serious cases; and (iv) report to APs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC and the PMU. GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of the complainant, the date the complaint was received, the nature of grievance, the agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and the final outcome. The GRCs will continue to function during the life of the Project, including the defects liability period. The flow chart showing the Grievance Redress Mechanism is presented in

Figure 5.

51. The proposed mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

Figure 5: Flow chart showing Grievance Redress Mechanism



VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

52. Land acquisition and physical displacement are not foreseen in the project. However, the Project may cause temporary impacts on stationary shops and mobile vendors during construction. If land acquisition or involuntary resettlement is required in the future, land will be acquired in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the National and State Governments; and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). In India, compensation for land acquisition (LA) and resettlement assistance for project affected persons/families is directed by the State laws, National law--The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (hereafter RFCT in LARR, 2013), effective from 1 January 2014, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. Being a transmission and distribution project, the relevant national laws applicable for this project are (i) The Electricity Act, 2003 and (ii) The Indian Telegraph Act, 1895. Section 105 of RFCT in LARR, 2013 states that provisions of RFCT in LARR, 2013 shall not apply in certain cases, as listed in its Fourth Schedule, which includes the Indian Electricity Act, 2003. The resettlement principles adopted for the project shall comply with applicable laws and regulations of the National and State Governments of India, as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Where a gap between the Indian legal framework and the SPS 2009 exists, ADB and the Executing Agency have agreed on suitable gap filling measures, as presented in this resettlement plan. . Salient features of relevant Government policies and ADB's SPS, 2009 are summarized below and a detailed description along with comparison of various policies is given in **Annexure-5**.

A. ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

53. ADB has adopted Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

54. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (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. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS, 2009:

- (i) Identification of past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determination of the scope of resettlement planning.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations.

- (iii) Improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods of all displaced persons,
- (iv) Ensure physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance.
- (v) Improvement of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
- (vi) Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement,
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Preparation of 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 schedule.
- (ix) Disclosure of resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Execution of involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.
- (xi) Provide payment of compensation and other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
- (xii) Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons

B. The Electricity Act, 2003

55. The Electricity Act (2003) as amended in 2007 has also been taken into consideration. Section 67 and 68 of Part-VIII and Section 164 of part-XVII are relevant. The Electricity Act makes provision for payment of compensation for acquiring land and refers that land will be acquired as per LAA, 1984⁹. The Electricity Act has the provision for issuing notification to all the concerned villages and people prior to any construction activities. The Electricity Act does refer to the need of payment of compensation for acquiring the land and the land will be acquired as LAA, 1984. In section 40, sub-section (1) of clause (b) and section 41, subsection (5) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the term "work" shall be deemed to include electricity supplied or to be supplied by means of the work to be constructed. The Appropriate Government may, on recommendation of the Appropriate Commission in this behalf, if it thinks fit, on the application of any person, not being a company desirous of obtaining any land for its purposes, direct that he may acquire such land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 in the same manner and on the same conditions as it might be acquired if the person were a company

56. The Appropriate Government may, by order in writing, for the placing of electric lines or electrical plant for the transmission of electricity or for the purpose of telephonic or telegraphic communications necessary for the proper co-ordination of works, confer upon any public officer, licensee or any other person engaged in the business of supplying electricity under this Act, subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, as the Appropriate Government may think fit to impose and to the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, any of the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under that Act with respect to the placing of telegraph authority possesses under that Act with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained, by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

C. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, Part-III, Section 10:

⁹ This still refers to LAA, 1894 because the Electricity Act has not been amended after 2013, therefore, reference to RFCT in LARR, 2013, has not been made.

57. Indian Telegraph Act (1885) has also been taken in to consideration for its relevant applicability. Part-III especially section 10, 11 and 18 of the Act¹⁰ is applicable for transmission and distribution projects. The Indian Telegraph Act does not have any provision for permanent land acquisition except for payment of compensation for construction of lines and towers as temporary impacts. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 is usually followed, which does not have any provision of land acquisition for construction of transmission pillars and lines. The act exercises the power to remove any trees interrupting the transmission lines, however, subsection of section 18 of the Act provides the opportunity for compensation for cutting the trees if the tree is in existence before the telegraph line was placed. The telegraph authority may, from time to time, place and maintain a telegraphic line under, over, along or across, and post in or upon, any immovable property provided that the telegraph authority shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section except for the purpose of a telegraph established or maintained by the Central Government, or to be so established or maintained. The Central Government shall not acquire any right other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or posts. The telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of that authority. The telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible, and, when it has exercised those powers in respect of any property other than that referred to, shall pay full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of those powers. In case of property and dispute other than that of a local authority where the power is to be exercised, the District Magistrate may, in his discretion, order that the telegraph authority shall be permitted to exercise them.

If any tree standing or lying near a telegraph line interrupts, or is likely to interrupt, telegraphic communication, a Magistrate of the first or second class may, on the application of the telegraph authority, cause the tree to be removed or dealt with in such other way as he deems fit. When disposing of an application under sub-section (1), the Magistrate shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the telegraph line was placed, award to the persons interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and the shall be final.

D. Involuntary Resettlement Principles

58. The national and state laws and regulation on land acquisition and ADB's SPS will form the basic principles for the project. This will include the following elements:

- Involuntary resettlement (IR) will be avoided or minimized as much as possible by adopting alternative engineering solutions to the Project;
- Where IR is unavoidable, DPs will be assisted to re-establish themselves in order to improve their pre-project living standards;
- Gender equality and equity would be ensured and adhered to;
- In case of physical displacement, the DPs shall be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development of alternative livelihood options during project preparation. The resettlement plan (RP) shall also be prepared in full consultation with DPs, including disclosure of RP, monitoring reports and project related information;
- Replacement land of equal quality and quantity shall be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land. In case of non-availability of replacement land, cash-for-land compensation on replacement value option will be paid to the DPs;

¹⁰ Power to place Telegraph Lines and Posts

- Compensation for loss of land, structures, trees, other assets and loss of livelihood and income will be based on full replacement cost¹¹ and will be paid before physical displacement of DPs. This shall include transaction costs. Compensation for use of land, crops, and trees shall be given at replacement/market value which are determined as per rules and regulations under existing Indian Laws as decided by the respective Govt. Departments i.e. Revenue Department for land, Agriculture Department for crops, and Horticulture or Forest Department for trees.;
- All compensation/assistance payments and related activities¹² will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works;
- RP will be prepared and implemented with consultation and participation of affected persons and local authorities;
- In the event of necessary relocation, DPs shall be assisted to integrate into host communities with all infrastructural facilities extended to the host communities, as well as the displaced people;
- Loss of common property resources will be replaced/compensated and community/public services will be provided to DPs;
- Resettlement will be planned as a development activity for the DPs;
- All DPs are entitled to receive compensation/assistance irrespective of the type of title:(i) formal legal rights; (ii) no formal legal rights, but have claims; and (iii) neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims., . However people moving in the project area after the cut-off- date will not be entitled to any compensation/assistance. The non-titled displaced persons will be only entitled for non-land assets to either SPS or LARR provisions, whichever is greater.
- Vulnerable groups (households below the recognized poverty line; disabled, elderly persons or women headed households, Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes) will be identified and given appropriate assistance to improve their pre project status or their living standards.
- A grievances redress mechanism will be established to redress the grievances of affected people and other stakeholders efficiently.

59. Additionally, the issues related to the Right of Way (RoW) for the transmission and distribution lines will be dealt with proper care especially for the temporary loss. For the loss of crops and trees due to construction of overhead lines, cash compensation payable by cheque will be provided before commencement of construction works. Although, the Right of Way is reserved for future activities, i.e., repair etc by the EA, but in practice, people will be allowed to use the land only for cultivation below the lines after the construction and will not be allowed to grow bigger trees or construct any houses. The EA will provide cash compensation to the APs for the temporary loss of crop and loss of trees if occurred, during the time of maintenance and repair. For the underground line, attempts will be made to adopt best suitable engineering methods to minimize the impact and in case of unavoidable temporary impact on loss of access and business activities/livelihood will be compensated adequately and the right of way will be restored for normal use post the construction.

F. Cut-off- Date

¹¹ The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. There will not be any depreciation of the value due to the age of structures.

¹² While compensation is required prior to dispossession or displacement of affected people from their assets, the full resettlement plan implementation, which may require income rehabilitation measures, might be completed only over a longer period of time after civil works have begun. Displaced people will be provided with certain resettlement entitlements, such as land and asset compensation and transfer allowances, prior to their displacement, dispossession, or restricted access.

60. As mentioned above, there will be no land acquisition and no physical displacement in the Project. The impacts are temporary in nature, and may impact mobile vendors, stationary shops and temporary loss of crops etc., which will occur during the construction. The cut-off-date will be the date of conducting the final survey for updating the RP. OPTCL through the help of the contractor and line departments will prioritize each section of alignment for civil construction works; and accordingly an advance notice of 30 days will be served to affected persons prior to the start date of the final survey and the date of civil works commencement

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

61. APs entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project are (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, or without legal status; (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not; (iii) Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date to be set for the subproject. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation if any such cases occur. The project does not have any permanent impact on land acquisition and resettlement, and there would be no physical displacement. In case of any change in the project design during implementation requiring land acquisition, all the impacts will be assessed and will be compensated accordingly. A detailed entitlement matrix is presented in **Table 13**. This includes the impacts already identified as per current assessment and provides the entitlement accordingly. Additionally, the entitlement matrix also addresses the provisions of entitlement, compensation and assistance etc. for the unanticipated impacts/losses, if any, which the Project is not as yet expecting to cause.

Table 13: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Details
1. Land			
Loss of agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titled owners • Affected persons (APs) with traditional land rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation based on market/replacement value • Resettlement assistance • Additional Assistance to vulnerable¹³ APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of compulsory acquisition of land, Compensation will be based on LARR 2013 or SPS 2009 provisions (replacement cost), whichever is greater. In case of land to be possessed by the project authority with mutual consent of the affected people, compensation will be paid at replacement cost as negotiated by the revenue department (District Collector)/competent authority and affected persons • Transaction costs (documentary stamps, registration costs, etc.) will be borne by the project authority during registration. • If the residual plot(s) is (are) not

¹³ Women-headed households, scheduled tribe households, below poverty line households (with or without BPL cards), and scheduled caste households, as determined by the social impact assessment.

Type of Losses	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Details
			<p>viable, i.e., the AP becomes a marginal farmer, any of the following three options are to be given to the AP, subject to his/her acceptance:</p> <p>(i) The AP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of the required amount of land to be acquired.</p> <p>(ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, the EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it.</p> <p>(iii) If AP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if AP wishes so, provided that the land of equal or more productive value is available. The title will be made in the name of both husband and wife as applicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional allowances will be paid to vulnerable APs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual tenant Sharecropper leaseholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursement for unexpired lease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lease rates will be determined at the replacement value by the project authority with the help of revenue department in consultation with landowners
Loss of residential /commercial land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder APs with customary land rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement cost Additional Assistance to vulnerable APs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement cost as determined by competent authority 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 EA. Additional allowances will be paid to vulnerable APs
Loss of access to forestland	Affected household with forestland access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of alternative facilities and technical assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households losing access to forestland for their basic needs such as fuel, fodder, etc. will be provided access to alternative forest land. Communities will be involved in community social forestry schemes coordinated by the Department of Forests.

Type of Losses	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Details
2. Structures			
Loss of residential and commercial structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder APs having structure with customary land right Non titleholders¹⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement cost Shifting assistance Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable). Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. Shifting assistance Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
Loss of rental accommodation	Tenants	a) Rental Assistance b) Compensation at replacement cost c) Shifting assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental assistance to be paid in advance for both residential & commercial tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rental value. Additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount. Shifting assistance based on type of house and household assets. Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences. Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by tenants.
3. Trees and Crops			
Loss of Trees	Land holders Share-croppers Lease holders	Compensation at Market value to be computed with assistance of horticulture or forest departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to APs to harvest fruits and remove trees For fruit bearing trees compensation to be computed at current market value of average fruit production for the remaining fruit-bearing years, as assessed by the Horticulture Department For timber trees compensation at market cost based on type of trees
Loss of Crops	Land holders Share-croppers Lease holders	Compensation at Market value to be computed with assistance of agriculture departments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to APs to harvest crops In case of standing crops, cash compensation at current market cost to be calculated of mature crops based on average production.

¹⁴ Subject to verification by the OPTCL in line with the provisions of LARR,2013

Type of Losses	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Details
4. Income and Livelihood			
Loss of income and livelihood (affected business wage earnings, agricultural income, employees)	Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/non-titled/employee of commercial structure, farmer/agricultural worker	Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption Assistance for lost income based on assessed actual loss or, in the absence of evidence, three months minimum wage rates, whichever is greater. Additional compensation for vulnerable households. Consideration for project employment.
Temporary loss of income and livelihood (affected business wage earnings, agricultural income, employees)	Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/non-titled/employee of commercial structure, farmer/agricultural worker	Compensation or transitional allowance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption Contractor's actions to ensure that there is no income/access loss¹⁵ Assistance to vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity¹⁶ For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood losses, compensation of lost income for the period of disruption. OPTCL will determine the income lost due to construction activities Additional compensation for vulnerable households. Consideration for project employment.
5. Government land and Property			
Government Property (Loss of Land)	Relevant Government Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departmental land transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for required land as per the provision of GoO Transfer of land through inter government department Payment of land value by OPTCL to the concerned government Department and departmental transfer of ownership.
6. Community and Cultural Sites			
Religious structures, Community	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation, protection and compensatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts will be documented and mitigated. Cultural properties will be conserved through special measures

¹⁵ This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time. OPTCL through contractor will ensure least disruption to livelihood of APs and traffic movement in the area by restoring the utility corridors and pathways used for laying underground TLs in minimum time.

¹⁶ For example assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to shift them temporarily to the other side of the road where there is no construction. It will be in consultations with the existing mobile vendors/hawkers on the other side of the road to avoid any competition in their daily business activities.

Type of Losses	Definition of APs	Entitlement	Details
structures, trust, etc.		replacement (Schools, community centers, markets, health centers, shrines, other religious sites, places of worship, burial sites, rights to food, medicine, and natural resources)	such as relocation in consultation with the community.
7. Temporary Loss			
Temporary loss of land and temporary damage on loss of crops during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All APs losing land and crops on temporary basis during the construction period of the lines • Farming households • Sharecroppers • Tenants • non-titled households¹⁷ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to harvest standing crops • Compensation at market value for one season • Restoration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of rent for period of occupation for legal titleholders with their consultation and/or the market rate prevalent in the adjacent vicinity. • Compensation for assets lost at replacement value. • Restoration of land to previous or better quality • Additionally, Cash Compensation will be paid for the temporary damage of crop/assets under the RoW during the maintenance and repair after the construction. In case there is a need for repair or maintenance of the transmission lines in the future, the project authorities would consult with land owners for access to the land for maintenance and repairs, when necessary, and that the land owners would continue to use the land for farming activities.
8. Vulnerable Households¹⁸			
Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra assistance in the form of a lump sum allowance of INR 3,000. • Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment.
9. Unanticipated Impacts			
Other Impacts Not Identified	Affected households or individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation and assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unforeseen impacts will be documented in an updated RP and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in the resettlement framework and SPS,2009

¹⁷ Subject to verification by the district revenue authority

¹⁸ Women-headed households, scheduled tribe households, below poverty line households (with or without BPL cards), and scheduled caste households, as determined by the social impact assessment.

VIII. RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

62. The project will not result in any land acquisition and physical displacement except temporary impacts on loss of access to business and livelihood during construction for the underground transmission and distribution lines; and loss of crops only at few places for overhead distribution lines during construction. Compensation will be paid by OPTCL as per the entitlement matrix. Various measures will be taken during construction to minimize the impacts. Advance notice of 30 days regarding the final survey and commencement of construction activities, including duration and type of disruption will be given to the people. All efforts will be made by the contractor to minimise the temporary loss of income by undertaking the actions: (i) leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, (ii) increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access (iii) timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours especially night time work for the congested areas (iv) phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time, (v) adopting HDD method in highly congested areas to make it trenchless drilling and (vi) OPTCL through the contractor will ensure least disruption to livelihood of APs and traffic movement in the area by restoring the utility corridors and pathways used for laying underground lines in minimum time. There will be special assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers who need to be temporarily shifted in location in order that they have continued economic activity. For example, such assistance to shift them to the other side of the road where there is no construction. This would be done in consultations with the existing mobile vendors/hawkers on the other side of the road to avoid any competition in their daily business activities. For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation will be paid for temporary loss of income to the affected persons in accordance with the entitlement matrix. OPTCL through the contractor will determine the income loss due to construction activities. The preference will be given for employment in the project construction works to APs, including vulnerables. In case of any maintenance work in the future, OPTCL and contractor will compensate APs for any loss due to the works. The compensation and assistance to APs will be ensured prior to the possession of land/assets for the construction works in the Project as applicable.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

63. The resettlement cost estimate for this Project includes eligible compensation for loss of income and livelihood, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. These are part of the overall project cost. This is a tentative budget. A contingency provision equivalent to 15% of the total cost has also been made to accommodate potential variations from this estimate. The components of the resettlement cost include various features such as, compensation for loss of crop for overhead lines; compensation for loss of income for stationary shops to be impacted at various HDD points, compensation for temporary loss of income by mobile vendors, additional assistance to vulnerable APs and support cost for implementation of RP. The total indicative cost is INR 5.84 million. OPTCL will arrange in advance in its budget to

meet the possible requirement of land acquisition and resettlement cost.

A. Compensation for Loss of Crops for Overhead Lines and Loss of Income from Business

64. The unit rate for loss of crops is assessed based on certain parameters such as type of crop, average yield in the project area and latest market price of the crop. The crop is paddy in this case. One Acre equals 42,000 square feet and the yield of paddy per acre is 35 quintals and the current applicable rate of paddy per quintal is Rs. 1,200. Therefore, unit rate per square foot is Rs. 1. One square meter is equivalent to 3.3 square feet. Therefore, per square meter the rate would be Rs. 3.3. Therefore, the unit rate of crop compensation per hectare is Rs. 33,000 (Rs.3.3X10,000). Total numbers of APs losing crop due to overhead line are 70 of which 35 APs are vulnerable.

65. The unit rate of compensation for temporary loss of business income of stationary shops has been assessed at the average daily rate of Rs. 1600 based on the socio-economic survey. Therefore, the estimated unit rate for each affected stationary shop is Rs. 3200 for the expected 2 days period. Actual income loss will be assessed during the final inventory of actually affected shops, if any. In case, the actual duration of disruption and loss of business income increases to more than 2 days, the income loss will be compensated for the actual number of days of income loss out of the contingency. There will be 10 APs who will lose business income temporarily for 2 days.

66. The unit rate of compensation for temporary loss of business income of mobile vendors has been assessed at the average daily rate of Rs. 443 based on the socio-economic survey. Therefore, the estimated unit rate for each affected mobile vendors in the high density area is Rs. 886 for the expected 2-day period and the estimated unit rate for each affected mobile vendors in the medium density area is Rs. 1,339 for the expected 3-day period. Actual income loss will be assessed during the final inventory of actually affected shops, if any. In case, the actual duration of disruption and loss of income increases to more than the expected days (2-day for congested and 3-day for medium congested area), the income loss will be compensated for the actual number of days of income loss out of the contingency. Total numbers of APs (mobile vendors) are 137 (108 APs in high density area and 29 APs in low density area) of which 85 APs are vulnerable.

B. Assistance to Vulnerable Affected Persons

67. Vulnerable affected persons, as defined in footnote 18, will receive a one-time lump sum allowance of INR 3000.

C. RP Implementation and Support Cost

68. Safeguard Specialist will be hired on contractual basis for a period of 36 person months. The unit cost is based on a tentative lump sum price which is @ Rs. 50,000 per person month. The cost for the monitoring and other administrative cost have been considered on a lump sum basis which is Rs. 1,500,000 and Rs. 500,000 respectively. Additionally, a lump sum of amount of Rs. 1,000,000 is kept for surveys. Based on these parameters the resettlement budget has been calculated to be INR 6.26 million equivalents to USD 0.10 million. This is a tentative assessment and actual assessment will be done during construction. Details are given in **Table 14.**

Table 14: Tentative Resettlement Budget

S No	Item	Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Total Cost (INR)
A: Compensation					
A-1	Compensation for loss of crops for distribution lines	Hectare	33,000	3.5	115,500
A-2	Compensation for temporary loss of Income for stationary shops	2 days of income loss (@ Rs. 1600 per day)	3,200	10	32,000
A-3	Compensation for temporary loss of Income for mobile vendors in high density/congested area	2 days of income loss (@ Rs. 443 per day)	886	108	95,688
A-4	Compensation for temporary loss of Income for mobile vendors in medium density/semi congested area	3 days of income loss (@ Rs. 443 per day)	1,329	29	38,541
Sub Total: A					281,729
B: Assistance					
B-1	Assistance for Vulnerable APs	Lump Sum @ INR 3,000	3,000	120 ^A	360,000
Sub Total: B					360,000
C: Support Cost for RP Implementation					
C-1	Safeguard Specialist ^B	Person month	50,000	36	1,800,000
C-2	Monitoring	Lump Sum			500,000
C-3	Other administrative cost (consultations and grievance redress etc.)				1,500,000
C-4	Surveys (updating of APs/inventory)				1,000,000
Sub-Total C					4,800,000
TOTAL (A+B+C)					5,441,729
Contingency (15%)					816,259
Grand Total					6,257,988
Grand Total in Million Rupees					6.26
Grand Total in Million USD (Approximate)					0.10

^A Includes an estimated 35 identified vulnerable people related to potential loss of crops (category A-1 above) (reference paragraph 29); 75 vulnerable people out of 108 (category A-2 above) (reference paragraph 25); and 10 vulnerable people out of 29 (category A-4 above) (reference paragraph 26).

^B If the need arises, OPTCL has agreed to hire additional person(s) and pay from their own budget.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Requirements

69. The Executing agency is GoO, Department of Energy, acting through OPTCL. The oversight body for the project will be the technical committee of experts of GoO. OPTCL will be responsible for overall implementation of the Project. The key institutions involved in project management and implementation, including the safeguards assessment and review process for sub-projects are Project Management Unit (PMU at corporate level of OPTCL, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at site level, and the construction contractor. Additionally, the distribution company, SOUTHCO (responsible for operation and maintenance of the distribution components of the project post construction while asset ownership remains with GoO) will assist OPTCL and the contractor where needed. The project management unit (PMU) for implementation of the Project shall consist of officials from OPTCL for project and financial management. It will designate one of its officials as a nodal officer to work closely with the project implementation unit (PIU) at field levels. The institutional arrangements and responsibilities for safeguards are detailed below and further details on roles and responsible of various institutions for RP activities are in **Table 15**.

B. Project Management Unit (PMU) at Corporate Level of OPTCL

70. The PMU Head of the level of Senior General Manager (Sr. GM) will be responsible for coordinating all functions with ADB, GoI, DEA, GoO and OPTCL. PMU head will coordinate Environment and Social/R&R reporting, Legal, Finance and Accounts, Procurement and Contracts, and other functions. The OPTCL PIU shall work under the guidance of the PMU head. OPTCL, under the PMU, will hire a full-time, qualified and professionally experienced Senior safeguard expert responsible for environmental and social activities, on a contractual basis immediately after the loan effectiveness and till the closure of the project, The expert, will have working experience in similar capacity. The expert will have oversight responsibilities, on behalf of the PMU head, for implementation and monitoring of all social and environmental management related requirements for the project. The expert shall report directly to the Head of PMU and assist EA, OPTCL and PMU in day-to-day management of environmental safeguards.

71. The duties of the PMU safeguard expert will include at a minimum: (i) oversight of field offices and construction contractors for monitoring and implementing mitigation measures; (ii) liaising with the field offices and contractors and seeking their help to solve the social-related issues of project implementation; and (iii) preparation of social monitoring reports every 6 months (as required by ADB). The expert will coordinate with PIU for monitoring as well as designing appropriate mitigation measures to address environmental and social issues. The PMU safeguard Specialist will be entrusted with responsibilities to effectively implement the RP complying with the safeguard provisions of the Project. The roles and responsibilities of the PMU safeguard specialist include but not limit to the following:

- Coordinate implementation of R&R activities with the assistance of other technical staff of PMU
- Organize public awareness campaigns including resettlement provisions
- Facilitate and coordinate joint verification survey of APs with the elected representatives as appropriate, finalize list of APs and inform them about tentative schedule of construction activities.

- Providing notice for cut-off-date
- Coordinate valuation of assets
- finalize compensation packages.
- Coordinate the land acquisition processes (where applicable) with the associated Government departments.
- Inform APs about entitlement matrix and compensation packages against different categories of losses.
- Liaise with the District Administration and line departments (PWD, PHED, municipalities etc.) for construction activities
- Make budgetary provisions for R&R activities.
- Coordinate, supervise and monitor disbursement of compensation.
- Coordinate monitoring activities to be taken up for assessing progress in implementing the RP.
- Participate in the GRC.

C. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at site level of OPTCL

72. The PMU shall implement the ADB loan at the corporate level and the PMU will be supported for implementation activities through the EA's field offices/ Project Implementing Unit (PIU). The PIU/field offices of EA will be responsible for the implementation of RP. The PIU/field offices of EA will have overall responsibility to manage the site activities such as overall coordination, preparation, planning, implementation, and financing of all field level activities. Keeping in view the current capacity at OPTCL and its field office, it is proposed that a dedicated social safeguard specialist will be hired on a contractual basis by OPTCL upon loan effectiveness for the entire duration of the project. The PIU social safeguard specialist shall have experience in similar projects with understanding of local conditions. The social safeguard specialist at PIU shall have degree in social science with a minimum of five years of working experience and should be able to handle all the site level activities in the field related social and involuntary resettlement. The roles and responsibilities of the PIU social safeguard specialist include but not limit to the following:

- Assist PMU in overall preparation and implementation of social and involuntary resettlement activities
- Estimate assets of APs and listing of vendors and hawkers to be affected including list of APs losing business and income.
- Have overall responsibilities for R&R activities in the field including listing APs after verification, recording of individual losses, informing APs about their entitlements, disbursement of compensation, providing assistances, etc.
- Support the safeguard specialist at PMU towards ensuring the conformance of the project to the social safeguards requirements including updating of draft resettlement plan if required
- Work closely with the engineering team at PIU as well as the contractor in minimizing the involuntary resettlement in the project and select the
- Carry out close consultation with APs and ensure that all the stakeholders are involved in the project activities, such as planning and implementation of the project
- Collect necessary data related to land status and work closely with the engineers of OPTCL and contractor for carrying out necessary surveys such inventory of assets, census surveys etc. and list of vendors and hawkers.

- Work closely with all the stakeholders including the APs to address all the grievance on time and keep the records of all the grievance
- Liaise with the local relevant government departments for finding alternate site for temporary shifting of vendors and hawkers where applicable
- Provide input to the PMU safeguard specialist on progress of the implementation of RP and project monitoring progress report
- Responsible for smooth functioning of R&R activities and implementation of RP.
- Carry out close consultation with the APs and will be responsible for disclosure of the RPs at various project locations including the pamphlets.
- Will be responsible for all the field level activities required for updating, preparation, and implementation and monitoring of RPs in the project.
- Will be responsible for addressing the grievance at ground level and keeping the records of the grievance. Responsibility will include promptly making the PMU aware about the grievance and helping the stakeholders participate in the grievance redress mechanism.

Table 15: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement activities

Activity	Responsible Agency
Sub-project Initiation Stage	
Hiring of PMU safeguard staff	PMU
Finalization of sites for sub-projects	OPTCL/PMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	OPTCL/ PMU/ /PIU
Meetings at community/household level with APs	OPTCL/ PMU/ PIU
RP Updating Stage	
Conducting social surveys and inventory of actual impacts	OPTCL /PMU/ /PIU
Computation of replacement values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	OPTCL/PMU/ PIU
Finalizing entitlements	OPTCL/PMU /PIU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	OPTCL/PMU/ PIU/ /Contractor
Conducting discussions/meetings/consultation with APs and other stakeholders	OPTCL/PMU/ PIU/ Contractor
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	OPTCL/PMU/ PIU
Approval of RP/updated RP	OPTCL/PMU/ADB
RP Implementation Stage	
Compensation payment	OPTCL/PMU/ /PIU /Appropriate Government/
Taking possession of land	OPTCL/PMU
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	OPTCL/PMU/ PIU/ Contractor
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	OPTCL/PMU /PIU/ Contractor
Grievances redressal	OPTCL/PMU/PIU/GRC
Monitoring and Reporting	OPTCL/PMU/ PIU/Monitoring Consultant

ADB=Asian Development Bank, AP=affected person, FGD=focus group discussion, GRC=Grievance Redress Committee, IA=Implementing Agency, OPTCL=Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited, PIU= Project Implementation Unit, PMU=Project Management Unit, RP=Resettlement Plan

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

73. Payment of compensation and assistance will be completed before the start of civil works. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of each project sites and the start of civil works. However, public consultation and internal monitoring will be continued in an intermittent basis for the entire duration of project. Disbursement of compensation and assistance of APs cannot commence until the RP has been cleared by ADB. Phase wise /Section wise implementation arrangements can be adopted in this case. Commencement of construction can be possible in those sections where compensation is paid. Tentative implementation schedule for R&R activities in the subproject including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table 16**.

Table 16: Tentative Implementation Schedule

Subproject R&R Component/Activities	Quarter											
	2014				2015				2016			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Identification of sub project and notification		★										
Community Consultation		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Identification of land and Census Survey		★	★									
Submission of RP for ADB Approval				★								
Disclosure of RP				★								
Establishment of PMU and PIU				★								
Establishment of GRC				★								
Updation of RP (in case of change in design and disclosure of updated RP					★							
Issue compensation to APs						★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Payment of all eligible assistance						★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Schedule for Civil Work						★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Monitoring						★	★	★	★	★	★	★

Note: Implementation and construction will be done in phased manner. Therefore, section ready with engineering design will be taken in priority for compensation and assistance (if applicable) following which construction can start in that particular stretch.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

74. Monitoring will be the responsibility of OPTCL through its PMU and PIU. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. OPTCL is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit bi-annual monitoring reports on their implementation performance. ADB will require OPTCL and PMU to:

- establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans,
- verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes,

- document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes
- submit periodic monitoring reports (bi-annual) on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

75. OPTCL/PMU monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual AP file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the PMU to ADB bi- annually for review. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued. A sample monitoring format is attached in **Annexure 6**.

ANNEXURE1: PICTURES - HORIZONTAL DIRECTIONAL DRILLING



ANNEXURE-2: PHOTOGRAPHS (STATIONARY SHOPS AND MOBILE VENDORS)



Mobile Vendors



Mobile Vendors



Mobile Vendors



Mobile Vendors



Stationary Shop



Stationary Shops

ANNEXURE 3: SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE IN THE PROJECT AREA

1. General

1. Socio-economic details of the affected households were collected based on a sample survey. In addition to the demographic and social data collected during the census survey, socio economic information was collected from sample households through a structured socio-economic questionnaire. This socio-economic questionnaire was administered in the subproject area covering a total of 250 sample households. Following section deals with various socio-economic profiles of the households.

2. Type of Settlement

2. Among the 300 sampled households covered, about one fourth are taken from semi-urban area and the rest three-fourth belong to urban area. Various types of settlements covered during the survey are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Type of Settlement

SI No	Type of Settlement	Total No. of Households	% Age
1	Rural	0	0
2	Semi Urban	61	24.4
3	Urban	189	75.6
	Total	250	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

3. Demographic Features of APs

3. The total households covered during the socio economic sample survey are 250 and the average family size is less than 5 members per household. The sex ratio of the project area is 1000 males: 959 females. Details are given in Table 2

Table 2: Demographic Feature of Aps

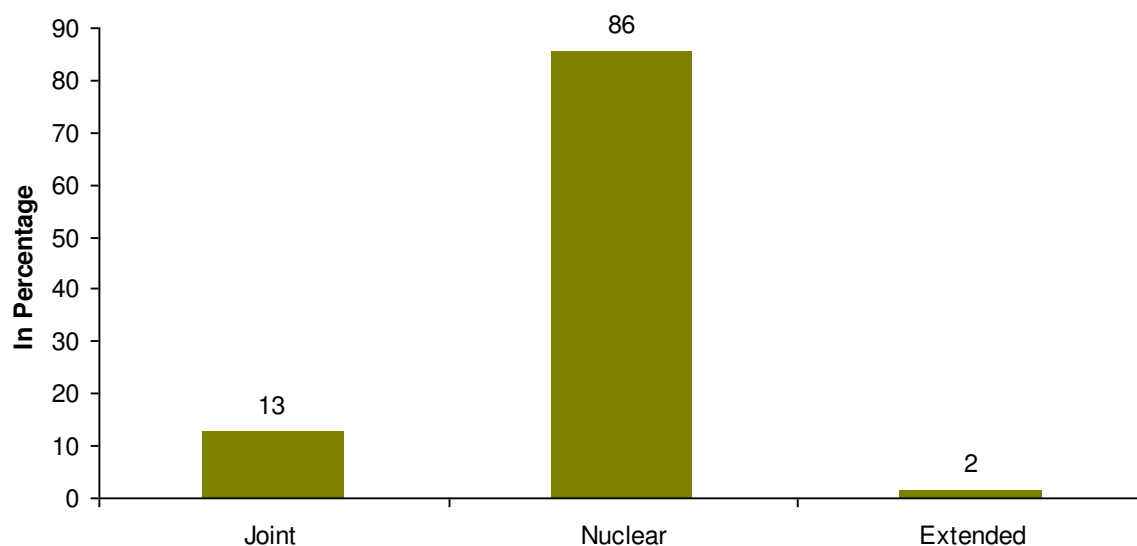
SI No	Particulars	Number/% Age
1	Total Household	250
2	Sex Ratio	959
3	Average Household Size	4.78

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

4. Type of Family

4. Most of the families are nuclear in nature. In the sub project area, 86% of the surveyed households are having nuclear families and 13% are joint families. Only 2% of the families are joint extended. Details are given in figure1.

Figure 1: Type of Family (N=250)



Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

5. Social Category of Households

5. Among the sampled households, the population comprises of general caste, scheduled castes and other backward caste people. Nearly half of the households belong to general caste, a little more than one fourth are schedule caste households, and a little more than one-fifth belong OBC. Details are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Social Category

SI No	Particulars	No. of Households	%Age
1	General	126	50.4
2	SC	71	28.4
3	ST	0	0
4	OBC	53	21.2
	Total	250	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

6. Major Economic Activities

6. The households in the subproject area practice various economic activities. The most important economic activities of the households are earning from government and private jobs (40%) and daily wage earning (30.8%). Besides these two economic activities, the households of the sub project area also earn from business and trading which is reported by about 25.6% of the households. Earning from small enterprises is reported by about 12.8% of the households. Very few households work for other farmers. The details are given in Table 4.

Table 4: Major Economic Activities of the Households

SI No	Particulars	No. of Households	%Age
1	Agriculture	0	0
2	Working for other farmers	1	0.4
3	Small enterprise	32	12.8
4	Government / Pvt Jobs	100	40
5	Business and trading	64	25.6
6	Hunting or gathering	0	0
7	Daily Wage	77	30.8
8	Others	0	0
	Total	250	100.0

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

7. Landholding Status

7. As all the households are from urban and semi urban area thus none of the households reported of possessing any agricultural land. Details are given in Table 5.

Table 5: Type of Landholding

SI No	Whether possessed any land	No. of Households	%Age
1	Yes	0	0
2	No	250	100.0
3	Total	250	100.0

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

8. Average Annual Income

8. Income from services and business is reported from majority (74%) of the households. The annual Income from services is reported by 37% of the sampled households and the average income is INR 205,652/-, which is highest among all the sources of income. Similarly, income from business is also reported by 37% of the households and the average annual earning is INR 148,913/-. Income from labour is reported by 29% of the households and the average annual income is INR 99,372/-. The total average annual income of the household along the project area is INR 1, 59,627/-. Details are given in Table 6.

Table 6: Average Annual Income

SI No	Source of Income	No. of HH	% of HH	Average Annual Income in Rs	Median Income in Rs
1	Agriculture	0	0		
2	Service	92	36.8	205652	180000
3	Business	92	36.8	148913	125000
4	Labour / daily wage earner	72	28.8	99372	90000
5	Professional	0	0		
6	Any other	3	1.2	44000	30000
7	Total	250	100	159627	128000

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

9. Average Annual Expenditure

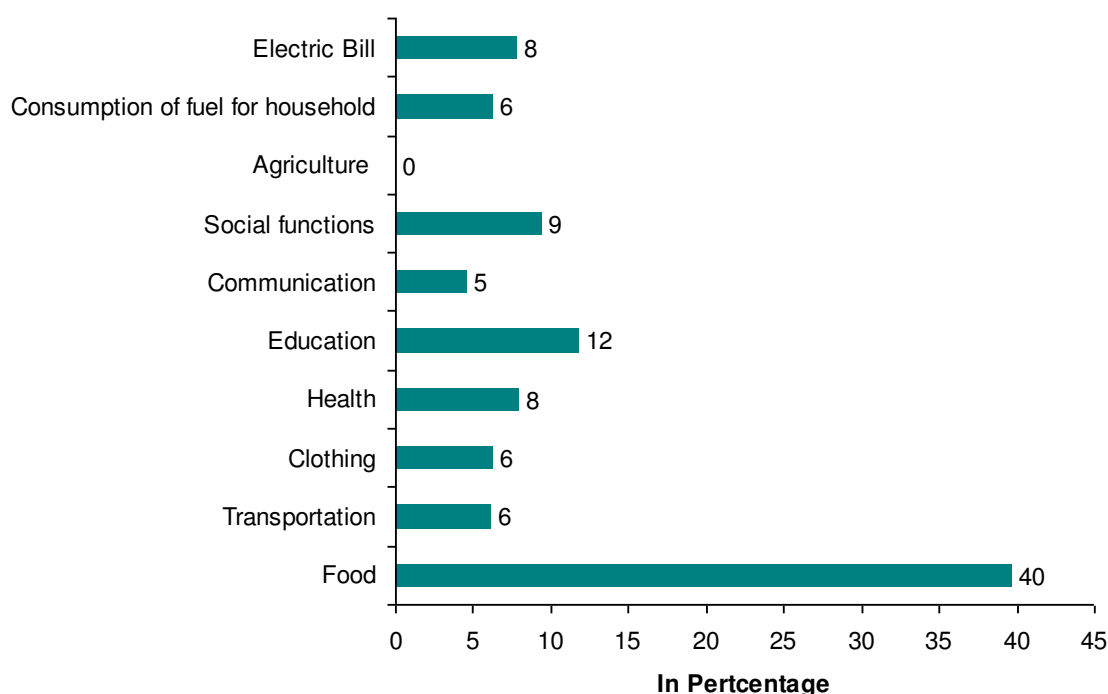
9. The total annual average expenditure per household is INR. 96,160, out of which the major expenditure is incurred on food (40 %), followed by expenditure on education (12%), social functions (9%), health (8%), electricity bills (8 %) and transportation (6%). On items like cooking fuel, clothing and transportation, 18% of the total expenditure is spend in equal proportion. Details about the expenditure are described in Table 7. For the percentage of annual expenditure incurred on different items, refer figure 2.

Table 7: Average Annual Expenditure

SI No	Type of expenditure	Average Annual Expenditure (Rs.)
1	Food	38210
2	Transportation	5868
3	Clothing	6036
4	Health	7606
5	Education	11419
6	Communication	4465
7	Social functions	9013
8	Agriculture	
9	Consumption of fuel for household	6024
10	Electric Bill	7519
11	Total Average	96160

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Figure 2 Percentage of average annual expenditure on different items



10. Possession of Durable Goods

10. Among the households in the sub project area, the commonly possessed durable goods are televisions, LPG gas and bicycles. A television is possessed by almost all the households. A two wheeler for transportation is possessed by nearly two thirds of the households. Similarly, refrigerators are possessed by 59 % of the households. One fourth of the sampled households possess washing machines and one fifth also have a computer. Four wheelers like cars, etc are present with very few of the households. Details are given in Table 8.

Table 8: Possession of Durable Goods

Sl. No.	Items	Number of Households	%Age
1	Radio	6	2.4
2	Bicycle	227	90.8
3	Television	248	99.2
4	L.P.G Connection/ Gas Cylinder	244	97.6
5	Computer	49	19.6
6	Refrigerator	148	59.2
7	Washing Machine	67	26.8
8	Motor cycle/Scooter	162	64.8
9	Car	4	1.6
10	Air Conditioner	15	6
11	Total	250	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

11. Loans

11. Among the households in the project affected area, less than 3% of the households have reported that they have taken loan. Details are given in Table 9a.

Table 9a: Taken any loans

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	6	2.4
2	No	244	97.6
3	Total	250	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

12. Among these 6 households that have taken a loan, all of them have taken their loans from banks. The average loan amount is INR 211,668. The interest rate varies from 11 to 13%. Details are given in Table 9b.

Table 9b: Average amount taken from different sources and interest rate

SI No	Source	%age Households	Average Amount taken	Average Interest Rate (range)
1	Bank	100	211668	11 % – 13 %
2	Relatives	0	-	-
3	Money lenders	0	-	-

12. Benefits from schemes

13. None of the sampled households in the sub project area availed any benefits from any of the government schemes. Details are given in Table 10.

Table 10: Benefits from Schemes

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	0	0
2	No	250	100.00
3	Total	250	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

13. Major Illness

14. Most of the households reported that their family members did not suffered from any major illness during the last one year. However, further probing revealed that seasonal illness like common fever, cough, cold, stomach problems, etc are some of the common illnesses that affect family members. But incidence of chronic cases is very rare in the sub project area. Only 2 households reported of diabetes and 3 households reported of heart disease. Communicable diseases like tuberculosis only affected 2 of the household members. All the household members, however, always preferred allopathic treatment. Details are given in Table 11.

Table 11: Major Illness in the Family

SI No	Major illness	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	7	2.8
2	No	243	97.2
3	Total	250	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

14. Migration Pattern

15. In the project influence zone, only 2 households reported of migration. Details are given in **Table 12**. In one household, the member migrated for 1 year, and in the other household, the family member migrated for only 6 months. Both the members migrated to outside of the state. Both the migrated members are in to trade and business. On an average, the monthly income is INR 35,000 per month.

Table 12: Migration Pattern

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	2	0.8
2	No	248	99.2
3	Total	250	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

15. Women's Activities

16. The predominant activity of women is household work, where they spend most of their time. Women participation in economic activities is very little in the subproject area. Only 2% of the households reported of women being engaged in HH industries or working as a non agricultural laborer. In 2 of the households, women are engaged in trade and business. Only 4 household reported that their women were engaged in jobs. Of all the 250 households covered, only 12 households (4.8%) reported that the annual contribution of the women to the family is Rs.45,333/-. Details are given in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Type of Activities for Women

SI No	Activities	Number of Households	%Age
1	Cultivation	0	0.0
2	Allied Activities	0	0.0
3	Collection & Sale of forest products	0	0.0
4	Trade & Business	2	0.8
5	Agricultural Labour	1	0.4
6	Non Agricultural Labour	5	2.0
7	HH Industries	5	2.0
8	Service	4	1.6
9	Households Work	250	100.0
11	Total	250	100.0

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

16. Women's Say in Decision Making

17. Women in the subproject area are actively involved in household decision making. About 98% of the households give importance to women in decision making related to family matters. Details are given in Table 14.

Table 14: Women's Say in Decision Making

SI No	Issues	Number of Households	% Age
1	Yes	246	98.4
2	No	4	1.6
3	Total	250	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

18. Women are actively involved in day to day household activities as reported by all the households. In all other household matters, the women of the family have a very positive role and participate in the decision making process. Details are given in Table 15.

Table 15: Women's Participation in Decision Making

SI No	Issues	Number of Households	% Age
1	Financial matters	245	98.0
2	Education of child	243	97.2

3	Health care of child	246	98.4
4	Purchase of assets	246	98.4
5	Day to day activities	246	98.4
6	On social functions and marriages	245	98.0
7	Total	250	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

17. Literacy

19. In the project affected area, the overall literacy rate is 82%. Among the males it is about 87% and among the females it is 77%. Details are given in Table 16.

Table 16: Literacy Status

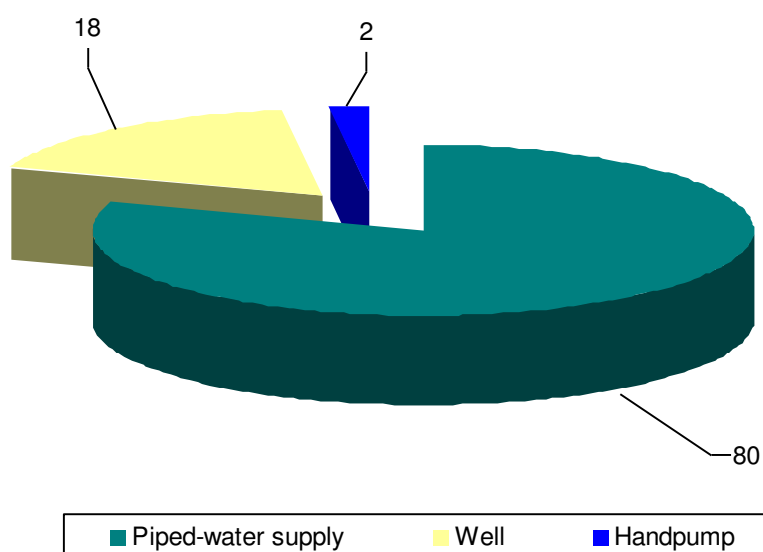
SI No	Particulars	Total Male	% Male	Total Female	% Female	Total Members	Total %
1	Literate	531	87.05	450	76.92	981	82.09
2	Illiterate	79	12.95	135	23.08	214	17.91
3	Total	610	100	585	100	1195	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

18. Source of Drinking Water

20. Piped water supply is the major source of drinking water for about 80% of the sampled households in the subproject area. About one fifth depend on ground water like wells and hand pumps for drinking purposes. Details are given in Figure 3.

Figure 3 Source of Drinking Water



Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

19. Sanitation Facilities

21. Toilets are available with 93% of the households in the sub project area. The majority, about 82% of the households, use simple latrines, and little more than 11 % of households use flush toilets. About 7% of the households do not have any toilet facility. Details are given in Table 23.

Table 17: Type of Sanitation Facilities

SI No	Type of Toilet	Number of Households	%Age
1	Flush Toilet	29	11.6
2	Latrine	204	81.6
3	No Toilet	17	6.8
4	Total	250	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

20. Usage Pattern of Fuel for Cooking

22. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is the major type of cooking fuel used by 97% of the households. Less than 3% use diesel / kerosene for cooking purposes. Details are given in Table 18.

Table 18: Type of Fuel Use for cooking

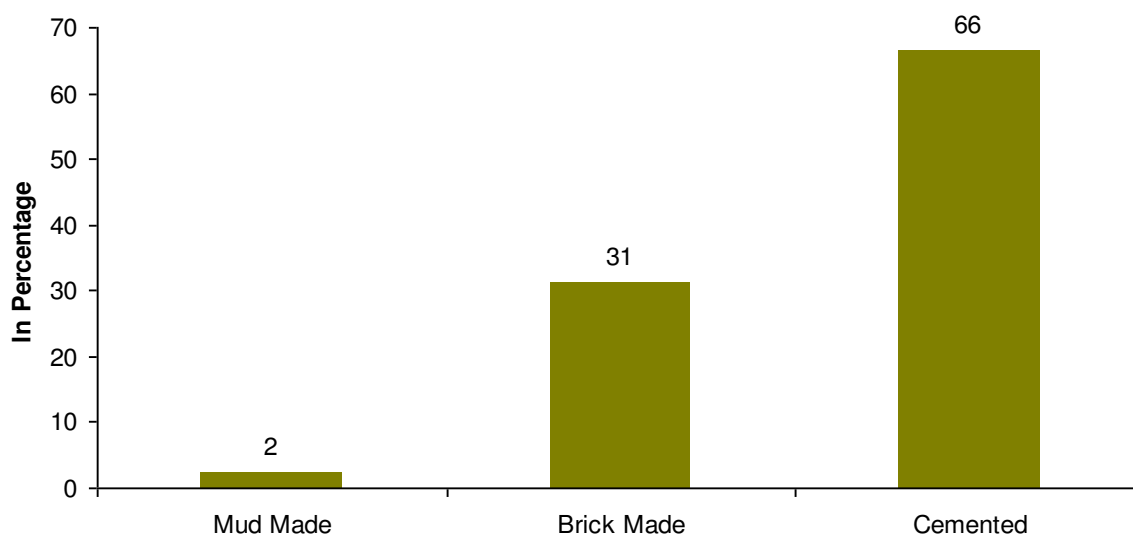
SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Electricity	0	-
2	Wood	0	-
3	Gas	243	97.2
4	Diesel/Kerosene	7	2.8
5	Solar	0	-
6	Total	250	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

21. Type of Construction of Structure

23. In the sub project area, two thirds of the houses are a cemented structure, and 31% are made of brick. A little more than 2% of the houses are made of mud. Details are given in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Type of Construction (N=250)



Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

22. Nature of Structure/Buildings

24. The houses in the sub project area are permanent in nature, as reported by nearly 97% households. Only 2% of the households are semi-permanent in nature. Details are given in Table 19.

Table 19: Nature of Structure

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Temporary	3	1.2
2	Semi-permanent	5	2
3	Permanent	242	96.8
4	Total	250	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

23. Use of Structure

25. Almost all the houses are residential (98.8%) in nature in the sub project area. Only 3 buildings were used as both commercial and residential. The average age of the structures is 18.4 years. Details are given in Table 20.

Table 20: Use of Structure

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Residential	247	98.8
2	Commercial	0	-
3	Resident cum commercial	3	1.2
4	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

24. Interior Details of Structure

26. The average number of rooms per structure, according to the survey, is 3.71 and the average lighted rooms are 3.71, thus all the rooms are lighted. Details are given in Table 21.

Table 21: Interior Details of Structures

SI No	Particulars	Total
1	Average Number of rooms in House/Structure	3.71
2	Average Lighted Rooms	3.71
3	Average Heated Rooms	-

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

25. Status on Electrification

27. All the sampled households covered in the sub project area are electrified. Details are given in Table 22.

Table 22: Status on Electrification

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	% Age
1	Electrified Houses	250	100.00
2	Non-Electrified Houses	0	0
3	Total	250	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

26. Source of Electrification

28. The main source of electrification is government, and usually supplied from the government grid. Details are given in Table 23.

Table 23: Source of Electrification

SI No	Source of Electrification	Number of Households	%Age
1	Govt. Grid	250	100.00
2	Micro hydro Power	0	0
3	Generator	0	0
4	Solar	0	0
5	Bio-Gas	0	0
6	Other	0	0
7	Total	250	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

27. Average Usage Pattern

29. In the sub project area, the average years of electrification is 17 years. The availability of electricity is a problem, as the average hours of availability of electricity are only 15.63 hours. Details are given in Table 24.

Table 24: Average Usage Pattern of Electricity

SI No	Particulars	Numbers
1	Average Years of Electrification	17
2	Average Hours of availability of electricity per day	15.63

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

28. Purpose of Electricity Use

30. The main purpose of electricity use is lighting, where almost all the households those possess electricity use it as the prime source. The average hours of consumption of electricity for lighting are 8.3 hours. Similarly 99% of the households use electricity for running television and music systems and the average consumption is 5 hours. Nearly half of the households use electricity for pumping water and the average use is 1.16 hours. About 10% of households also use electricity for heating and cooling and the average hours of consumption is 2.72 hours. Computers are also run by 17% of the households and the average consumption is 2.71 hours. Details are given in Table 25.

Table 25: Purpose of Electricity Use

SI No	Purpose	Number of Households	%Age	Average hrs of consumption
1	Lighting	250	100.00	8.3
2	Cooking	6	2.4	1.5
3	Heating and cooling	25	10.00	2.72
4	Pumping water	124	49.6	1.16
5	TV and Type Recorder	248	99.2	5.04
6	Computer	42	16.8	2.71
7	Business	0	0	0
8	Total	250	100.00	

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

29. Average Number of Assets for Electricity Use

31. Almost all the electrified households use electric lamps, fans and television in the sub project area. The average number of electric lamps per households is 4.24 and the average possession of fans is 3.13. Similarly, television is possessed by 99 % of the households and each has at least one television set. Water pumps are possessed by 48% of the households and the average possession is one. A little more than one fifth of the households possess at least one washing machine. Details are given in Table 26.

Table 26: Average Number of Assets for Electric Use

SI No	Particulars	Number of households	%age households	Average Number
1	Lamps	250	100.00	4.24
2	Heater	22	8.8	1
3	Fans	250	100.00	3.13

4	Television	248	99.2	1.02
5	Washing Machines	66	26.4	1
6	Water Pumps	119	47.6	1
7	Total	250	100.00	

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

30. Status on Meter System

32. All the households have an electric meter in the sub project area.. Details are given in Table 27.

Table 27: Status on Meter System

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	250	100.00
2	No	0	-
3	Total	250	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

31. Monthly consumption

33. The unit rate of electricity is INR 2.3. The average expenditure on electricity by the 250 households is INR 619 per month. All the households stated that they usually pay the electricity bills at the electricity office, namely Southco customer care. About 99% of the households stated that there is no case of electricity theft. Details are given in Table 28.

Table 28: Average expenditure on electricity

SI No	Particulars	In Rupees
1	Unit rate of electricity	2.3
2	Average expenditure on electricity bill	619 per month

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

32. Use of non electric energy by electrified houses

34. Less than 3% of the households use non electric energy in the sub project area. All these households use kerosene and wood. On kerosene / diesel, an average of Rs. 575 is spent per month, and on wood it is an average of Rs. 508 per month.

Table 29: Average expenditure on non electric energy

SI. No	Source of Usage	%age of Households	Hours of Consumption	Average Expenditure (Rs)
1	Kerosene/ Diesel	2.4	3	575
2	Battery	0	0	0
3	Wood	2.4	3	508

4	Gas	0	0	0
5	Solar	0	0	0
6	Other	0	0	0

33. Views on Electricity Status

35. About 97% of the households opined that they are not satisfied with the current status on electricity supply to their locality. However about 84% of the households opined that they are willing to pay 5 to 10% more on electricity bills. On the other hand, about 70% of the households stated that they require about double the quantity of power that they are getting during the survey. Details are given in Table 30.

Table 30: Perceive satisfaction

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Satisfied	250	100.0
2	Not Satisfied	0	0
3	Total	250	100.0

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

34. Peoples' perception on the need of the project

36. All the people perceive that the project will help the households and the standard of living will increase with adequate supply of electricity. Details in Table 31.

Table 31: Peoples' perception on the need of the Project

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	% Age
1	Yes	250	100.00
2	No	0	0
3	Total	250	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

35. Conclusion:

37. All the households covered are from urban and semi urban areas, where the access to basic amenities and services is relatively better. Most of the houses have their own toilets and have access to direct drinking water. For cooking, almost all the households are using LPG stoves which are less polluting. Demographically, the sex ratio is better in comparison to the national average and the family size is smaller. Most of the families are nuclear in nature.

38. Economically, the findings suggest that most of the households are from lower middle class where the economic activity mainly revolves around doing a white collar job or engaging in small trade and business. The presence of lower class is also seen as one third of the households have members working as daily wage earners. Analyzing the income and expenditure data, it follows that poverty is low as most of the families earn more than what they spend. The expenditure on food is about 40% of the total expenditure, which is comparable to the national average. However the role of women in income activity is very limited and most of them are engaged in household activities. The participation of women in household decision making matters is relatively very high.

39. Being an urban conglomeration, almost all the structures, especially houses, are cemented and brick made and are permanent in nature. The number of rooms is adequate when looking at the average family size. All the households are electrified which is a positive finding and the people in the sub project area adequately use electrical accessories like lights / bulbs, fans, television, water pumps, computers, etc. The duration of availability of electricity is a problem in the sub project area and the people perceive that the project will help in restoring more supply of electricity. Looking at the problem in terms of electricity and its duration of availability, a step for making this available for the household would definitely bring more prosperity and benefits to the families of the project area.

ANNEXURE 4: DETAILS ON PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Street/Site	Number of Participants	Issues and Public Perceptions
Engineer School Road/Ambagada to Narendra Pur Grid 132Kv	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are not aware about project and project components before. Only came to know about the underground cabling during the consultation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be full support to the project as it will improve the power supply and there will be less outage during cyclone and climatic disaster.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People do not have any major concern about the project
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every day there is 5 to 8 hours of outages in this area.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the participants felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the participants had objection regarding underground cabling.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People who do small business with temporary settlement might get affected during the underground cabling.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of temporary shifting of place of business they wanted to shift on their own to another place where they can do the business.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the people felt that safety of the inhabitants should be taken as priority during and after the cabling is done.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the completion of cabling everyone want to return the original place.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period and restoration of road should be done on urgent basis because it's a heavy traffic area.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do work.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people foresee that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. So, it is better that underground cabling should be done on the same day.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone held that it is very important to coordinate with the local people to avoid any incident with the local people.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants pointed that the drains in front of the house/business will get clogged due to this digging work. Therefore, drains need to be cleaned in weekly basis.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. It is a heavy traffic road and after digging of soil the road might get narrow for few days. So it is important that traffic should be managed in proper way till the work is finished.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
State bank Road/Ambagada to Auto Nagar 132 Kv	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People came to know about the underground cabling during this consultation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone extend full support to the project as it will improve the power supply and there will be less outages during cyclone and climatic disaster.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People do not have any major concern about the project
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every day there is 5 to 7 hours of outages in this area.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut.

Street/Site	Number of Participants	Issues and Public Perceptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. • People who do small business with temporary settlement might get affected during the underground cabling. • In case of temporary shifting of place of business they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business. • They felt that safety of the inhabitants should be taken as priority during and after the cabling is done. • Everyone want to return the original place after the completion of cabling. • For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss. • Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period and restoration of road should be done on urgent basis because the road is narrow. • The people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do work. • Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Therefore, it is better that underground cabling should be done on the same day. • Most of them informed that it is very important to coordinate with the local people to avoid any incident with the local people. • Most of the participants held that the drains in front of the house/business will get clogged due to this digging work. Therefore, drains need to be cleaned in weekly basis. • Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. Traffic police has to be here to manage traffic during road restoration as it is not a very wide road. • People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
City Hospital Road/Ambagada to Auto Nagar 132 Kv	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People came to know about the underground cabling first time from this consultation. • Everyone extend full support to the project as it will improve the power supply and there will be less outage during cyclone and climatic disaster. • People do not have any major concern about the project • Most of the people held that they did not face any problem regarding power supply at teir shops but at home they do face problem of electricity supply. • People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut. • The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. • Mainly mobile vendor will be affected due to the underground cabling. • In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business. • They felt that safety of the inhabitants should be taken as priority during and after the cabling is done. • Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the completion of cabling. • For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss.

Street/Site	Number of Participants	Issues and Public Perceptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period and restoration of road should be done on urgent basis because the road is narrow. The people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do work. Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Therefore, it is better that underground cabling should be done on the same day. Most of them informed that it is very important to coordinate with the local people to avoid any incident with the local people. Majority held that the drains in front of the house/business will get clogged due to this digging work. Therefore, drains need to be cleaned in weekly basis. Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. Traffic police has to be here to manage traffic during road restoration as it is not a very wide road. People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
City Hospital Road/Ambagada to Auto Nagar 132 Kv	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People came to know about the underground cabling first time from this consultation. They assured of full support to the project as it will improve the power supply and there will be less outages during cyclone and climatic disaster. People do not have any major concern about the project Every day power cut in the area is between 5 to 8 hrs. People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut. The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. People with small business and people having temporary settlement might get affected during the underground cabling. In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business. They felt that safety of the inhabitants should be taken as priority during and after the cabling is done. Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the completion of cabling. For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss. They wanted that the unit price should not be increased after the cabling work. Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period. The people believe that the contractor should undertake the work in night shift as traffic will be less in the night time to do work. Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Therefore, it is better that underground cabling should be done on the same day. Most of them informed that it is very important to coordinate with the local people to avoid any incident with the local people. Majority held that the drains in front of the house/business will get clogged due to this digging work. Therefore, drains need to be cleaned

Street/Site	Number of Participants	Issues and Public Perceptions
		<p>in weekly basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. Traffic police has to be here to manage traffic during road restoration as it is not a very wide road. People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
City Hospital Road/Ambagada to Auto Nagar 132 Kv	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People came to know about the underground cabling first time from this consultation. They assured of full support to the project as it will improve the power supply and there will be less outages during cyclone and climatic disaster. People do not have any major concern about the project Maximum time there is load shading especially in the month of April to July. People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut. The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. People with small business and people having temporary settlement might get affected during the underground cabling. In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business. They felt that shifting of business to some other place might affect the sale. Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the completion of cabling. For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss. They wanted that the unit price should not be increased after the cabling work. Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period. Maximum people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do the work conveniently. Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Therefore soil filling should be done on daily basis. Most of them informed that it is very important to coordinate with the local people to avoid any incident with the local people. Contractor has to tell the labor to do work in proper way so that water supply will not get affected. Majority held that the drains in front of the house/business will get clogged due to this digging work. Therefore, drains need to be cleaned in weekly basis. Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. Traffic police has to be here to manage traffic during road restoration as it is not a very wide road. People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Bijipur Main Road/Ambagada to Auto Nagar 132 Kv	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People came to know about the underground cabling first time from this consultation. They assured of full support to the project as it will improve the power supply and there will be less outages during cyclone and climatic disaster.

Street/Site	Number of Participants	Issues and Public Perceptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People do not have any major concern about the project • There is a daily power cut of 4 to 5 hours in this area. • People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut. • The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. • In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business. • They felt that underground cabling and filling of soil should be done on same day. • Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the completion of cabling. • For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss. • They wanted that the unit price should not be increased after the cabling work. Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period. • Maximum people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do the work conveniently. • Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Therefore soil filling should be done on daily basis. • Contractor has to tell the labor to do work in proper way so that water supply will not get affected. Majority held that the drains in front of the house/business will get clogged due to this digging work. Therefore, drains need to be cleaned in weekly basis. • Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. Traffic police has to be here to manage traffic during road restoration as it is not a very wide road.
Bijipur Main Road/ Ambagada to Auto Nagar 132 Kv	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People became aware about the underground cabling first time from this consultation process. • They assured of full support to the project as it will improve the power supply and there will be less outages during cyclone and climatic disaster. • People do not have any major concern about the project • People in the area reported that maximum time they face load shading especially in April to July. • People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut. • The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. • People with mobile vendor might get affected during the underground cabling. • In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business. • Most of them felt that they will shift their business to opposite side of the road during underground cabling. • Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the completion of cabling. • For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss.

Street/Site	Number of Participants	Issues and Public Perceptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They wanted that the unit price should not be increased after the cabling work. Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period. • Maximum people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do the work conveniently. • Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Therefore soil filling should be done on daily basis. • Contractor has to tell the labor to do work in proper way so that water supply will not get affected. Majority held that the drains in front of the house/business will get clogged due to this digging work. Therefore, drains need to be cleaned in weekly basis. • Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. Traffic police has to be here to manage traffic during road restoration as it is not a very wide road. • People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Bijipur Main Road/ Ambagada to Auto Nagar 132 Kv	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People came to know about the underground cabling first time from this consultation. • They assured of full support to the project as it will improve the power supply and there will be less outages during cyclone and climatic disaster. • People do not have any major concern about the project • People in the area reported that maximum time they face load shading especially in April to July. • People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut. • The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. • People with small business and shops might get affected during the underground cabling. • In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business. • Most of them felt that they will shift their business to opposite side of the road during underground cabling. • Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the completion of cabling. • For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss. • They wanted that the unit price should not be increased after the cabling work. Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period. • Maximum people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do the work conveniently. • Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Therefore soil filling should be done on daily basis. • Contractor has to tell the labor to do work in proper way so that water supply will not get affected. Majority held that the drains in front of the

Street/Site	Number of Participants	Issues and Public Perceptions
		<p>house/business will get clogged due to this digging work. Therefore, drains need to be cleaned in weekly basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. Traffic police has to be here to manage traffic during road restoration as it is not a very wide road. • People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways. • People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Gate Bazar/ Ambagada to Auto Nagar 132 Kv	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People came to know about the underground cabling first time from this consultation. • They assured of full support to the project as underground cabling is good for the area as it is highly affected with cyclone. • People do not have any major concern about the project • People in the area reported that maximum time they face load shading especially in April to July. • People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut. • The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. • People with small business and people having temporary settlement might get affected during the underground cabling. • In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business. • Most of them felt that work should be finished on immediate basis and unit price should not increase after underground cabling. • Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the completion of cabling. • For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss. • They wanted that the unit price should not be increased after the cabling work. Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period. • Maximum people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do the work conveniently. • Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Instead of storing soil somewhere else it is better to do digging and underground cabling on the same day. • Contractor has to tell the labor to do work in proper way so that water supply will not get affected. Majority held that the drains in front of the house/business will get clogged due to this digging work. Therefore, drains need to be cleaned in weekly basis. • Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. Traffic police has to be here to manage traffic during road restoration as it is not a very wide road. • People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Digapandi Road (1st Gate) / Ambagada to Auto Nagar 132 Kv	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People came to know about the underground cabling first time from this consultation. • They assured of full support to the project as underground cabling is good for the area as it is highly affected with cyclone.

Street/Site	Number of Participants	Issues and Public Perceptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People do not have any major concern about the project • People in the area reported that they face load shading of 4 to 5 hours everyday. • People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut. • The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. • People with small business and people having temporary settlement might get affected during the underground cabling. • In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business. • Most of them felt that If the cabling work goes for months then their livelihood will get effected economically. • Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the completion of cabling. • For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss. • They wanted that the unit price should not be increased after the cabling work. Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period. • Maximum people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do the work conveniently. • Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Instead of storing soil somewhere else it is better to do digging and underground cabling on the same day. • Contractor has to tell the labor to do work in proper way so that water supply will not get affected. Majority held that the drains in front of the house/business will get clogged due to this digging work. Therefore, drains need to be cleaned in weekly basis. • Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. Traffic police has to be here to manage traffic because it's a heavy traffic route.
Corporation Road/ Ambagada to Auto Nagar 132 Kv	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People came to know about the underground cabling first time from this consultation. • They assured of full support to the project as underground cabling is good for the area as it is highly affected with cyclone. • People do not have any major concern about the project but there should be access to the entry of house and shops during cabling work. • People in the area reported that they face load shading of 3 to 4 hours daily. • People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut. • The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. • People with small business and people having temporary settlement might get affected during the underground cabling. • In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business. • Most of them felt that If the cabling work goes for months then their livelihood will get effected economically.

Street/Site	Number of Participants	Issues and Public Perceptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the completion of cabling. • For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss. • They wanted that the unit price should not be increased after the cabling work. Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period. • Maximum people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do the work conveniently. • Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Instead of storing soil somewhere else it is better to do digging and underground cabling on the same day. • Contractor has to tell the labor to do work in proper way so that water supply will not get affected. Majority held that the drains in front of the house/business will get clogged due to this digging work. Municipality should take necessary action to clear drainage. • Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. Traffic police has to be here to manage traffic because it's a heavy traffic route. • People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Aska Road/ Ambagada to Auto Nagar 132 Kv	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People came to know about the underground cabling first time from this consultation. • They assured of full support to the project as underground cabling is good for the area as it is highly affected with cyclone. • People do not have any major concern about the project but there should be access to the entry of house and shops during cabling work. • People in the area reported that they face load shading of 3 to 4 hours daily. • People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut. • The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. • People with small business and people having temporary settlement might get affected during the underground cabling. • In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business. • Most of them felt that If the cabling work goes for months then their livelihood will get effected economically. • Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the completion of cabling. • For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss. • They wanted that the unit price should not be increased after the cabling work. Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period. • Maximum people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do the work conveniently. • Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Instead of

Street/Site	Number of Participants	Issues and Public Perceptions
		<p>storing soil somewhere else it is better to do digging and underground cabling on the same day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage system is a major issue in the road as most of the time it's get clogged and municipality do not take necessary action. • Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. Traffic police has to be here to manage traffic because it's a heavy traffic route. • People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Giri Road Near Tata Benz Square/Ambagada to Narendra Pur Grid - 132Kv	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People came to know about the underground cabling first time from this consultation. • They assured of full support to the project as underground cabling is good for the area as it is highly affected with cyclone. • People do not have any major concern about the project but there should be access to the entry of house and shops during cabling work. • People in the area reported that maximum time they face load shading specially in April to July. • People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut. • The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. • People with small business and people having temporary settlement might get affected during the underground cabling. • In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business. • Most of them felt that It has to be done on urgent basis so that they should not suffer heavily economically. • Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the completion of cabling. • For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss. • They wanted that the unit price should not be increased after the cabling work. Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period. • Maximum people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do the work conveniently. • Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Instead of storing soil somewhere else it is better to do digging and underground cabling on the same day. • Drainage system is a major issue in the road as most of the time it's got clogged. Drains needs to be clean in weekly basis. Right now no one coming to clear the drain. • Traffic management during underground cabling is very important. Traffic police has to be here to manage traffic because it's a heavy traffic route. • People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Kamapali Main Road/ Ambagada to Narendra Pur Grid -	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People get aware of the project at the time of consultation. • They assured of full support to the project as underground cabling is good for the area as it is highly affected with cyclone. • People do not have any major concern about the project but there

Street/Site	Number of Participants	Issues and Public Perceptions
132Kv		should be access to the entry of house and shops during cabling work.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in the area reported that maximum time they face load shading specially in April to July.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with small business and people having temporary settlement might get affected during the underground cabling.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of them felt that It should be done on urgent basis to restore the normal business life.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the completion of cabling.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They wanted that the unit price should not be increased after the cabling work. Most of the people held that the upgradation has to be done on limited time period.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do the work conveniently.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Instead of storing soil somewhere else it is better to do digging and underground cabling on the same day.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage system is a major issue in the road as most of the time it's got clogged. Drains needs to be clean in weekly basis. Right now no one coming to clear the drain.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a very heavy traffic road so it is important that contractor restores the road full after the construction.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
GopalPur Main Road/Rengilunda to Gopalpur -11Kv	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People get aware of the project at the time of consultation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They assured of full support to the project as underground cabling is good for the area as it is highly affected with cyclone.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People do not have any major concern about the project but there should be access to the entry of house and shops during cabling work.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in the area reported that they face 3-4 hours power cut daily.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People felt that upgradation is necessary to minimize the power cut.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants had no objection regarding underground cabling. But they felt that it has to be time bound.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with small business and people having temporary settlement might get affected during the underground cabling.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of temporary shifting of place of shop they wanted to shift voluntarily to another place where they can do the business.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of them felt that It should be done on urgent basis to restore the normal business life.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone felt that they will return to the original place after the

Street/Site	Number of Participants	Issues and Public Perceptions
		completion of cabling.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For most, the perceived losses from the project are: temporary loss of space, and economic loss.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor has to ensure that the labor work in a proper way so that water supply not get affected.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum people believe that night hours is the best time to do the underground cabling work, as traffic will be less in the night time to do the work conveniently.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of them opined that the stockpiling of construction material, dug-up soil etc. on the road will stop access to house/business. Instead of storing soil somewhere else it is better to do digging and underground cabling on the same day.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drainage system is a major issue in the road as most of the time it's got clogged. Drains needs to be clean in weekly basis. Right now no one coming to clear the drain.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a very heavy traffic road so it is important that contractor restores the road full after the construction.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (CONSULTATIONS)

S.No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation
Aska Road				
1	Uma Sankar Padhi	35	M	Business
2	Bepna Budtea	34	M	Mason
3	Hari Goude	34	M	Business
4	Sitaram Swain	38	M	Business
5	Jagdish Mahapatra	32	M	Service
6	Baikanta Patnaik	34	M	Service
7	Sanjeb Nayak	29	M	Service
8	Rakesh Behera	20	M	Labour
9	Santosh Sethi	26	M	Labour
10	Manoj Jena	35	M	Business
Corporation Road				
1	Sachin Patra	35	M	Business
2	R K Nayak	39	M	Business
3	Mahendra Sahu	55	M	Worker
4	Simanchal Jena	29	M	Worker
5	Ramakrusha Sahu	50	M	Business
6	K Rajana	35	M	Business
7	Jayajagannath Patra	29	M	Business
8	K Ramula Patra	58	M	Business
9	Amulya Sahu	49	M	Business
10	Santosh Patra	33	M	Business
11	Rankanindi Sathy	50	M	Business
Digapandi Road (1st Gate)				
1	R K Sahu	62	M	Retired
2	Penku Raj Sethi	30	M	Contractor
3	Sudhir Panigrehi	43	M	Labour Contractor
4	R.N. Besayi	45	M	Business
5	Nemanjan Patinaik	35	M	Business
6	Susanta Kumar Sahu	29	M	Business
7	Santosh Kumar Patnaik	36	M	Business
8	Tapas Besoye	37	M	Business
9	Balaram Sahu	60	M	Business
10	Manoj Patnaik	21	M	Service
11	Surendra Daka	36	M	Business
Gate Bazar				
1	Ashok Kumar Sahu	40	M	Business
2	Praffula Sahu	48	M	Business
3	Babula Sahu	50	M	Labour
4	Raja Panda	42	M	Business
5	Ashok Panda	32	M	Business
6	Bhaskar Naik	48	M	Business
7	Suraj Patnaik	33	M	Business
8	Sarbana Kanhu	35	M	Business
9	Sasanka	48	M	Business
Hardakhandi Chaka				
1	Narayana Sahu	39	M	Business
2	Syamasundar Sahu	19	M	Student
3	Sante Gouda	40	F	Housewife
4	Sankar Gouda	30	M	Farmer
5	Kalia Pradhan	22	M	Business

S.No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation
6	Santanu Kumar	18	M	Student
7	Narasinga Achari	48	M	Business
8	Uchaba Dakua	85	M	Labour
9	Ramanatha Sahu	65	M	Shop
10	Sadananda Mishra	55	M	Shop
11	Nelambar Ratha	45	M	Shop
12	Natabara Naik	51	M	Labour
13	Trinatha Mahanty	52	M	Mobile Vendor
14	Bhajamana Beswal	35	M	Shop
15	Pranya Nahak	33	M	Shop
16	Bimbadhar Mishra	39	M	Shop
17	Debaraj Gouda	45	M	Mobile Vendor
18	Sanyasi Nahak	39	M	Mobile Vendor
19	Rabindra Patra	45	M	Mobile Vendor
Bijipur Main Road				
1	Manju Rana	42	F	Mobile Vendor
2	Malati Behera	47	F	Mobile Vendor
3	Kumari Behera	45	F	Mobile Vendor
4	Chandra Sekher Goude	45	M	Mobile Vendor
5	Kishor Swain	40	M	Mobile Vendor
6	Tuna Pradhan	29	M	Mobile Vendor
7	Maheswar Pradhan	35	M	Mobile Vendor
8	Indrajeet Pradhan	38	M	Mobile Vendor
9	Laxmi Behera	35	F	Mobile Vendor
10	Rami Behera	40	F	Mobile Vendor
11	Debendra Pradhan	42	M	Mobile Vendor
12	Saila Dash	40	F	Mobile Vendor
13	Sabeta Nahak	45	F	Mobile Vendor
14	Upendra Naik	45	M	Mobile Vendor
15	Tamala Naik	40	F	Mobile Vendor
16	Tribenu Naik	47	F	Mobile Vendor
Bijipur Main Road				
1	Siba Sankar Patra	37	M	Mobile Vendor
2	Sunil Kumar Sahu	32	M	Mobile Vendor
3	Maya Dash	30	F	Mobile Vendor
4	K Bainama Reddy	47	F	Mobile Vendor
5	Tulu Patra	28	M	Mobile Vendor
6	Seba Rama Sabata	55	M	Mobile Vendor
7	Lokanath Sabata	58	M	Mobile Vendor
8	Sujana Patra	48	M	Mobile Vendor
9	B Mohan Rao	44	M	Mobile Vendor
10	Bejaya Mohanty	40	M	Mobile Vendor
Bijipur Main Road				
1	Jagannath Padhi	43	M	Shop
2	Manoj Naik	40	M	Shop
3	Sudam Panigrahi	33	M	Shop
4	Saroj Kumar Sahu	40	M	Shop
5	Debaraj Behera	69	M	Shop
6	Sudhir Behera	25	M	Shop
7	Satyanarayan Behera	35	M	Shop
8	Somanath Dale	38	M	Shop
9	Raghava Degal	48	M	Shop
10	Akasha Tripathy	58	M	Shop
City Hospital Road				

S.No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation
1	Sasi Goudme	80	F	Mobile Vendor
2	S Sitama Reddy	70	F	Mobile Vendor
3	S Adiamo Reddy	60	F	Mobile Vendor
4	B Laxmi	42	F	Mobile Vendor
5	Sasi Dash	40	F	Mobile Vendor
6	Meli Dash	30	F	Mobile Vendor
7	T Sankuntla	40	F	Mobile Vendor
8	Babi Dash	28	F	Mobile Vendor
9	K Mohini	50	F	Mobile Vendor
10	D Sakalama	56	F	Mobile Vendor
City Hospital Road				
1	Dr Sidharth Sahu	49	M	Doctor
2	Damodar Naik	32	M	Shop Keeper
3	Brandaban Padhi	45	M	Shop Keeper
4	Rabindra Sahu	40	M	Shop Keeper
5	Anup Kumar Sahu	26	M	Shop Keeper
6	B Sekhar Rao	23	M	Shop Keeper
7	Rohit Kumar Sethi	45	M	Shop Keeper
8	Ramesh Chandra Das	27	M	Shop Keeper
9	Jagannath Sahu	45	M	Shop Keeper
10	B Rama Rao	47	M	Shop Keeper
City Hospital Road				
1	Budhi Ram Daka	20	M	Business
2	Prasant Dakua	25	M	Business
3	Jagannath Acharya	53	M	Mobile Vendor
4	Prasant Panigrahi	75	M	Mobile Vendor
5	Pradeep Pattnaik	58	M	Mobile Vendor
6	Prasanta Kumar Behera	38	M	Mobile Vendor
7	Dhanamali Sahu	67	F	Mobile Vendor
8	Chita Ranjan Patra	38	M	Mobile Vendor
9	Seba Chandra Mahanta	42	M	Mobile Vendor
10	Khali Beherani	60	F	Mobile Vendor
Engineer School Road				
1	Krushna Gouda	51	M	Shop keeper
2	D Godavari	36	M	Shop keeper
3	Ratnakar Naik	30	M	Shop keeper
4	Basudev Patra	31	M	Shop keeper
5	Trilochana Sahu	43	M	Shop keeper
6	S K Patra	42	M	Shop keeper
7	Bibekanand Dash	56	M	Shop keeper
8	Jagadanand Dash	42	M	Shop keeper
9	Lokanath Patra	42	M	Shop keeper
10	Debya Ranjan Mahapatra	45	M	Shop keeper
11	Abul Aftab	40	M	Shop keeper
Giri Road Near Tata Benz Square				
1	Rama Krushna Dash	46	M	Shop keeper
2	Jaganatha Panigrahi	56	M	Shop keeper
3	Manoj Dash	45	M	Shop keeper
4	Sebarama Mahart	34	M	Shop keeper
5	Surave Kusuma Lenka	60	M	Shop keeper

S.No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation
6	Bhagaban Sahu	35	M	Shop keeper
7	Santanu Kumar Patra	45	M	Shop keeper
8	Debe Prasad Samantraya	55	M	Shop keeper
9	Tuna nanda Kara	48	M	Shop keeper
10	Prabhat Mahapatra	40	M	Shop keeper
11	Madana Dakua	32	M	Shop keeper
12	L N Mahapatra	68	M	Shop keeper
13	SriKanta Sabata	25	M	Shop keeper
Kamapali Main Road				
1	P Baikantha	47	M	Mobile Vendor
2	Jagannath Bisoye	32	M	Mobile Vendor
3	Krushna Chandra Dhala	40	M	Mobile Vendor
4	Nadi Bandhe Praidia	35	M	Mobile Vendor
5	Manoj Sahu	18	M	Mobile Vendor
6	Basanta Pradhan	32	M	Mobile Vendor
7	Pana Pradhan	34	M	Mobile Vendor
8	Balu Pradhan	35	M	Mobile Vendor
9	Susanta Pradhan	32	M	Mobile Vendor
10	Prasana Sahu	50	M	Mobile Vendor
State Bank Road				
1	Manoj Kumar Mahant	23	M	Shop keeper
2	R N Sahu	38	M	Shop keeper
3	Babula Patra	35	M	Shop keeper
4	R K Panigrahi	60	M	Shop keeper
5	K P Mandal	54	M	Shop keeper
6	Ramesh Jena	45	M	Shop keeper
7	Jagadish Jane	48	M	Shop keeper
8	Gangadhar	36	M	Shop keeper
9	Sasanka Sekhar Dakua	33	M	Shop keeper
10	Balarama Sethi	39	M	Shop keeper
Gopalpur Main Road				
1	M Karulya	42	M	Fishing
2	G Bairage	65	M	Fishing
3	B Ramudu	60	M	Fishing
4	B Sanyasi	55	M	Fishing
5	G Narasinglu	60	M	Fishing
6	Ch. Tataia	65	M	Fishing
7	Ashok Kumar Mahapatra	60	M	Shop
8	Debyalochan Sahu	43	M	Shop
9	A Satya Rao	49	M	Shop
10	Jogeswar Rao	45	M	Tea Stall
11	Bhubani Gouda	66	M	Tea Stall
12	Laxman Sahu	58	M	Shop keeper
13	Narichandra Sahu	65	M	Shop keeper
14	Rajendra Maharana	48	M	Shop keeper
15	M Someswar Rao	49	M	Shop keeper
16	Susanta Nahak	26	M	Shop keeper
17	Sarata Maharana	60	M	Shop keeper
18	K Sanyasi	60	M	Shop keeper

FINDINGS ON GENDER CONSULTATIONS

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
	General	
1	"Where do you live and how long have you lived there?"	Most of the women and girls have been living in their respective areas of the town since long time. However, there were women who have been residing at the current place of residence after their marriages.
2	"What do you like most about living in this area?"	<p>Most of the women felt that people are very cooperative and supportive in this town area. They also reported that in the street there is no feeling based on caste and religion among the people.</p> <p>Some women find the place very good since all the facilities such as facilities for child education, Medical Facilities, and good communications are available.</p> <p>Majority felt that the people in this area respect the women and give autonomy to the women for participating in income generation activities.</p>
3	Their primary occupations?	<p>Most of the women in this area is mainly engaged in daily household chores. A sizeable number of women engage in the handloom work at home.</p> <p>In addition to this, some women also reported that they work in the small shops and some engage in the private and government service.</p>
4	How you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to probe whether they get leisure time and what are the activities they usually do during the leisure hours.	<p>Across the town area, women members spend a considerable amount of time in the household activities such as cleaning the house, cooking, washing the cloth, fetching the drinking water, sending children to school, and taking care of the small children and aged. Some women also reported that they go to the nearby market to bring essential household items.</p> <p>Some women reported that in addition to these daily household chores, they engaged themselves in tailoring, photo binding and making flower from different materials. Almost all the women were of the view that they always remain busy in some activities or other.</p>
	Education:	
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	<p>Most of the women were positive towards the importance of education for the girls as they felt through education one can do the best for their future.</p> <p>They believed that attaining higher education helps the girl by which they could marry in a good family. Some of the women felt that education to girls open the job avenues and empower them economically. Some women also believed that an educated woman get more respect not only in the house but also in the society. It was also expressed by the women during the discussion that education for girls provide them social</p>

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
		empowerment in various forms such as gaining a better understanding of the affairs of the society; establishing her social esteem and recognition.
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	<p>Majority of the people in these town areas were reported to be literate. However, the proportion of literate is higher among the male as compared to the female.</p> <p>On literacy status another pattern emerged during the discussion was that there is a large gap between older generation and generation of today. Literacy rate was higher among the younger generation (80% to 90%) when compared to the literacy among old people (20% to 40%).</p> <p>Those who were literate, most of them were educated till matriculation. The proportion of people having higher secondary or graduation was less.</p>
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	<p>For most of the people in the town area Primary and Secondary School is located within 1 Km to 3 km of the place of stay, For senior secondary, graduation and higher studies students go to Khallikote Collage which is situated within 5 to 12 km of the place of residence.</p> <p>Majority of the parents are happy with the quality of education in private schools. In the government schools some parents are not happy with the irregularity of the teachers and quality of teaching. Most of the respondents however expressed satisfaction with the quality of education of Khallikote Collage. There is no gender based discrimination reported in access to education.</p>
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	<p>Percentage of non-enrolment is less in these areas. However, some women informed that due to low daily wages it is not possible for those families to buy books and school dress, especially for the girls. Overall the dropout rate from schools is higher for the girls when compared to boys.</p> <p>Some participants informed that lack of money is major issue for non-enrolment and dropout.</p>
9	Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	Across the town areas it was reported that girls assist the mother in household chores. Most of the women held the view that girls perform household activities such as taking care of siblings, in cleaning of the house, fetching water for cooking and drinking purposes, and other household activities. Few of them informed that older boys help the parents in small shops.
	Vocational Education:	

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
10	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	There is hardly having any traditional or specific skills among women and girls in their communities. Most of the women remained as housewives. In Old Berhampur area some of the women reported that they are good at Handloom skills especially in making <i>Pata Saree</i> while some other women were traditionally engaged in Papad making and Pickle making.
11	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	In majority of the streets there is availability of private vocational courses facilities such as DTP, and computer training skills. There is hardly any government institute who provide free vocational courses. Most of them informed that there are both government and private transport facilities available to go to the vocational centres.
12	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	Almost all the participants reported that there is no government organization running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. The vocational training centres such as computer training, DTP are run by private institution.
	Economic Activities:	
13	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	The participants held the view that traditionally the ownership of the physical assets of the generation such as land, houses etc. are in the name of men. However, if a woman had inherited property from her parents or property given away as part of her dowry, ownership of such property remained with women.
14	Please tell us what are the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	Across the communities in the town area most of the women is mainly engaged in daily household chores. In addition to this, in the leisure time some of them engaged in preparing pickle and papad ertc. Some women reported that they engage in handloom work and in small shops such as tea stall and vegetable shops. There were few women who reported working in government and private services.
15	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are	Women across the communities reported that there is no inequality in the receipt of wages, payments for the work that the women perform. Most of the respondents are of the view that there is no such difference in the wage rates on gender line.

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
	the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	
16	Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Most of the women across the communities held the view that any kind of decision regarding use of money is taken after discussion among the family members or with the household head. Few of them informed that though they can spend the earned money as per their choice they generally prefer to consult with husband and other family members.
	Decision Making & community Participation	
17	What role do the women of the household have in the decision making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non earning women? (How).	Women from communities felt that they play a vital role in the house, and most of the decisions are taken after discussion with them. Decisions with regard to children's health seeking behaviour and education are more actively taken by the women than the male counterpart. Some of the non-earning women do not actively take part in the decisions of household spending.
18	Is there any community based organization (like NGO's, CBOs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	In majority of the places there is no community based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs functioning. However, in some areas Self Help Groups are reported to be active. Most of these SHGs were comprised of women members only. The women members collect and deposit the money monthly in the SHG account and provide short term lending to the members who needed it for certain work.
19	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like VDC and other political parties, parliament etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	Across the communities it was found that women from the community are not members of any political bodies or political parties.

	ISSUES DISCUSSED	WOMEN'S VIEWS AND PERCEPTIONS
	Health	
20	General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	Across the communities it was reported that private medical facilities are available around the place of stay, within 1 to 3 km radius. A big hospital, MKCG hospital, is located at a distance of 5 to 10 km from the residences. Getting transportation facility to reach these facilities is not a problem. On the quality of services, majority of them reported that they are satisfied with the quality of service and the services are not too expensive.
21	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	The common diseases found across the communities are cold, fever, diarrhoea, and pneumonia etc.
	Social and Physical Security	
22	Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	Across the communities it was reported by majority women that they feel safe in going outside in neighborhood during day and night time. However, some women are afraid of going out at the night time due to fear from thieves and alcohol drinkers.
23	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	Women from almost all the communities reported that Domestic violence is mainly non-existent.
24	Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community. Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	Across the communities it was reported that the dowry system is not prevalent. .

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (GENDER CONSULTATIONS)

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Occupation
Gajanana Peta 1st Line		
1	P. Gangama	Housewife
2	M. Nagamani	Housewife
3	Kumari Muni	Housewife
4	M. Saraswati	Cook
5	M. Madhabe	Cook
6	P. Kumari	Housewife
7	Rahasa Dasha	Housewife
8	Jamuna Tripathy	Housewife
9	K Narsima	Housewife
10	T. Laxmi	Housewife
Old Brahmapur		
1	S. Bhagyalaxmi	Handloom Business
2	K. Lata	Handloom Business
3	S. Kamala	Handloom Business
4	M. Pushpa	Handloom Business
5	K. Ganga	Handloom Business
6	U. Rajeswari	Handloom Business
7	A Radha	Handloom Business
8	Y Padmini	Handloom Business
Bada Bazar		
1	A Bhanu	Housewife
2	Gita Sethi	Housewife
3	T. Mani	Housewife
4	A Santoshi	Housewife
5	T. Padma	Housewife
6	A Tulase	Housewife
7	Babe rani Acharya	Housewife
8	Sunita Dora	Housewife
9	M Kantama	Cook
10	M Parabati	Housewife
Gajapati Nagar		
1	Sabitri Sahu	Housewife
2	Lijarani Beswal	Housewife
3	Etishree Tripathy	Service
4	Kumudini Sabata	Housewife
5	Debashre Dhala	Housewife
6	V Sunita Rao	Retired Service
7	Jhunu Panda	Housewife
8	Sunanda Ratha	Service
9	Debasmita Dash	Service
10	Sasmita Tripathy	Housewife
11	Mamta Mishra	Housewife
12	Susila Patro	Housewife
13	Pinki Biswal	Housewife
14	Arti Pradhan	Housewife
15	Rasmita Sahu	Housewife
Ist Gate Dumduma Colony		
1	Janaki Dora	Housewife
2	Sakuntla Dora	Housewife
3	Subasini Naik	Housewife

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Occupation
4	M Kali	Shop
5	Janaki Sethi	Housewife
6	Anuradha Naik	Housewife
7	Sabita Dash	Housewife
8	Namita Hota	Housewife
Khaspa Road Old Brahmapur		
1	Laxmi Sahu	Small Vendor
2	Jhunu Samanta	Small Vendor
3	K Laxmi	Small Vendor
4	K. Amaje	Small Vendor
5	P Chandrama	Small Vendor
6	T Ratnama	Small Vendor
7	M. Sabitri	Small Vendor
8	Gouri Naik	Small Vendor
9	G Rajani	Small Vendor
10	P Rajeswari Reddy	Small Vendor
11	Urmila Sahu	Small Vendor
12	B Bimla Reddy	Small Vendor
Laxmi Street		
1	M Laxmi	Housewife
2	N. Malikam	Housewife
3	E. Nirmala	Housewife
4	M. Nagmani	Small Business
5	A Kantama	Housewife
6	K. Kanta	Handloom Business
7	B. Nayeswari Rao	Housewife
8	B. Namante	Housewife
GopalPur		
1	B Kurlama	Labour
2	P. Setama	Housewife
3	B. Damayanti	Labour
4	N. Narashama	Labour
5	N. Karalama	Labour
6	G. Parama	Small Vendor

ANNEXURE 5: COMPARISON OF NATIONAL POLICIES (ELECTRICITY ACT AND TELEGRAPH ACT) AND ADB'S SPS, 2009

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS 2009	Electricity Act, 2003	Telegraph Act, 1885	Remarks
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible	This principle is not addressed	This principle is not addressed	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009
2	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	This principle is not addressed	The telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible, and, when it has exercised those powers in respect of any property other than that referred to, shall pay full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of those powers.	Telegraph Act partially meets the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009
3	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	This principle is not addressed	This principle is not addressed	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009 .
4	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement program	<p>This principle is not adequately addressed.</p> <p>Sub section 2 (b) of section 185 of Indian Electricity Act, makes the provision for issuing notification in local news paper about the project and especially the construction of lines where tentative list and names of villages are identified and mentioned in the notification.</p> <p>In case of land acquisition, the Electricity Act refers to</p>	This principle is not addressed.	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS 2009	Electricity Act, 2003	Telegraph Act, 1885	Remarks
		the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 where Section-4 serves as notification and gazetted . However, there is no scope for meaningful consultation.		
5	Establish grievance redress mechanism	This principle is not addressed	In case of property and dispute other than that of a local authority where the power is to be exercised, the District Magistrate may, in his discretion, order that the telegraph authority shall be permitted to exercise them	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009
6	Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.	This principle is not addressed	This principle is not addressed	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009
7	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons	This principle is not addressed (Only compensation)	This principle is not addressed (Only compensation)	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009
8	Land based resettlement strategy	This principle is not addressed	This principle is not addressed	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009
9	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost	The Electricity Act does refer to the need of payment of compensation for acquiring the land and the land will be acquired as LAA, 1984. In section 40, sub-section (1) of clause (b) and section 41, subsection (5) of the	In this option the title holders are compensated for the damages caused to their property/crops/orchard etc during the execution of Transmission line project as also during maintenance, if required, and the rights of the ownership of the	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009 Both the Acts do not mention about replacement cost as the compensation is based as per

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS 2009	Electricity Act, 2003	Telegraph Act, 1885	Remarks
		Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the term "work" shall be deemed to include electricity supplied or to be supplied by means of the work to be constructed.	property remains with the title holder	government's rule and valuation.
10	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons	This principle is not addressed	This principle is not addressed	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009
11	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.	This principle is not addressed. Only title holders are entitled for compensation	This principle is not addressed. Only title holders are entitled for compensation	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009
12	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	This principle is not addressed. No provision for preparation of Resettlement Plan	This principle is not addressed. No provision for preparation of Resettlement Plan	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009
13	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	This principle is not addressed.	This principle is not addressed.	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009
14	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic	Compensation is paid instantly depending on the assessment of loss and mostly prior to construction	The act exercises the power to remove any trees interrupting the transmission lines, however, subsection of section 18 of the Act	Both the Acts partially meet the requirements of ADB's SPS, 2009

Sl. No.	ADB's SPS 2009	Electricity Act, 2003	Telegraph Act, 1885	Remarks
	displacement.		provides the opportunity for compensation for cutting the trees if the tree is in existence before the telegraph line was placed.	
15	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This principle is not addressed.	This principle is not addressed.	Electricity Act and Telegraph Act do not meet the requirement of ADB's SPS, 2009

ANNEXURE 6: SAMPLE SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MONITORING FORMAT

A. PROJECT DETAILS

Name of Project	
Project Component	
Loan Number	
Report No.	
Report for the period	
Date of reporting	

B. MONITORING OF DISBURSEMENT OF COMPENSATION AND ALLOWANCES

Item	Target as per RP				Actions during reporting period				Total to date					Comments
	AP	Unit	Unit rate (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	AP	Unit	Unit rate (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	AP	Unit	Unit rate (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	% of target	
1. Loss of Income due to Horizontal Directional Drilling (High Density Area)														
a. Stationary Shops														
b. Mobile Vendors														
2. Loss of Income due to Open Trenching (Medium Density Area)														
a. Mobile Vendors														
3. Loss of Crops due to Overhead Line														
a. Paddy														
b. Other														

Item	Target as per RP				Actions during reporting period				Total to date					Comments
	AP	Units	Unit rate (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	AP	Number	Unit rate (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	AP	Number	Unit rate (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	% of target	
4. Trees														
a. Fruit														
- Species 1														
- Species 2														
b. Timber														
- Species 1														
- Species 2														
c. Fuelwood														
- Species 1														
- Species 2														

Item	Target as per RP			Actions during reporting period			Total to date				Comments
	AP	Unit rate (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	AP	Unit rate (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	AP	Unit rate (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	% of target	
5. Allowances											
a. allowance for vulnerable APs											

6. CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY								
a. RESTRICTION OF ACCESS TO AFFECTED STATIONARY SHOPS								
Target as per RP			Actual impact during reporting period			Total impact to date		
Drilling Points (indicate location)	Stationary shops affected (no.)	Days (no.) of restriction of access at drilling point	Drilling Points (indicate location)	Stationary shops affected (no.)	Days (no.) of restriction of access at drilling point	Drilling Points (indicate location)	Stationary shops affected (no.)	Days (no.) of restriction of access at drilling point

b. RESTRICTION OF ACCESS TO AFFECTED MOBILE VENDORS								
Target as per RP			Actual impact during reporting period			Total impact to date		
Drilling Points (indicate location)	Mobile vendors affected (no.)	Days (no.) of restriction of access at drilling point	Drilling Points (indicate location)	Mobile vendors affected (no.)	Days (no.) of restriction of access at drilling point	Drilling Points (indicate location)	Mobile vendors affected (no.)	Days (no.) of restriction of access at drilling point

c. SHIFTING OF AFFECTED MOBILE VENDORS WITHOUT RESTRICTION OF ACCESS								
Target as per RP			Actual impact during reporting period			Total impact to date		
Drilling Points (indicate location)	Mobile vendors affected (no.)	Days (no.) shifted to alternate location	Drilling Points (indicate location)	Mobile vendors affected (no.)	Days (no.) of restriction of access at drilling point	Drilling Points (indicate location)	Mobile vendors affected (no.)	Days (no.) of restriction of access at drilling point

C. RP PROCESS MONITORING

RP Activity	Task Completed (✓)	AP (No.)			Comments
		Completed to date	Total	%	
Preparation and disclosure of Draft RP					
Mobilize Safeguard Specialist in PMU		--	--	--	
Mobilize Safeguard Specialist in PIU					
Mobilization of Contractor					
Consultation meeting		--	--	--	
Establish and operate GRM		--	--	--	
Finalize detailed technical design		--	--	--	
Carry out and updating Inventory of APs & Inventory of Lost Assets (Stationary Shops, Mobile vendors, Loss of Crops and trees etc)					
Declare cut-off date and notify APs					
Undertake Detailed Measurement Survey and Valuation of Lost Assets					
Updating the RP		--	--	--	
Submission of updated RP to ADB		--	--	--	
Disclosure of RP					
Allocation of fund by OPTCL for Resettlement Activities					
Hold consultation meeting on disbursement and RP implementation schedule					
Disbursement of compensation completed					
Disbursement of Allowances completed					
Civil works commenced (where RP provisions are implemented)		--	--	--	

D. CONSULTATION MONITORING FORMAT

Name of the Project Location:

Project Component:

Date	Location	Participants	Issues / Decisions / Agreements	Comments

E. GRM MONITORING FORMAT

Name of the Project Location:

Project Component:

Date	Complainant	Receiving Officer	Complaint	Resolution	Comments