
ABBREVIATION

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AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BOQ	Bill of Quantity
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSES	Base like Socio Economic Survey
CBO	Community Based Organization
CD	Community Development
COI	Corridor of Impact
CPR	Community Properties Resources
DCAC	District Compensation Advisory Committee
DPR	Detail Project Report
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
GOO	Government of Orissa
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Head Quarter
IRC	Indian Road Congress
LA	Land Acquisition
LA	Land Acquisition
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non Government Organization
NTH	Non Title Holders
OBC	Other Backward Class
OC	Other Caste
OSRP	Orissa State Road Project
OWD	Orissa Works Department
PAFs	Project Affected Families
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
R & R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right Of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPDAC	Resettlement and Periphery Advisory Committee
SBEs	Small Business Enterprises
SC	Schedule Caste
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMSU	SMU
SMU	Social Management Unit
ST	Schedule Tribe
TOR	Terms of Reference
VLC	Village Level Committee

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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1 Introduction

Works Department Government of Orissa has planned to improve its core network of about 906 km of state highways under Orissa State Road Project(OSRP) with the loan assistance from World Bank in phase-I. Major component of the OSRP phase I are Road Improvement and Institutional Strengthening. Resettlement and Rehabilitation of project affected families and Indigenous people development Planning are part of Road Improvements component.

Government of Orissa has formulated a Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy (May 2006) for the project displaced persons. The policy adequately addresses issues of compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration, vulnerability. The Policy outlines highways improvements involving **land acquisition** need to follow the policy guidelines regarding Resettlement and Rehabilitation(R&R). Therefore a social assessment is done to understand magnitude of impact, land acquisition and type of project-affected families. Based on the social assessment, intervention measures and efforts would be initiated to restore/enhance living standard of persons, resettlement & rehabilitation of PAFs.

2 Project Description

The selected corridors for year one road are from three different regions of the State. Bhawanipatna-Khariar section of SH-16(Package I) is from south western region, Berhampur-Taptapani section of SH-17(Package II) is from southern region and Chandbali-Bhadrak-Anandpur section of SH-9&SH-53 Package III from northern region. While package I is part of north-eastern peninsular plateau, other two package forms part of east coastal plain. Overall climate of the project area is monsoon with marked variation in pattern of micro-climatic pattern such as rainfall regime, temperature pattern, etc. of the package I and II&III under proposed road improvements. The rainfall occurs in the area during June-August (monsoon) and by occasional depression in the post monsoon season. The region experiences severe repeated drought and water scarcity in dry season. Package I passes through Districts, package II in one and package III from two Districts. (Table 1)

Table 1: District wise Existing Project Road Length

Package	Sl. No.	Districts Name	Project Road		Total Length
			From km.	To Km.	
Package - I	1	Kalahndi	2.000	38.000	36.000
	2	Bolangir	38.000	56.000	18.000
	3	Nuapada	56.000	70.000	14.000
Package - II	1	Ganjam	0.000	41.000	41.000
Package - III	1	Bhadrak (SH-09)	0.000	45.000	45.000
	2	Bhadrak (SH-53)	0.000	25.444	25.444
	3	Keonjhar(SH-53)	25.444	50.000	24.556
Total Length					204.000

3 Objectives

Objectives of the social impact assessment are:

- Involuntary resettlement will be avoided wherever feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable project alternatives
- Determine magnitude of adverse social impacts and identify safeguards instruments required to mitigate negative impact of the proposed project

- Outline results of consultation and incorporation of outcome of public decision in final design of project roads

4 Methodology

Social assessment has emphasized on consultation and participation of project affected persons (PAPs), project implementing and executing agencies at PIU level and local OWD office level. Structure questionnaires, open ended questions, group discussion during preparation of village diary are the highlights of methodology adopted for the preparation of social assessment report.

5 Assessment of Impacts

The project involves the acquisition of land, which is of mainly agricultural, pasture, barren, rocky land in nature along the different sections of the project area. Private agriculture land under question is by and large non-irrigated. Total number of affected plots is 1021 and acquired land is in tune of 55 acre per plot acquisition is about 0.04 acre which may not be considered as significant loss. Total 257 structure being affected. Only 12 pucca structure is being affected. 147 semipucca and 32 kiosks are also being affected. About 16 ha of private land is being acquired for the project. Total of 787 private plots are being affected.

Social Impact

Proposed road improvement will require 160 acres of land, which would affect 1096 families in package I 1361 in package II and 3889 in package III. There are altogether 37546 project-affected persons (PAPS) out of which 3610 are agricultural. Average family size varies from 5.17 in package I to 6.15 in package III. Detail social assessment has established low to marginal impact of the project. Following table outlines impacts of proposed project intervention (Table 2).

Table 2: Project Impact

Description	Package - I	Package - II	Package - III
	Units	Units	Units
Project Affected Families	▪ 1096 families	▪ 1361 families	▪ 3889 families
Project Affected Persons	▪ 5669 persons	▪ 7934 persons	▪ 23943 persons
Average Family Size	▪ 5.17 persons	▪ 5.82 persons	▪ 6.15 persons
Profile of Project Affected Families	▪ 891 agricultural families ▪ 70 Residential ▪ 103 commercial and ▪ 32 kiosks	▪ 711 agricultural families ▪ 319 Residential ▪ 238 commercial and ▪ 93 kiosks	▪ 2008 agricultural families ▪ 91 Residential ▪ 1152 commercial and ▪ 638 kiosks
Literacy	▪ 83 percent	▪ 88 percent	▪ 92.3 percent
SC	▪ 268 families	▪ 131 families	▪ 412 families
ST	▪ 146 families	▪ 0 families	▪ 17 families
Below the Poverty Line	▪ 440 families	▪ 347 families	▪ 956 families
WHH	▪ 8 families	▪ 87 families	▪ 67 families
Main Occupations	▪ Agriculture	▪ Agriculture	▪ Agriculture
Type of Structures affected	▪ 147 semi-permanent	▪ 197 semi-permanent	▪ 500 semi-permanent

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 56 kiosk ▪ 12 permanent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 177 permanent ▪ 93 kiosk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 53 permanent ▪ 638 kiosk
Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 89 families ▪ 4 titleholders ▪ 32 kiosks ▪ 15 residential ▪ 42 commercial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 181 families ▪ 15 titleholders ▪ 93 kiosks ▪ 52 residential ▪ 52 commercial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1348 families ▪ 47 titleholders ▪ 663 NTH ▪ 638 kiosks

Source: Consultant Study, 2006

6 Consultation

Consultation ensures involvement of the people in project planning. Continued consultation promises endorsement of people decision and knowledgebase in project design and implementation. Therefore consultation is an important tool of successful, people oriented planning in which need and aspiration of people is assessed for collective and mutually agreed project related decision. In present project consultation mechanism has been designed in such a manner that every stratum of society and concerned administration is consulted at different spatial hierarchy.

Table 3 : Consultation Mechanism at different Stages of Project Preparation

Stages	Level of Consultation	Methodologies adopted	Major Areas (Issues)
Feasibility	Hamlet Village Gram Panchayat Block	Formal and informal consultation Focused Group Discussions Meeting with stakeholders Identification of land and other assets within RoW	Information dissemination about the project Availability of land records
Survey and Design	Village Block Tahsil Range Officials (Forest land)	Structured consultation at pre-decided dates Census survey of PAFs Focused Group Discussion Other Group Discussion Field offices functioned as public information centers for the project	Land Acquisition Valuation of structures and land Methodologies for consent award Availability of land records R&R entitlement
Detailed Project preparation	Block Tahsil District RDC <i>State Level (To organize)</i>	Structured consultation at Pre-decided dates Focused Group Discussion Group Discussion District level Stakeholders meet	Land acquisition and R&R entitlement Utility shifting Forest clearance Implementation arrangement Role of line department, RPDAC, DCAC in implementation

Overall perception of people about the project is very encouraging. Important and valid suggestions during consultation were already incorporated in design. Findings of District

level consultation will be incorporated in future design. Continued consultation should be ensured to receive feedback of the people about planning, corrective measures and future action.

7 Emerging Issues

Following section illustrates finding of social assessment and major recommendation.

- Socio-economic development of the project affected persons is moderate.
- Substantial proportion of Scheduled tribe and Scheduled caste population are being affected.
- Magnitude of displacement caused by the project is very low.
- Project affected families are numerous but actual impact on livelihood, shelter is low.
- There is very little (only 160 acre) land acquisition for the project.
- Compensation and entitlement should follow State R&R Policy.
- There is need to address issues of vulnerability, assistance to the people who lack title, methodologies to establish replacement value.
- Project affected persons should be treated at par with displaced persons so far assistance and livelihood restoration is concerned.
- There is need of project specific provision of additional support to those project affected families who are not being benefited from the Government R&R policy.

Chapter – 1
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Orissa Works Department (OWD), Government of Orissa (GoO) has planned to improve its core network of about 906 km of State highways under Orissa State Road Project (OSRP) Phase I with the loan assistance from World Bank. The Phase-I of OSRP has two major components namely Road Improvement Component including resettlement and rehabilitation, and Institutional Development & Policy Component.

As part of project preparation (Feasibility and DPR) the consultant has carried out a Social Assessment. The social assessment includes results of socio-economic survey of project affected persons, land resource survey of project area, census survey of potential project affected families, resource mapping on strip maps and stakeholders consultation. This social assessment also focused on impact on tribal/indigenous people affected by the proposed intervention. The report has also analyzed specific intervention required to mitigate impact on common people in general and tribal in particular.

1.2 Project Road

The Orissa Works Department aims to widen, strengthen and improve roads, has identified¹ 835 km of State Highways under Phase-I, which were identified based on the techno-economic evaluation of core network. Details of project corridor has been mentioned below in the table 1.1.

Table 1.1 : Description of Project Corridor

Sl. No.	Name of Road	SH/MDR	Length (km)
1	Jagatpur - Kendrapada - Chandbali Bhadrak		
	a) Jagatpur - Kendrapada - Chadbali	SH-9A	99.000
	b) Chandbali - Bhadrak	SH-9	52.600
2	Bhadrak - Anandapur - Karanjia – Jashipur		
	a) Bhadrak - Anandapur	SH-53	57.400
	b) Anandapur - Karanjia	SH-53	65.000
	c) Karanjia - Jashipur	SH-49	15.400
3	Berhampur – Raygada		
	a) Berhampur - Bangi Jn.	SH-17	150.100
	b) Bangi Jn. - JK Pur	SH4	41.800
4	Khariar - Bhawanipatna - Muniguda – Kerada		
	a) Khariar - Bhawanipatna	SH-16	70.000
	b) Bhawanipatna - Muniguda	SH-6	68.000
	c) Muniguda - J.K.Pur	SH-5	49.500
	d) J.K. Pur-Raygada	SH-4	10.000
	e) Raygada - Kerada	MDR-48B	25.000

¹ Another 61 km of road is being added based on techno-economic studies.

5	Banarpal - Daspalla - Bhanjanagar - Aska - Digapahandi		
	a) Banarpal - Daspalla	MDR-18,19	102.300
	b) Bhanjanagar - Aska	SH-7	39.200
	c) Bhanjanagar - Daspalla	SH-37	61.000
TOTAL			906.300

Based on findings of economic viability and Feasibility study², above-mentioned road sections have been prioritized as first year roads and second year roads. Bhawanipatnam-Khariar Section of SH-16, Berhampur-Taptapani section and Chandbali-Bhadrak-Anandpur section of SH 9 and SH 53 has been prioritized for year one road. Following section outlines description of the project, objectives, and methodologies adopted for social assessment.

1.3 Project Description

The selected corridors for year one road are from three different regions of the State. Bhawanipatna-Khariar section of SH-16(Package I) is from south western region, Berhampur-Taptapani section of SH-17(Package II) is from southern region and Chandbali-Bhadrak-Anandpur section of SH-9&SH-53 Package III from northern region. While package I is part of north-eastern peninsular plateau, other two package forms part of east coastal plain. Overall climate of the project area is monsoon with marked variation in pattern of micro-climatic pattern such as rainfall regime, temperature pattern, etc. of the package I and II&III under proposed road improvements. The rainfall occurs in the area during June-August (monsoon) and by occasional depression in the post monsoon season. The region experiences severe repeated drought and water scarcity in dry season. Package I passes through Districts,package II in one and package III from two Districts.(Table 1.2)

Table 1.2: District wise Project Road Length

Package	Sl. No.	Districts Name	Project Road		Total Length
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Total Length					204.000

1.4 Potential Adverse Impact

During the initial social assessment the likely impacts / losses were recorded within 10 meters (i.e. 20 m corridor) each side from the centerline of the existing carriageway and the data was analyzed to identify the congested areas and the stretches requiring special R&R considerations. It was found during survey that, Package I is having good geometry, less encroachment, package II are having RoW constrains and package III is the most congested stretch so far encroachments are concerned. Table 1.3 has attempted to highlight potential impacts on community properties of the proposed road improvement. Specific impact on private properties has been dealt in chapter 4. Generally these recorded community properties are partially affected(like boundary wall or small portion of structures) thus not being

² Feasibility study has incorporated suggestion made in social impact screening report regarding proposal of bypasses, geometric improvements to minimize displacement.

displaced. But these community properties have been considered for enhancement in environmental management plan. Though the project conceptualizes minimum land acquisition, generally a wide strip of about 2-4 meter land is required for widening to accommodate accepted geometry and traffic flow. There is little requirement of land for junction improvements or small realignment. Engineering design has been compromised up to the critical technical requirement to minimize land acquisition. The impact assessment is being done in close coordination with technical and environmental team to maintain uniformity and coherence in project related decisions.

**Table 1.3: Critical Settlements and their Characteristics
SH-16 (Bhawanipatna – Khariar)**

Kilometer		Place	Side		Total	Characteristics
From	To		Left	Right		
5.000	7.000	Udit Narayan Pur	06	04	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Rest Shed is in right side. ▪ One Mandap is in left side. ▪ One Govt. Hand Pump is on left side.
7.000	9.000	Kamthana	15	05	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two Govt. Hand Pump are in right side and another is in left side. ▪ One Rest Shed is in right side. ▪ One well is in right side. ▪ One Boundary wall of U.P. School.
20.000	21.000	Karlapada	20	09	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two Govt. Hand Pump are in right side and another is in left side. ▪ One Temple is in left side. ▪ One Rest Shed is in right side. ▪ One Medical staff Qtr. is in right side. ▪ One VLW Office is in right side. ▪ One Forest Office is in right side. ▪ One Boundary wall of Tahasil Office is in right side.
27.000	28.000	Turkel	06	07	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Govt. Hand Pump is in left side. ▪ One Rest Shed is in right side. ▪ One Check Gate is in left side.
30.000	31.000	Seinpur	05	08	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Rest Shed is in right side. ▪ One Gram Panchayat Market Complex is in left side.
43.000	44.000	Kurusud	11	20	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two Govt. Hand Pumps are in left side and another is in right side. ▪ Three Gram Panchayat Market Complex are in right side and another is left side. ▪ One Well is in left side. ▪ One Boundary wall of Temple is in right side. ▪ One Rest Shed is in right side. ▪ One Boundary wall of High School is in left side.
47.000	48.000	Chandtara	07	10	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Water Tap is in left side.
49.000	51.000	Gandharla	10	13	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two Govt. Hand Pumps are in right side and other two in left side. ▪ Three Water Tap are in right side. ▪ One Community Hall is in right side. ▪ One Mandap is in left side and another is in right side. ▪ One Boundary wall of Primary School is in left side. ▪ One Indira Yubak Sangha is in left side.

Kilometer		Place	Side		Total	Characteristics
From	To		Left	Right		
60.000	62.000	Tukula	28	21	49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two Govt. Hand Pumps are in right side and other two in left side. ▪ Three Water Taps are in right side and one Water Tap is in left side. ▪ One Mandap is in right side. ▪ One Gram Panchayat Market Complex is in right side.
64.000	67.000	Lachhipur	11	07	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Govt. Hand is in right side and another is in left side. ▪ One U.P. School is in right side.
69.000	70.000	Khariar	18	06	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Four Govt. Hand Pumps are in left side. ▪ Two Water Taps are in left side and another is in right side. ▪ One Mandap is in right side and another is in left side. ▪ One Statue is in left side. ▪ One U.P. School is in right side. ▪ One Boundary wall of Forest Dept. Office is in left side.

SH-17 (Berhampur – Taptapani)

Kilometer		Side		Total	Potential Impacts
From	To	Left	Right		
0.000	10.000	16	9	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Statue is on right side. ▪ One Electric Trasformer is in right side. ▪ Two Temple is in right side. ▪ Four Govt. Hand Pump is in right side. ▪ Two Rest Shed is in right side. ▪ Two Boundry wall of School is in right side. ▪ One Gram Panchayat office is in right side. ▪ One Community Hall is on right side. ▪ One Kothaghar market complex is in right side. ▪ One Club is in right side. ▪ Four Govt. Hand Pump is in left side. ▪ Three Water Tap is in left side. ▪ Two Temple is in left side.
10.000	20.000	10	8	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two Water Tap is in right side. ▪ One Rest Shed is in right side. ▪ Five Govt. Hand Pump is in right side. ▪ One Temple is in right side. ▪ One Community Hall is in right side. ▪ One Government Hand Pump is in left side. ▪ One Boundary wall of School is on left side. ▪ One Temple is in left side. ▪ One Kothaghar is in left side. ▪ One well is in left side. ▪ One Boundary wall of RI Office is in left side. ▪ One Electric Sub Station is in left side. ▪ One Water Tap is in left side.
20.000	30.000	6	13	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Three Govt. Hand Pump is in right side. ▪ One Toilet is in right side. ▪ One Temple is in right side. ▪ One Toll Gate is in right side. ▪ One Checkgate is in left side. ▪ Five Govt. Hand Pump is in left side. ▪ Three Water Tap is in left side. ▪ One Temple is in left side. ▪ One Rest Shed is ini left side.

Kilometer		Side		Total	Potential Impacts
From	To	Left	Right		
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Sale Tax Check Gate is in left side. ▪ One Brundabati is in left side.
30.000	41.000	14	10	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Four Rest Shed is in right side. ▪ One Temple is in right side. ▪ Four Govt. Hand Pump is in right side. ▪ One Water Tap is in right side. ▪ Two Well is in right side. ▪ One Boundary Wall of PWD Dept. is in right side. ▪ One Forest Check Gate is in right side. ▪ Six Govt. Hand Pump is in left side. ▪ Two Temple is in left side. ▪ One Rest Shed is in left side. ▪ One Boundary Wall of School is in left side.

SH-09 (Bhadrak – Chandbali)

Kilometer		Side		Total	Potential Impacts
From	To	Right	Left		
0.000	5.000	5	14	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Boundry Wall of Executive Engg. (Bhadrak) is on right side. ▪ One Dept. of Horticulture is in right side. ▪ One Muslim Hundi Box is in right side. ▪ One Bhagabati Temple is on right side. ▪ One Government Hand Pump is in right side. ▪ One gate os Salandi Club is on left side. ▪ One Boundry wall of Police Staff Qtr. is on left side. ▪ Two Boundry wall of Irrigation Dept. Qtr. is in left side. ▪ Compound gate of Irrigation Staff Qtr. is in left side. ▪ One Gate of Irrigation Staff Quarter is on left side. ▪ One Boundry wall of Irrigation Dept. Qtr. is on left side. ▪ One Boundry wall of Executive Engg. PWD is in left side. ▪ One Boundry wall of Salandi Canal Division Central Stores is on left side. ▪ One Boundry Gate of Drainage Sub-Division Bhadrak is on left side. ▪ Three Government Hand Pump is on left side. ▪ One RMC Check Gate si on left side.
5.000	10.000	6	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One RMC Check Gate is on right side. ▪ One Sales Tax Check Gate is in right side. ▪ One government Hand Pump is on right side. ▪ One Rest Shed is on righth side. ▪ One Hanuman Statue si on right side. ▪ One Temple is on right side. ▪ One Mahadev Temple is on right side. ▪ One Government Hand Pump is on right side.
10.000	15.000	6	6	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Temple is in right side. ▪ Three Government Hand Pump is on right side. ▪ One Hanuman Statue is in right side. ▪ One Well is in the right side. ▪ One Market Committee is on left side. ▪ Two Rest Shed is on left side. ▪ One Temple is on left side. ▪ One Hanuman Statue is on left side.
15.000	20.000	8	11	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two Rest Shed is on right side. ▪ One Statue of Netai Gour is on right side. ▪ Two Government Hand pump is in right side. ▪ One Market Committee is on right side. ▪ Two Temple is in right side. ▪ Three Water Tap is on left side.

Kilometer		Side		Total	Potential Impacts
From	To	Right	Left		
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Six Government Hand Pump is on left side. ▪ One Hundi is in left side. ▪ One Compound Wall of Tihidi Police Station.
20.000	25.000	3	2	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Temple is on right side. ▪ Two Brundabati is in right side. ▪ One Boundry wall of Dibyabhumi Ashram is in left side. ▪ One Temple is on right side.
25.000	30.000	4	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Temple is in right side. ▪ One Mandap is on right side. ▪ One Government Hand Pump is on right side. ▪ One Laxmi Narayan Mandap is on right side. ▪ Two Temple is on left side. ▪ One Government Hand Pump is on left side. ▪ One Boundry Gate of School is in left side.
30.000	35.000	1	4	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Mandap is on right side. ▪ One Mandap is in left side. ▪ One Government Hand Pump is on left side. ▪ One Temple is in left side. ▪ One Check Gate is on left side.
35.000	40.000	4	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two Temple is on right side. ▪ One Statue is in right side. ▪ One Government Hand Pump is in right side. ▪ One Boundry wall of UGME School is on left side. ▪ One Temple is on left side. ▪ One Government Hand Pump is on left side. ▪ One Boundry Wall of Matto Hospital is on left side.
40.000	45.000	5	1	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Temple is on right side. ▪ Two Water Tap is in right side. ▪ One Statue is on right side. ▪ One Mandap is on right side. ▪ One rest shed is on left side.
45.000	50.000	12	11	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Well is on right side. ▪ Two Mandap is on right side. ▪ Five Temple is in right side. ▪ One Boundry Wall of Primary School is in right side. ▪ One Rest Shed is on right side. ▪ One Temple is in left side. ▪ One Rest Shed is on left side. ▪ One Boundry Wall of Club is on left side. ▪ One Water Tap is in left side. ▪ One Boundry Wall of Irrigation Dept. is in left side. ▪ One Rikshaw Chalak Association is on left side. ▪ One Boundry Wall of Irrigation Dept. Qtr. is on left side. ▪ One Boundry Wall of Sub Register Office. ▪ Two (GHP) Government Hand Pump is on left side. ▪ One Statue of Fakir Mohan Senapati is in right side.
50.000	52.000	4	3	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two Government Hand Pump is on right side. ▪ One Store room of Chandbali Block is on right side. ▪ One Rest Shed is in right side. ▪ One Temple is in left side. ▪ Two Government Hand Pump is in left side.

SH-53 (Bhadrak – Anandpur)

Kilometer		Side		Total	Potential Impacts
From	To	Right	Left		
0.000	5.000	4	6	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Water Tap is in right side. ▪ Two Government Hand Pumps are in right side. ▪ One Club is in right side.

Kilometer		Side		Total	Potential Impacts
From	To	Right	Left		
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Check Gate is in left side. ▪ Two Temple is on left side. ▪ Two Government Hand Pump is on left side. ▪ One rest shed is in left side.
5.000	10.000	3	3	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Three Temples are in right side. ▪ One Forest Check Gate is on left side. ▪ One Government Hand Pump is in left side. ▪ One Rest Shed is on right side.
10.000	15.000	0	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Rest Shed is on left side. ▪ One Statue is in left side.
15.000	20.000	7	9	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two Rest Sheds are in right side. ▪ Three Water Taps is in right side. ▪ One Government Hand Pump is on right side. ▪ One Boundry Gate of Sub-Post Office is in right side. ▪ Three Government Hand Pumps are on left side. ▪ One Temple is on left side. ▪ Two Boundry Gate of the School is on left side. ▪ Three Rest Sheds are on left side.
20.000	25.000	3	2	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Temple is in right side. ▪ One Govt. Hand Pump is on right side. ▪ One Rest Shed is in right side. ▪ One Regular Market Committee is in left side. ▪ One Rest Shed is on left side.
25.000	30.000	1	5	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Statue of Hanuman is in right side. ▪ One Toll Gate is on left side. ▪ Three Temple is in left side. ▪ One Boundry Wall of Vetenary Office is on left side.
30.000	35.000	4	6	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Government Hand Pump is in right side. ▪ One Rest Shed is on right side. ▪ One Temple is in right side. ▪ One Tarini Puja Committee is on Right side. ▪ One Government Hand Pump is in left side. ▪ Two Temples is on left side. ▪ One Water Tap is in left side. ▪ One Boundry Wall of Fire Station is on right side. ▪ One Rest Shed is on left side.
35.000	40.000	3	3	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Statue is on right side. ▪ One Boundry Gate of School is on right side. ▪ One Government Hand Pump is in right side. ▪ One Rest Shed is on left side. ▪ One GHP is on left side. ▪ One Boundry Gate of School is on left side.
40.000	45.000	2	11	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Temple is on right side. ▪ One Water Tap is in right side. ▪ One Check Gate is in left side. ▪ Three Temple is on left side. ▪ Two Government Hand Pumps are on left side. ▪ One Puja Mandap is on left side. ▪ One Pump House is in left side. ▪ One Boundry Gate is J.E. in left side. ▪ One Water Tap is in left side. ▪ One Rest Shed is on left side.

To minimize R&R using all technical considerations, final design may cause disruption of land and structure along the road. These acquisitions in turn, would affect shelter, livelihood and access to communities' resources. The present social assessment has attempted to conceptualize resettlement planning in conjunction with the engineering design to minimize

negative impact of project, mitigate and enhance impact on livelihood through social management and safeguards.

1.5 Objectives

Objectives of the social assessment are

- Involuntary resettlement will be avoided wherever feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable project alternatives.
- Determine magnitude of adverse social impacts and identify safeguards instruments required to mitigate negatives impact of the proposed project.
- Outline results of consultation and incorporate the outcome of public decision in final design of the project roads.

1.6 Methodology

Social assessment has emphasized consultation and participation of project affected persons (PAPs), project planning and implementing agencies at PIU level and local staffs at different level. Structure questionnaires, open ended formats, group discussion during preparation of Village Diary etc are the highlights of methodology adopted for understanding social assessment and the preparation of the report. Details have been discussed in chapter 2.

1.7 Acknowledgement

The consultant is very much thankful for the support and assistance provided by the Chief Engineer, PIU (World Bank) and OWD officials during fieldwork and for the assistance provided in developing framework of the report. Finally special thanks is accorded to M. Hasan for his valuable suggestion and guidelines for the preparation of Social Assessment Report during Mission Visit (Jan 2006 and March 2006, June 2006, July 2006, November 2006), and meeting in the World Bank office on 24th Jan2006, on 25th August 2006.) and constantly providing necessary guidelines through **e-mails**.

Chapter – 2
METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER - 2

METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

This chapter discusses the approach and methodology followed for the collection and analysis of baseline socio-economic survey (BSES) and Census Survey data. It also discusses the methods involved in the identification of affected areas, nature, extent and magnitude of likely losses of structure and land and types of people affected. Based on the data collected a social assessment and assessment of impact on tribal was done to understand actual impact of the proposed project intervention on the local population.

2.2 Survey Methodology

2.2.1 Training and Capacity Building

Enumerators were selected from sociological research background from Uttkal University, , NGOs and CBOs. Enumerators were undergone two weeks of intensive training at OWD (World Bank Project Office). The Social Expert of Consultants and Revenue official from OWD imparted training at PIU.

Explanation of terms, meaning etc in the questionnaires, methods of getting information from potential PAPs, mechanism of social behavior, strategy of communication with respondents etc. were part of training programme. During training sessions, enumerators were exposed to role play of PAPs, enumerators, public to make them conversant with the approach required collection of information through questionnaires, understanding and appreciating local situations etc.

The survey team was mobilized in the field after testing of questionnaire along the project road.

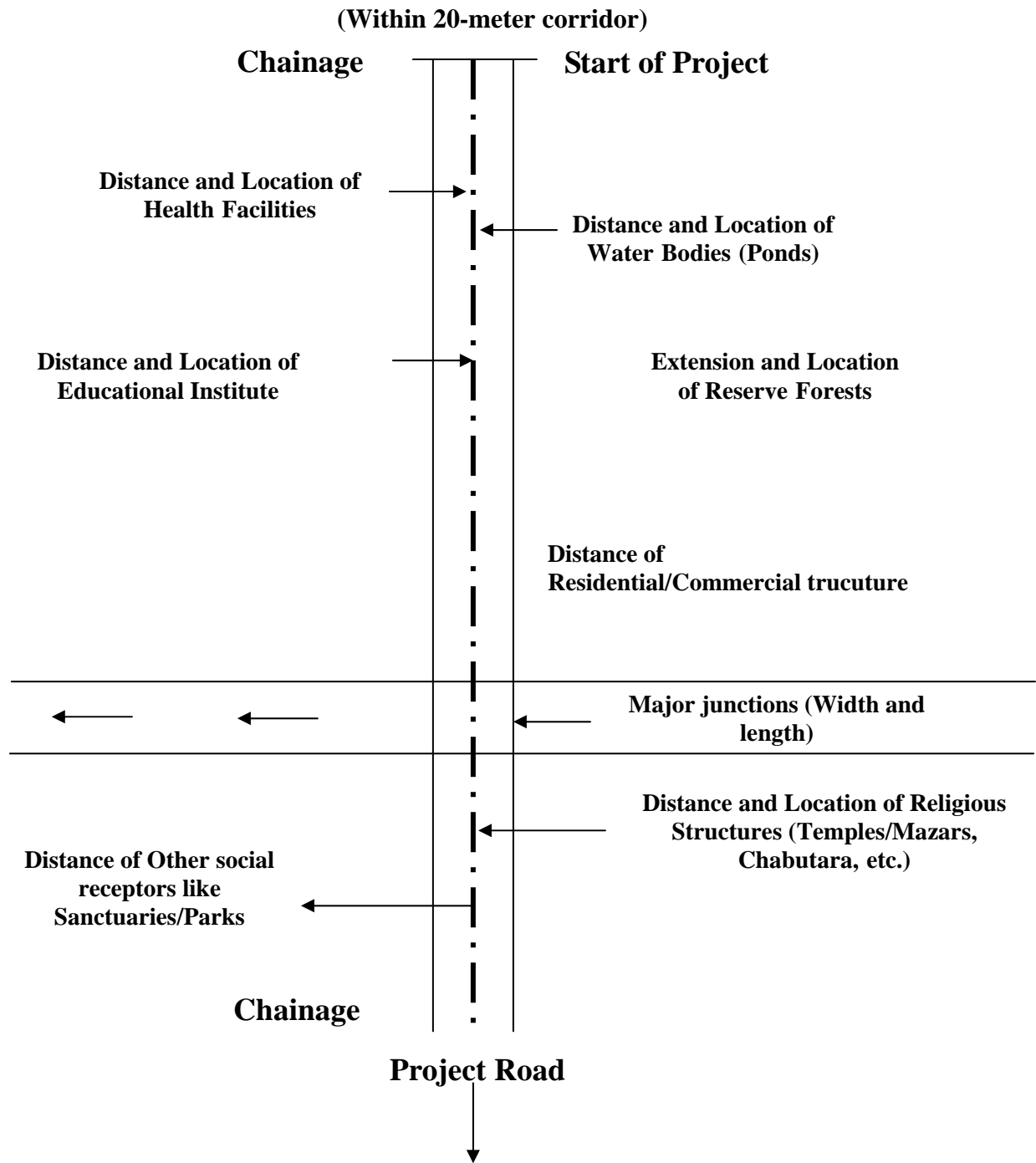
2.2.2 Survey

The survey work was started on 3rd February 2006. Survey work comprised of two major component, Structure Survey and Census/BSE survey within 20 meters of RoW. The date of start of survey (Census or structure survey) has been considered as cut-off date for the project affected corridor.

2.2.3 Survey of Affected Structures

It was assumed that different types of structures would be affected by the proposed road improvements, In order to have a consistent data standard format for structure loss was prepared.(Format is appended in annexure 2.1) In order to assess market/replacement value for the affected structures, structure survey typology of construction such as pucca, semi-pucca, katchha based on construction materials and uses of structure like residential, commercial and other were enumerated. Extent of loss was determined by measuring distance from proposed centre line. Figure below describes method of collection of information about structure to prepare strip map.

Figure 2.1: Data Collection Format For Strip Map Preparation



The strip map prepared was superimposed on proposed engineering design and areas affected were calculated. However at locations like curves there were some variations. These variations were manually checked-up in field and corrected in later phases of survey.

2.2.4 Identification of Affected Plots and Households

For identification of affected plots, social team went to the project corridor along with the drawings of proposed roads true to scale and *Sajara* (revenue) maps for site verification and identification of affected plots. Accordingly proposed Corridor of Impact was marked on *sajara* map and required calculation was done. Required calculation also included

measurement of centre line from the fixed boundary stone of villages in the field and from the fixed location of boundary stone as shown in sajra map.

The revenue maps then traced by competent and expert persons in tracing work. On identification of affected plots, the social team visited Tahsils office to collect records and to identify the owners of the affected plots along with their addresses and joint holders (if any). On identification of plot owners and joint holders, questionnaire designed for the survey was canvassed which included details regarding social and economic aspects of the affected person.

2.2.5 Collection of Data from Secondary Sources

Through out the Study, various types of secondary data were used along with the primary data collected through surveys. Secondary data sources included Statistical Abstract, Economic Survey of the State; District Census Handbooks of concern Districts.

2.2.6 Census and Baseline Socio-Economic Survey

To conduct the census survey an exhaustive interview schedule was prepared and tested in the field. Census survey was conducted to identify those people or families who are likely to be affected with the widening of the highways either through loss of structure and land or livelihood loss. The schedule provides household profile with family structure, literacy level, occupation and marital status of each member of the family. The survey also provides information on income of the family; debt status and social information to determine whether project affected persons could be categorized as vulnerable groups for a special treatment provided under *The Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy policy, 2006*. Loss of other assets such as boundary wall, public property, and common resources being lost were also recorded.

Enumerators were directed to make an objective assessment of the loss of property and type of loss based on their field observation. This aspect of the study was incorporated to bring about a degree of objectivity into the survey.

In order to ascertain the vulnerability level of a PAPs analysis of social and economic stratification was done. Data related to income, caste and religion was collected. Details of caste included scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, most backward castes, backward castes and other castes were gathered.

2.2.7 Updating Census Survey Data

Census survey data was be updated as per fixed alignment and designs in detailed engineering report. Final designs (including Corridor of Impact) were superimposed on the strip plan and revenue maps to identify extent of land acquisition and loss of structure. PAPs categorization and eligibilities were determined as per the provision of *The Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy policy,2006*. Some PAPs would be included in the list of PAPs notification under LA act 1894. Data regarding agricultural productivity were collected from revenue departments of the villages. Methodology to identify and collect information for new PAPs is same. However for non-titled PAPs cut-off date would be the date of start of census survey.

2.2.8 Data Feeding and Analysis

The interview schedules filled up every day were scrutinized and verified on the spot(project corridor) and the data-sheets were coded and coding manual was prepared for consistency in

data entry. The MS-Excell software package was used for the data feeding and its analysis. Wherever applicable, SPS package was also used to generate tables. As a measure of final confirmation about the correctness of the data, random manual calculations and checking was also done.

2.3 Stakeholders Consultation

2.3.1 Consultation with affected people

Keeping in mind the significance of consultations and participation of the population being affected or displaced by the project, both formal and informal consultations were done with the people of the area at various locations throughout the extent of the project area by the investigators and social experts.

2.3.2 Consultation with other stakeholders

District level consultation and Block level consultation were held to associate other stakeholders in project preparation. Various stakeholders were invited for such consultation exercises. Besides the representatives of the affected population other public agencies like non- government organizations, village Heads and senior citizens were also invited to join such meetings.

In addition to the various small meetings held at different locations in the stretch of land, detailed meetings were organized at important settlements like- Bhawanipatna-Khariar, town etc. and different social groups were invited to participate and air their views and grievances. A separate communication strategy plan is being prepared for future course of consultation, community capacity building, and role of public in project related decision- making. District level and State level workshops are being planned for continued consultation.

2.4 Limitations of the Study

As the study stretch encompasses survey of all the project affected families, the enumerators faced certain difficulties:

(i) Non-availability of the Respondent: The persons whose structures were identified within the proposed COI were not available during the time of survey. In order to collect the information regarding the affected structure a re-check survey was done and some non-available persons were found available in second round of verification.

(ii) Non-cooperative Respondent: In some of the case, since the project involve acquisition of land and structure, people were apprehensive and not cooperative about disclosing the details regarding income, project related decisions, or total land holding. However after structured consultation involving local elected representatives, market committee members (vyapari sangha), and village revenue inspector helped to remove apprehension.

(iii) Abandoned and Vacant Structures: There were some structures, which were abandoned at the time of the survey and also during a recheck. For such structures, the information is restricted to physical dimensions only.

Chapter – 3

PROJECT PROFILE

CHAPTER 3

PROJECT PROFILE

3.1 General

This chapter describes socio-economic characteristics of project area. Based on secondary information this chapter explains socio-economic profile (Annexure 3.1), land use pattern and important crops in the project area. This chapter also explains socio-economic status of the project affected persons.

3.2 The Project Area

The project road under year one improvement passes through six Districts. The project road in Package I passes through three District and 43 revenue villages. Package II passes through only one Districts. There are two Districts and 92 revenue villages in package III.(Table 3.1). List of Corridors, Influenced districts and regions are mentioned in Annexure 3.1a.

Table 3.1: District wise Administrative Units in the Project Area

Package	District	Number of Tehsils	Number of Villages
Package I	Kalahandi	1	20
	Bolangir	2	13
	Nuapada	1	10
	Total	4	43
Package II	Ganjam	2	24
Package III	Bhadrak	4	69
	Keonjhar	2	23
	Total	6	92

3.3 Social Profile of the Project Area

Table 3.2 illustrates socio-economic profiles of the project-affected Districts. Bhadrak Districts is having highest literacy (73%) whereas Kalahandi, Nuapada and Bolangir is least educated. Sex ratio is more in favor of females in Kalahandi and Nuapada District. Lower decadal growth rate is observed in Bolangir and Nuapada Districts. Nuapada is least densely populated but Bhadrak is having highest density. District-wise literacy rate and population are appended in Annexure 3.1b and 3.1c respectively.

Table 3.2: Area, Density and Decadal Growth of Population

Package	District	Geographical area (in sq. kms)	Total population	Decadal growth rate	Sex ratio	Literacy %	Density per sq. km.
Package I	Bolangir	6575	1337194	8.63	982	55	203
	Kalahandi	7920	1335494	18.09	1001	45	169
	Nuapada	3852	530690	13.04	1007	42	138
Package II	Ganjam	8206	3160635	16.88	998	60.77	385
Package III	Bhadrak	2505	133749	20.6	974	73.86	532
	Keonjhar	8303	1561990	16.83	977	59.24	188

Source: Statistical Abstract of Orissa,

3.4 Land Use Pattern

Ratio of net sown area and current fellow land is a good indicator of agricultural development in case of country of intensive farming. Likewise land put to nonagricultural use often explains status of industries and urbanization in the area. Both these indicators suggest that the project area is having lower level of development (Table 3.3). The project Districts of package I is thickly covered by forest. However barren and uncultivated land is highest in Keonjhar District.(Table 3.3)

Table 3.3: Land use Pattern of the Districts (Area in 000 hec.)

Package	District	Geographical Area	Forest Area	Area under groves	Non-Agricultural use	Barren land	Currents fallow	Other fallow	Net sown area
Package I	Bolangir	657	154	25	40	34	11	12	327
	Kalahandi	836	314	8	35	42	45	20	326
	Nuapada	341	125	5	9	8	15	2	163
Package II	Ganjam	871	315		60				389
Package III	Bhadrak	268	10		21	4	14	13	164
	Keonjhar	830	310		55	75	4	10	298

Source: Statistical Abstract of Orissa 2005 PP. 40-41

The following Table gives the production of different crops. The main crop of Bhadrak and Ganjam Districts is rice. They also rank first and second in total cereal production among the project affected Districts. (Table 3.4). Production of pulses is highest in Kalahandi Districts.

Table 3.4: Production of Different Crops (In 000 MTs)

Package	District	Total Rice	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Total Oil seeds	Total Vegetables	Total Fibres
Package I	Bolangir	61.27	64.35	11.80	76.15	2.65	219.81	18.19
	Kalahandi	107.37	110.28	14.00	124.28	6.22	254.72	22.92
	Nuapada	26.03	27.54	2.69	30.23	0.45	124.67	2.43
Package II	Ganjam	220.06	225.48	13.62	239.10	5.63	398.89	16.35
Package III	Bhadrak	189.2	189.2	1.25	190.5	0.17	258.9	0.4
	Keonjhar	108.4	111.3	11.17	122.5	3.62	605.9	16.6

Source: Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 2005 PP. 50-56.

3.5 Social Profile of the Project Affected Person

3.5.1 Family Type

Among the PAPs, 636 (58%) families are nuclear; 460(41%) are joint families in package I whereas 33% PAFs has joint family arrangement in package II and 46% in package III.(Table 3.6). Nuclear families are considered to be an indication of socio-economic development and growth.

Table 3.5: Project Affected Families

Category	Package - I			Package - II			Package - III		
	Joint	Nuclear	Total	Joint	Nuclear	Total	Joint	Nuclear	Total
Residential	30	40	70	103	216	319	34	57	91
Residential cum Commercial	07	06	13	15	33	48	42	21	63

Category	Package - I			Package - II			Package - III		
	Joint	Nuclear	Total	Joint	Nuclear	Total	Joint	Nuclear	Total
Commercial	41	49	90	49	141	190	545	544	1089
Kiosk	13	19	32	15	78	93	326	312	638
Agricultural	545	346	891	251	460	711	843	1165	2008
All	636	460	1096	433	928	1361	1790	2099	3889

Source: Census Survey

3.5.2 Demographic Profile

Age-Sex Composition

There are altogether 5, 669 persons in package I, 7,934 in package II and 23,943 are being affected because of proposed intervention. About 45% of total PAPs are female. Sex ratio for the affected person is 855 in package I, 816 in package II and 808 in package III lower than State average of 972. Age group composition indicates that about 55% male and 45% female are being affected.

Table 3.6: Age-Sex Composition of Project Affected Families

Category	Package-I			Package-II			Package-III		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 6 yrs	276	203	479	189	121	310	908	777	1685
6-14 yrs	593	616	1209	72	48	120	2223	2020	4243
15-17 yrs	163	149	312	119	109	228	981	826	1807
18-45 yrs	1525	1199	2724	2237	1812	4049	5976	4584	10560
46-60 yrs	359	336	695	1592	1336	2928	2038	1608	3646
> 60 yrs	140	110	250	158	141	299	1113	889	2002
Total	3056	2613	5669	4367	3567	7934	13239	10704	23943

Source: Census Survey

Source: Census Survey

3.5.3 Educational Levels of the PAPs

Nearly 10 % of the PAPs are illiterate as compared to 40 % at the state-level (Table 3.8). Less number of professional (only 159) suggests lower economic opportunity in the project area. Since about 90% of the project-affected persons are educated, awareness about social issues such as awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention, resettlement and rehabilitation options, compensation and project related decisions can be easily communicated to of PAPs. Further strategies for enhancement of livelihood will also be done easily to PAFs.

Table 3.7: Education Level of Project Affected Persons

Category	Illiterate	Neo-literate	Up to Middle	High School	Above High School	Professional	Children	Total
Package I	1014	820	1920	842	595	6	472	5669
Package - II	972	1085	2699	1848	1003	17	310	7934
Package - III	1729	1359	7417	7750	4331	136	1221	23943
Total	3715	3264	12036	10440	5929	159	2003	37546

Source: Census Survey

3.6 Economic Profile of the Project Affected Person

3.6.1 Occupational Background

Among the PAPs, the farming (10 %) is important economic activities of the project area. About 8.8 % of the PAPs are wagers in package I, 9% in package II and 5% in package III. Most of these wagers are engaged in agricultural activities. Business is important economic activities (about 14%) in package III (Table 3.9). These business people are associated with small economic activities such as pan shops, grocery shops, and small dhaba. Most of these small businesses are run in squatters and temporary structures. They earn their livelihood from roadside business. Therefore these people should be treated as more vulnerable and they should be prioritized in terms of resettlement and rehabilitation option and livelihood restoration.

Table 3.8: Occupational Structure of Project Affected Persons

Package - I												
Chil dren	Serv ice	Business	Farm ing	Allied Agril	Wages	HH Industry	Profess.	Un Employed	Student	Retired	House wife	Total
518	83	280	885	32	499	6	6	377	1399	189	1395	5669
Package - II												
429	154	760	740	109	788	11	26	605	2162	299	1851	7934
Package - III												
1330	683	3540	2213	48	1202	19	41	1445	6265	951	6206	23943

Source: Census Survey

3.6.2 Income Level

As evident from Table 3.10 average income of project-affected families is Rs. 18,973 in package I, Rs 33,041 in package II and 29437 in package III. Generally income of other caste is higher than that of SC or ST. Therefore; SC&ST groups are not only socially disadvantaged but also economically behind. Furthermore; income from wage constitute large share of total average income for SC (33% and ST 26%) whereas for Other Caste it is only 21% in package I. Similar trends are found in package II. In package III income of SC is from business activities. This is because of large number of small business people encountered during census survey. Similarly income from agriculture and business source together is higher in Other Caste (73%) but in ST is (61%) and in SC it is even lower (50%) in package I. Displacement of social and economic backward people (SC&ST) needs specific intervention so that impact could be mitigated effectively.

Table-3.9a: Average Sources of Income (In Rs.) of Different Social Groups

Package - I								
Social Groups	Agriculture	Ag. Allied	Service	Wages	Remittance	Business	Others	Total
SC	2293	181	816	5481	171	5887	1527	16356
ST	2810	123	933	4737	00	8157	40	17800
OBC	4719	41	1545	886	00	13237	271	20699
OC	6475	60	930	4572	00	8976	28	21041
All	4324	101	1056	3919	43	9064	466	18973
Package - II								
SC	3128	0	1128	9231	292	13415	446	27640
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OBC	2814	194	2852	9268	776	15395	1314	32613
OC	1466	353	6610	5286	1693	22013	1450	38871
All	2469	182	3530	7928	920	16941	1070	33041
Package - III								
SC	4758	176	2324	2034	344	18770	370	28778
ST	4813	-	5949	834	2000	13664	-	27259
OBC	5538	43	2660	1079	206	20774	665	30980
OC	4431	50	1899	1519	421	21874	456	30728
All	11430	169	8006	2610	917	42033	663	29437

Source: Census Survey

Table-3.9b: Average Expenditure (In Rs.) of Different Social Groups

Package - I					
Social Groups	Food Item	Health	Education	Others	Total
SC	12750	465	322	3297	16834
ST	13522	592	373	3521	18008
OBC	15990	273	544	4575	21382
OC	15695	719	629	4652	21695
All	14489	512	467	4011	19479
Package - II					
SC	18277	2415	1356	8188	30236
ST	0	0	0	0	0
OBC	21236	2344	1392	10249	35221
OC	24824	2654	1379	12810	41667
All	21446	2471	1376	10416	35708
Package - III					
SC	20364	1366	1552	7528	30809
ST	16331	1162	1789	8963	28245
OBC	20776	1780	1883	8363	32801
OC	23284	1495	1913	8056	34748
All	20189	1451	1785	8228	31651

Source: Census Survey

Expenditure pattern suggest that higher share of total expenditure is on food item. Expenditure in health and education is lower. More expenditure on food and less in health and education indicate economic backwardness of the people. Expenditure is more than saving is general in census survey as project affected persons exaggerate the expenditure.

Chapter – 4
SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

CHAPTER 4

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

4.1 General

This chapter describes impacts based on detailed measurement survey of land and structure in relation to final design improvement of roads. During the design social and environmental considerations were taken into account within the per view of IRC norms and local requirement. For example if tree cutting or number of structure within corridor of impact are more on both side eccentric widening have been followed to save one side tree or structures. Generally; technical specification (IRC norms) envisages 30 meter for two lane highways, in submergence stretches the RoW is even more as per technical requirements. Detailed measurement survey identified social hot spots such as congested segments, communities' properties, and temples close to RoW. These hot spots were considered during final design to minimize impacts. Following sections describe about nature and extent of impact of road improvement on land and structures.

4.2 Impact on Structure and efforts to Minimize Resettlement

Most development projects cause displacement, loss of livelihood, health hazards and social disruption. The highway projects are no exception, even though the impact may be limited to the families living or working within to it. However while designing and preparing the project, main consideration included minimizing the adverse impacts on the local communities subject to the limitations of technical requirements and cost effectiveness.

PIU staffs of Works Department and technical team of consultant together with their Environmental and Social Expert decided to reduce CoI in contiguous built-up areas to minimize displacement. It was decided that the corridor of impact for built up areas would be 16 meters if land is not acquired and 20 meters if land were to be acquired. COI in open areas was to be accommodated within 26 meters. (Table4.1). Eccentric widening (one side widening) is proposed along the stretches, it will be done in such a manner so as to save one-side trees. Concentric widening (Both side widening along existing centerline) has been followed along habitation in most stretches.

Table 4.1: Decisions Regarding Corridor of Impact during July Mission

Sl. No.	Category	Width required(m)	Remarks
1	Built-up areas and Existing RoW is more than 16meters	Proposed COI limits upto 16 meters	No LA is envisaged
2	Built-up areas and Existing RoW is less than 16 meters	Proposed RoW limits upto 20 meters	Land acquisition if at all required would be limited to 20 m corridor.
3	Open Areas and Existing RoW is 25 meters or more	Proposed RoW is 26 meters	No LA is envisaged
4	Open Areas and Existing RoW is less than 25meters	Proposed RoW would be 30 meters	Land acquisition if at all required; RoW would be of 30 m corridor.

4.3 Minimizing Resettlement

Following section outlines result of reducing width of proposed road corridor (CoI). Table 4.2 explains that acquisition of structures in built up areas has been reduced to less than half. Number of structures affected is also reduced to substantially. This effort to minimize the impact has direct relation with displacement of titleholder’s structure. Proposed widening of road would not displace many titleholder families in the project area because proposed CoI is 16 meter and available RoW in built-up area is generally 20 meters. (Annexure 4.1).

Table 4.2: Minimizing Negative Impacts

Types of Structure	After Minimizing COI to 16 Mtr					
	Package I		Package II		Package III	
	No. of Str. After	No. of Str. Before	No. of Str. After	No. of Str. Before	No. of Str. After	No. of Str. Before
Pucca	12	27	177	307	53	74
Semi-Pucca	147	201	197	328	500	679
Kacha	0	0	67	97	293	385
Kiosk	56	63	88	144	672	722
Others	1	1	26	48	8	15
Total	216	292	555	924	1526	1875

Table 4.3 compare category of project affected structures and percent areas of affected structure within 20 meters of corridor and 16 meters. As can be seen from the table below majority of the affected structure is partially (less than 25%) affected. Many structures required relocation in standard technical design before minimizing CoI has been saved now.

Table 4.3: Minimizing Displacement (Percent Area Affected)

Types of Structure	Package I						Package II						Package III					
	After			Before			After			Before			After			Before		
	25%	50%	75% and more	25%	50%	75% and more	25%	50%	75% and more	25%	50%	75% and more	25%	50%	75% and more	25%	50%	75% and more
Pucca	10	2	0	19	6	2	142	23	12	231	58	28	33	14	6	24	22	28
Semi-Pucca	93	36	18	65	78	58	163	20	14	217	72	39	166	130	204	125	138	416
Kachha	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	9	12	50	20	27	107	67	117	58	70	255
Others	0	1	0	0	0	1	21	2	3	36	8	4	5	2	1	6	4	5
Total	103	39	18	84	84	61	372	54	41	534	158	98	311	213	328	213	234	704

However despite best efforts made to minimize displacement there are 57 structures in package I, 95 structures in package II and 541 structure in package III require relocation, if more than 25% of structure acquisition¹ is considered for displacement. Similarly 103,372 and 534 structures in package I,II& III respectively are affected marginally (less than 25%) because of proposed project intervention. However minimizing CoI has little bearing on land acquisition in open areas. Following section envisages result of technical design on land acquisition.

¹ It is learnt from survey and experiences that acquisition of more than 25% of areas causes’ displacement.

4.4 Impact on Land

4.4.1 Land Requirement

Land acquisition process in present road improvement emphasizes requirement of land for widening, curve improvement and wayside amenities. The present project highlighted on improving the quality of carriageway for fast and free flow of people with minimum land acquisition. There are few locations where raising has been done or provision of bus stops along with small shops is being proposed. A total of 55.41 acres in package I, 40.58 acres in package II and 64.17 acre in package III of land is required for road improvement. From the table below it is evident that majority of share of land is required for widening. Provision for way side amenities also require portion of land. From the table it is envisaged that in each kilometer on an average one acre of land is required in package II and even less than one acre in package I and III.

Table 4.4: Land Required for Different Purposes (in acres)

Packages	District	Total Length (km)	Bypasses/ Realignments Curve	Widening	Way side amenities	Total
Package I	Kalahandi	38.00	0.50	22.63	0.32	23.45
	Bolangir	20.000	3.75	14.96	1	19.71
	Nuapada	12.000	4.25	2.70	5.3	12.25
	Total	70.000	8.5	40.29	6.62	55.41
Package II	Ganjam	41.000	4.20	35.48	1.00	40.58
Package III	Bhadrak	70.000	2.03	43.03	3.21	48.27
	Keonjhar	20.000	0.23	14.92	0.75	15.90
	Total	90.000	2.26	57.95	3.96	64.17

From the design (Typical cross section please refer engineering drawing) it is evident that widening of the road would require very less additional land width, because available ROW varies from 20m-22 m. Extra width is required to accommodate bus stops, wayside amenities such as truck parks/bus parks also. The proposed road improvement does not have any major junction improvement but to accommodate displaced SBEs some extra land width may require which shall be finalized in consultation with the community. In order to understand categories of impact, the land to be acquired is categorized into private land Government land and panchayat land.

4.4.2 Loss of Land

The project involves the acquisition of land, which is of mainly agricultural, pasture, barren, rocky land in nature along the different sections of the project area. Further these land could be private, Government or Gram sabha land. Private agriculture land under question is by and large non-irrigated in package I but in package II and III these lands are irrigated as well as very fertile. The land acquisition plan prepared for the entire project stretch has outlined type of land and category of land. A summary of type of land to be acquired is mentioned in table 4.5. Total number of affected plots is 1334 in package I , 1419 in package II and 2835 in package III. Total acquired land is in tune of 55 acre,40 acres and 64 acre in package I,II & III respectively. Table 4.5 indicates that 55% of total land to be acquire in package I, about 82% in package II and 85 % in package III is private . Per plot acquisition is about 0.004 acre in package I, 0.028 acre in package II and 0.022 acre in III. This may not be considered as significant when it is compared to average land holding of the Districts. (Annexure 4.3)

Table 4.5: Ownership status & Extent of Acquired land

Package	District	Govt Land		Pvt. Land		Panchayat Land		Total	
		No of Plot	Acquired Area in Acre	No of Plot	Acquired Area in Acre	No of Plot	Acquired Area in Acre	Total No of Plot	Total Area in Acre
Package I	Kalahandi	53	1.93	511	20.21	31	1.31	595	23.45
	Bolangir	65	2.1	408	15.09	26	2.52	499	19.71
	Nuapada	50	0.30	181	2.55	9	9.40	240	12.25
	Total	168	4.33	1100	37.85	66	13.23	1334	55.41
Package II	Ganjam	167	4.16	1216	33.95	36	2.47	1419	40.58
Package III	Bhadrak	722	10.16	1490	35.17	94	1.22	2306	46.55
	Keonjhar	461	1.47	47	15.47	21	0.68	529	17.62
	Total	1183	11.63	1537	50.64	115	1.9	2835	64.17

4.4.3 Extent of Impact on Land

The table (4.6) below attempted to understand the extent of impact on different plot as per the severity of land impact. As can be seen that severance of the land is very less. About 5% of total plots affected in package I, 12% of total plots in package II and 8% of total plots in package III are severely affected. The impact acquisition over plot is not uniform as in case of Package I it is more than other two packages. Furthermore 88% of total plots in package I, 69% in package II 73% of total affected plots in package III are marginally affected and hence severance on these plots are not much significant.

Table 4.6: Extent of Impact on land Acquisition

Package	District	Plot wise Percentage of Impact			Total
		< 25%	25% to 50%	75% to 100%	
Package I	Kalahandi	548	24	23	595
	Bolangir	428	37	34	499
	Nuapada	200	26	14	240
	Total	1176	87	71	1334
Package II	Ganjam	983	258	178	1419
Package III	Bhadrak	1710	424	172	2306
	Keonjhar	366	91	72	529
	Total	2076	515	244	2835

4.5 Impact on People

This section presents an analysis of the project impacts based on census/ baseline socio economic survey data. The census survey has identified project-affected families based on detailed measurement survey and superimposition of technical design of the road on strip map.

The purpose of the analysis is to

- (i) Develop social and economic profiles of Project affected Persons and communities affected by the projects,
- (ii) Identify the nature and types of losses,
- (iii) Understand the ownership status of Project Affected Persons.

Following section also analyzes outcome of present exercise in the form of social assessment and intervention strategy required to mitigate the impact. Based on the social assessment,

intervention measures and efforts would be suggested to restore/enhance living standard of persons, resettlement & rehabilitation of PAFs in forthcoming chapters. The social assessment would also be the basis to reach an agreement on compensation and entitlement of individual as per guidelines set in the Orissa Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy 2006 and agreed entitlement framework for resettlement.

Definitions

Project Affected Persons/Families(PAPs/PAFs)

Project Affected Persons(PAPS): For OSRP, PAPS is a person whose, due to project interventions;

- (a) Land sustains damages,
- (b) Immovable properties are affected; and
- (c) Livelihood is adversely affected.

Project Displaced Person/Families(PDPs/PDFs)

The Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 defines:

"Displaced Family," a family ordinarily residing in the project area prior to the date of publication of notification under the provisions of the relevant Act and on account of acquisition of his/her homestead land is displaced from such area or required to be displaced.

For OSRP, A displaced family is a family who is compelled to change his/ her place of residence and / or work place of business due to the project.

All *displaced* families are project *affected* families but every *affected* family need not be a *displaced* family.

4.6 Profile of Project Affected Families and Project Affected Persons

In all, the census inventory identified 37546 project-affected persons and 6346 project affected families. Out of total 37546 about 63% of total PAPs are from package II. About 15% of total PAPs are from package I and remaining 22% are from package II. Package III and package II are more congested cultivation is done in small land holdings therefore number of PAPs are more in this package. However as discussed above these project-affected families are marginally affected severance is not high. Based on finding of the census survey and consultation it is inferred that 25% and more severance may damage entire structure and hence considered as displacement. (Table 4.7) List of project-affected families is appended in annexure 4.2.

Table 4.7: Project Affected Families and Project Affected Persons

Categories	Package I				Package II				Package III			
	Families	PDFs	PAPs	PAFs	Families	PDFs	PAPs	PAFs	Families	PDFs	PAPs	PAFs
Residential	70	15	324	133	319	52	1789	712	91	43	592	270
Commercial	103	42	531	218	238	52	1318	600	1152	667	7236	3019
Kiosks	32	32	164	65	93	93	498	210	638	638	3919	1606
Agricultural	891	0	4650	2352	711	0	4329	2066	2008	0	12196	3909
Total	1096	89	5669	2768	1361	197	7934	3588	3889	1348	23943	8804

4.7 Ownership Status

According to the census data, Titleholders (TH) constitutes about 60% of total affected families. Since strip land acquisition has been envisaged for entire stretch except in built-up areas number looks higher but quantum of impact is low. Per family acquisition is about 0.041 acre and if we consider length of 207 km it is about 0.77 acre per km. Number of displaced TH families is very low. Only 5 TH families in package I, 15 in package II and 47 in package III are being displaced. Agricultural affected families constitute about 56% of the total project affected families and about 94% of all displaced titleholders.

Total of 14 residential titleholders in package I, 55 in package II and 57 residential families in package III are being affected because of proposed intervention. Among other non-agricultural families, there are 763 kiosks (32 in package I, 93 in package II and 638 in package III), 1041 squatters (128 in package I, 170 in package II and 743 in package III) are being affected. Further 41% of total squatter (53) in package I, 67% of total squatters (128) in package II and only 3% of total squatters in package III suppose to be affected because of proposed improvement. Table 4.8 indicates that most of residential and commercial structures are saved because CoI has been reduced in the built-up area to avoid land acquisition.

Table 4.8: Ownership Status of the PAFs

Package I										
Category	Titleholders		Tenants		Encroacher		Squatter		Kiosk	
	Affe.	Disp.	Affe.	Disp.	Affe.	Disp.	Affe.	Disp.	Affe.	Disp.
Residential	14	4	01	0	2	1	53	10	0	0
Commercial	16	1	09	2	3	2	75	37	0	0
Kiosk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32
Agricultural	891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	921	5	10	2	5	3	128	47	32	32
Package II										
Residential	55	9	29	2	120	10	115	31	0	0
Commercial	26	6	67	14	89	12	55	20	0	0
Kiosk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	93
Agricultural	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	792	15	96	16	209	22	170	51	93	93
Package III										
Residential	57	24	2	0	6	2	26	17	0	0
Commercial	57	23	338	139	40	24	717	481	0	0
Kiosk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	638	638
Agricultural	2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2122	47	340	139	46	26	743	498	638	638

4.8 Vulnerable Families

Identification of vulnerable groups is done based on result of census survey economic status, caste, gender etc and in conformity with state government policies. The vulnerable groups among the affected community will include those belonging to BPL, SC, destitute, physically handicapped.

Table 4.9 presents information on the vulnerable social groups among the project-affected families. There are 440 families in package I 296 in package II and 956 families in package III, who are below the poverty line (BPL). Out of this, 1692 BPL about 97% of the are from agricultural. 146 families (about 29% of total vulnerable) belong to the Scheduled Tribe (ST)

in package I and 17 families (1.4%) are from ST in package III. In package II ST families are not being affected. Socially vulnerable groups comprise nearly 34% of the total affected families.

Table 4.9 : Vulnerable PAFs

Package I						
Category	ST	SC	BPL	WHH	Physically Handicapped	Total Vulnerable Families
Residential	14	23	31	6	-	37
Commercial	8	11	3	2	-	16
Kiosk	8	4	5	0	-	9
Agricultural	116	230	401	-	-	432
Total	146	268	440	8		494
Package II						
Residential	0	22	79	45	0	146
Commercial	0	10	13	7	0	30
Kiosk	0	7	9	2	0	18
Agricultural	0	92	195	32	0	319
Total	0	131	296	86	0	513
Package III						
Residential	1	13	20	7	2	33
Commercial	10	82	170	15	3	201
Kiosk	3	49	93	8	0	109
Agricultural	3	268	673	37	4	821
Total	17	412	956	67	9	1164

Displaced Families Vulnerable

As mentioned in earlier section Scheduled (Caste and tribe) population, BPL, physically handicapped are vulnerable. These vulnerable families generally do not have alternative source of livelihood or shelter. Further they are more susceptible because of displacement as they are economically, socially or/and physically challenged group. Thus they need specific R&R intervention from project to safeguard their concern. Following table illustrate number and categories of vulnerable.

There are 12 BPL, 16 SC , and 11 ST in package I and 19 BPL, 6 SC and 6 WHH in package II and as many as 114 BPL,107 SC ,6 ST and two WHH families being displaced. Since these are not mutually exclusive categories hence one category may fall in other categories. For example, SC may also be a BPL families. In such case the families are progressively more vulnerable.

Table 4.10: Vulnerable Displaced Families

Package I						
Category	ST	SC	BPL	WHH	Physically Handicapped	Total Displaced Families
Residential	2	5	5	--	--	8
Commercial	2	8	2	--	--	10
Kiosk	7	3	5	--	--	09
Agricultural	0	0	0	--	--	0

Total	11	16	12		-	27
Package II						
Residential	0	6	15	5	0	26
Commercial	0	0	4	1	0	5
Kiosk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	6	19	6	0	31
Package III						
Residential	0	8	5	2	1	12
Commercial	4	50	67	8	1	91
Kiosk	2	49	42	4	0	62
Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	107	114	14	2	165

4.9 Category of Families Affected

The Orissa resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy delineated major son, unmarried daughters above 30 years, orphan, widow or women divorcee as separate families. The definition would include additional 2768 other families in package I, 3588 in package II and 8804 families in package III PAFs. These additional families would be considered vulnerable for resettlement planning purposes. However entitlement for compensation would be only original families. Hence original families are being considered for social analysis to understand exact nature of impact. (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Distribution of Project Affected Families as per definition

Package I								
Category	Project Affected Families	PAPs	Project Affected Families as per definition in the policy					Total Other family
			18 (M)	30 (F)	Orphan, Physical	Widow	Divorce	
Residential	70	324	110	01	01	19	02	133
Commercial	103	531	190	01	01	18	08	218
Kiosk	32	164	59	00	00	06	00	65
Agricultural	891	4650	2170	18	0	132	32	2352
All	1096	5669	2529	20	2	175	42	2768
Package II								
Residential	319	1789	600	06	25	81	0	712
Commercial	238	1318	533	2	11	54	0	600
Kiosk	93	498	181	2	7	20	0	210
Agricultural	711	4329	2035	9	0	22	0	2066
All	1361	7934	1314	19	43	177	0	3588
Package III								
Residential	91	592	192	59	0	16	3	270
Commercial	1152	7236	2765	26	25	193	10	3019
Kiosk	638	3919	1474	14	7	109	2	1606
Agricultural	2008	12196	3667	54	0	188	0	3909
All	3889	23943	8098	153	32	506	15	8804

4.10 Loss of Livelihood Associated with Land Acquisition

As mentioned earlier, the project require about 160 acre of land. These lands are mostly strip acquisition. As mentioned above majority of plots are marginally affected therefore it is

expected livelihood associated with land oustee would not be significant. There may be partial impact on livelihood loss because of acquisition of commercial structures. These impacts need careful examination during the preparation of entitlement and a Resettlement Action Plan.

4.11 Impact on Community Property Resources

There exist important community properties some of them are partially affected because of road improvement. These properties are Mandap, Anganbadi centre, hospital, water bodies (Annexure 4.4). These community's properties are classified as *affected* (within CoI) and *not affected* i.e. outside of CoI but adjacent to the road. While affected communities properties will be compensated under the provision of RAP and those, which are outside CoI but near the road, would be selected for enhancement based on requirement of community as per provision of Environmental Management Plan. From the consultation it is inferred that the communities do use these community properties resource regularly. However every effort has been made to save these CPRs during design stage, few of them may need relocation. Most of CPRs to be relocated are small are hand pumps, water taps and public toilets. Therefore relocation of these CPRs may require active involvement of NGOs, community, CBOs. Consultation and enhancement measures would be important strategy to relocate these CPRs.

Chapter – 5

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT ON IDIGENOUS/TRIBAL PEOPLE

CHAPTER 5

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT ON IDIGENOUS/TRIBAL PEOPLE

5.1 Introduction

The census surveys and consultation with specific group along the project stretches identified some critical social issues needs to be addressed while assessing the impacts. Impact on indigenous/tribal is one of the critical issues. Constitution of India has special programme for the development of these vulnerable groups. Typically, vulnerability is relatively higher among Scheduled tribes. Dislocation and loss of livelihood caused by road widening and development may further aggravate tribal people already disadvantaged situation unless special attention is paid to them. This chapter particularly examines the emerging issues arising out of displacement of ST in the project area. **Moreover a separate assessment of impact on ST because of proposed intervention is done and accordingly strategies to tackle emerging issues related to displacement, relocation and livelihood restoration program is proposed. The Tribal Development Strategy Report is appended in annexure 5.1.**

5.2 Tribal in Indian Context

5.2.1 Safeguard of ST in Constitution of India

In India, STs enjoy constitutional protection, support and reservation for education employment. The purpose of this section is to illustrate the typical profile and impacts to be experienced by the project affected STs to decide whether a separate indigenous peoples development plan (IPDP) is necessary, The constitution of India defines tribal groups and tribal areas. The Article 342 specifies tribes or tribal communities. Article 341 requires the President of India to specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of groups within castes, races or tribes in relation to a State or Union territory. Tribes and castes so specified are referred as Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC). In pursuance of these provisions, the list of SCs and STs are notified for each State and Union Territory.

5.2.2 Meaning and Definition of Indigenous people/ Schedule Tribe

By definition, indigenous people refers to “original” inhabitants of an area, who are typically minority populations in modern state system and tend to maintain cultural distinction in term of their relationship with the “dominant” or mainstream society. In the Indian context, aboriginal people with similar cultural characteristics have been defined as STs. However, since independence in 1947, target-oriented programs for tribal development – for example, tribal area development plans, positive discrimination in educational/employment opportunities, various rural development and empowerment, and democratization have brought significant changes and economic mobility in many STs groups, particularly among plain tribal groups such as Santhal in contrast to hill tribes/“forest people” like Juang of Northern Orissa. A tribal-peasant/entrepreneurs continuum emerged in the development process where “traditional” STs became agricultural/farm/business increasingly integrated with cash and market economy. As a result, the social and cultural differences between STs and non-STs are slowly being reduced especially particularly on emerging roadside activities (conflict and opportunities) because of project intervention, as they are becoming part of the mainstream population. However, regional and location-specific variations do exist within the scenario.

5.2.3 Tribal in the context of Project area

Orissa has one of the largest concentrations of tribal population (7 million Tribal communities differ from each other and from the mainstream population, their distinctive features being clan organization and territorial exogamy, classes' social structure, youth dormitory, colorful rituals and folk art, music and dance). The 62 tribes in Orissa vary in their size, degree of acculturation and economic patterns. The schedule tribes in the project District are as follow.

Table 5.1: Tribes in the Project Affected District

Sl. No.	District	Name of the Tribe
1		
2	Keonjhar	Bagata, Baiga, Bathadi, Bhuiya, Bhumija, Gond, Ho, Kandha Ganda, Kharia, Kharwar, Kond, Kisan, Kol
3	Bolangir	Bhuiya, Bhumija, Dal, Gond, Kandha Ganda, Kharia, Kond, Kolah Lahas, Kolha
4	Kalahandi / Nuapada	Banjana, Bhojada, Bhumia, Bhumija, Boudi Paraja, Dharma, Yadaba, Gandia, Gond, Ho, Holva, Jatapu, Kandha Ganda, Kond, Kharia
5	Ganjam / Gajapati	Bagata, Huiya, Bhumija, Gond, Ho, Kond, Kolha Lahas, Kolha, Koli, Kandha
6	Baleswar / Bhadrak	Bagata, Badhuidi, Bhujiya, Bhumija, Aesva Bhumija, Aharna, Gond, Ho, Kandah Ganda, Kharia, Kond, Kol, Kolha, Koli

However, The project road does not pass through notified schedule area of the State. Census Survey identifies 146 schedule tribes families along the project road are being affected. In Package II ST are not being affected because of proposed project intervention. Their socio-economic characteristics are given below.

Table 5.2: Socio-Economic Characteristics of ST Project Affected Families

Sl. No	Category	Package-I	Package-III
		Number	Number
1	Families	146	17
2	PAPs	1257	163
3	Total Family other than original family	85	46
Family Type of ST Project Affected Families			
4	Joint	68	
5	Nuclear	78	
Education Level of ST Project Affected Persons			
6	Illiterate	423	24
7	Neo-literate	223	7
8	Up to Middle	359	61
9	High School	75	50
10	Above High School	49	12
11	Professional	1	0
12	Children	127	9
Occupational Structure of ST Project Affected Persons			
13	Children	122	10
14	Service	9	4
15	Business	57	21

16	Farming		144	15			
17	Allied Agril		0	0			
18	Wages		227	12			
19	HH Industry		0	0			
20	Professional		0	0			
21	Un Employed		122	8			
22	Student		227	46			
23	Retired		26	8			
24	House wife		323	39			
Age Sex Composition of ST Project Affected Persons							
		Package-I			Package-III		
Category		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
25	< 6 yrs	88	52	140	5	4	9
26	6-14 yrs	113	61	174	16	17	33
27	15-17 yrs	38	40	78	4	5	9
28	18-45 yrs	315	305	620	46	38	84
29	46-60 yrs	113	79	192	9	9	18
30	> 60 yrs	33	20	53	7	3	10
Total		700	557	1257	87	76	163

Table below deals about socio-economic information suggests that the project-affected ST households are lower indices of development Their income, literacy or expenditure are below than other project affected families in package I. Thus there is need of project supported economic schemes for these tribal. Though the project has no evident adverse impact on the “tribal” and their cultural identity specific intervention strategies are required for the upliftment of these affected ST group. Thus the socioeconomic impacts as identified will be adequately addressed and mitigated through the RAP framework. (Please refer TD Strategy in annexure 5.1)

Table 5.3 : Comparison of Different Social Groups Using Selected Indicators

Item	Package I		Package II		Package III	
	OC	ST	OC	ST	OC	ST
Literacy	82.8	56.1	ST families are not affected		90	80
Av. Income	21041	17800			30728	27259
Av. Expenditure	21695	16834			28245	34748
Family Size	5.4	8.0			--	--

5.3 Need for Strategies for Tribal Development

Despite several programmes and projects for the upliftment of tribal communities – tribal of the project area are still marginalized and their economic development has not taken place with pace as expected. Policy programmes adopted right from the era of tribal sub-plan; have not been effective. Growth in the educational level, economic status of tribal has been observed but not at the rate of mainstream population. Planning for tribal adopted in past have not gained desired results.

However proposed project intervention would not have much direct adverse impact to tribals in larger extent even though a total of 11 families are being displaced. There are 135 tribal families who are not physically displaced but affected marginally.

Therefore specific strategies based on type of loss and nature and magnitude of impact on tribal have been formulated for those who are directly impacted and a general strategies associated with tribal backwardness is also prepared..

Table 5.4 Issues Problems and strategies for Tribal Development

Specific Strategies related to project affected Tribal	
Issues and Problems	Strategy
Loss of Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Resource development through expo networking ▪ Provide training for skill upgradation of tribals ▪ Training for better and productive agricultural development ▪ Advertising the tribal products for value addition ▪ Involve NGOs who have succeeded in developing successful attempts in planning and implementing income of generation plans ▪ Skill formation efforts ▪ Formation of goal oriented SHG
Loss of employment of Wagers in the Dhaba and other shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce more food for work programmes that suits their need ▪ Impart new skills that are in demand ▪ Diversify their basket of livelihood ▪ Identify opportunities for their traditional skills ▪ Generate multiple skills in each family
Loss of Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide better quality of housing at new location ▪ Integrate Government housing schemes with project benefits to have better quality relocation site for displaced. ▪ Assist the project affected tribals by providing lay out plan
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop specific communication strategy ▪ Continued Consultation with the tribal leaders ▪ Need based consultation ▪ Incorporation of suggestion of the people in project to develop sense of belongingness ▪ Prior information about changes in project activities
Loss of community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide alternative means of such facilities ▪ Develop temporary playground for children ▪ Develop alternative route to pond with bathing facilities during construction

Above mentioned strategies would be project sponsored activities. These activities could be part of social management plan. However the implementing NGOs would develop linkages with ongoing Governmental schemes to other tribal in project affected villages. For this purpose the Social Assessment identifies following issues and need of intervention strategies.

Table 5.5 Issues Problems and strategies for Tribal Development

General Strategies required for Tribal	
Issues and Problems	Strategy
Low level of Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generate awareness about better crop husbandry ▪ Extend crop loans ▪ Introduce better crop varieties
Lack of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce more food for work programmes that suits their need ▪ Impart new skills that are in demand ▪ Diversify their basket of livelihood ▪ Identify opportunities for their traditional skills

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generate multiple skills in each family
Low income levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide better access to forest to collect forest produce ▪ Sensitize the forest department officials about the rights of tribals over forest produce ▪ Provide better market access for their produce. ▪ Value addition for their products ▪ Involve NGOs who have succeeded in these attempts in planning and implementing such plans ▪ Skill formation efforts
Poor Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide access to health care –both traditional and modern. ▪ Mobile units are to be introduced to cover the remote areas. ▪ Awareness about AIDS- ▪ Reproductive health of women deserves special attention ▪ Awareness generation against female infanticide in communities need to be taken up.
Poor housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority accorded to them in the plains ▪ Develop a suitable technology that suits the local conditions in remote areas develop a suitable model.
Low level of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Schools are remote. Increase the number of residential schools ▪ Pay attention to retain them in schools ▪ Girl children needs special attention
High levels of debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form more SHGs • Increase the cheap credit availability
Depletion of NTFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and regeneration of NTFP
Alienation from land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective steps to prevent land alienation

Dovetailing on going Governmental tribal development programme would operationalize the above-mentioned strategies. The tribal development programmes would be integrated with present project resettlement programmes for income generation, skilled development through training modules, marketing of indigenous knowledge and techniques through developing some model schemes, universalization of ethno-medicine like healing techniques, local natural medicines etc. in the era of globalization. The present project programme would also identify importance of local resources, its marketability, organizing expo for these local resources.

5.4 Consultation Strategy in Tribal Areas

Consultation in tribal areas requires specific and planned intervention. Government of Orissa R&R policy 2006 and World Bank O.P. 4.01 emphasizes communication strategy in tribal areas. The consultation mechanism requires a framework in which consultation would be carried out on prefixed and pre decided venue. All prefix agenda related to social management would be discussed in the public meeting. For this purpose the Government of Orissa Policy 2006 has made consultation with Gram sabha mandatory. The resettlement management framework envisages consultation with gram sabha in all villages.

Table 5.6: Consultation Mechanism in Tribal Areas

Stakeholders	Anticipated Roles of Stakeholders in Tribal areas
OWD Social Management Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in public meetings ▪ Identify alternatives to avoid or minimize displacement ▪ Assist in developing and choosing alternative options for

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relocation and income generation ▪ Help to choose resettlement sites ▪ Participate in survey ▪ Provide inputs to entitlement provision ▪ Assist in preparation of action plan ▪ Suggest mechanism for grievance redress ▪ Conflict resolution and participate in grievance redress ▪ Participate in coordination committee
Package Level Implementing NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist in impact assessment ▪ Assist in census and SE survey ▪ Participate in coordination committee ▪ Participate in group meetings ▪ Design and implement information campaigns ▪ Support group formation, problem identification and planning for PAPs and hosts, ▪ Suggest mechanism for grievance redress of conflict resolution ▪ Assist in preparation of action Plan
Local Community Facilitators /PRIs,ORWs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide information on various aspects of host communities ▪ Assist in data collection and design ▪ Provide inputs to site selection ▪ Identify possible conflict areas with PAPs ▪ Identify social and cultural facilities needed for tribals ▪ Assist in identification of income generating (IG) schemes ▪ Provide inputs for design of IG schemes ▪ Help develop a process of consultation between hosts Tribal if any ▪ Suggest mechanism for grievance redress and conflict resolution

Chapter – 6
STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

CHAPTER - 6

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

6.1 Introduction

Public consultation is a continuous process throughout the project period - preparation, implementation, and operation stage. At the project planning stage, the consultative process ensured that the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders are informed, consulted, and involved actively in the consultation and decision-making process and decisions in the project preparation. Consultation mechanism employed during project preparation ensured effective involvement of people, which need to be continued in implementation and operation stages. The consultation strategy during project preparation envisaged three stages: feasibility stage, survey and project design, and detailed project preparation stage. Methodologies adopted during these stages of project preparation are mentioned below.

Table 6.1: Consultation Mechanism at different Stages of Project Preparation

Stages	Level of Consultation	Methodologies adopted	Major Areas (Issues)
Feasibility	Hamlet Village Gram Panchayat Block	Formal and informal consultation Focused Group Discussions Meeting with stakeholders Identification of land and other assets within RoW	Information dissemination about the project Availability of land records
Survey and Design	Village Block Tahsil Range Officials (Forest land)	Structured consultation at pre-decided dates Census survey of PAFs Focused Group Discussion Other Group Discussion Field offices functioned as public information centers for the project	Land Acquisition Valuation of structures and land Methodologies for consent award Availability of land records R&R entitlement
Detailed Project preparation	Block Tahsil District RDC <i>State Level (To organize)</i>	Structured consultation at Pre-decided dates Focused Group Discussion Group Discussion District level Stakeholders meet	Land acquisition and R&R entitlement Utility shifting Forest clearance Implementation arrangement Role of line department, RPDAC, DCAC in implementation

6.2 Consultation at feasibility Stage

At the feasibility stage of the project preparation, consultation at individual level, and focused group discussions were conducted at congested locations, intersections in major towns, villages abutting project roads etc. An attention was paid towards vulnerable settlements like tribal settlements, settlements of junctions with major highway. Outcome of these consultations like

options of alternative alignments, compensation options, suggestions for the location of road safety measures such as humps, management of community property resources etc. have been recorded and documented. In order to minimize the resettlement & involve local people in decision-making processes these options were suggested to the design team which were taken into account to the extent possible

Public consultations and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) in the project area at feasibility stage were held at different level: Nukkad (village corner), hamlet (part of village), village and Panchayat level. The following methodologies have been adopted for carrying out public consultations in this project area:

1. Disseminate information about the project and request villagers to attend the public consultation meetings;
2. Share the opinions and preferences of the potential PAPs regarding compensation and R&R assistance;
3. Involving PAPs and local communities in the decision-making process including proposal of bypasses or realignments, cross drainages and type of drainage solutions to combat threat of submergence, shifting of public amenities such as bus stop, tap water, ponds available and required, in the villages etc.
4. Information dissemination through educating PAPs by 'Pictorial Methods' using Board Marker. Design of the proposed road and RoW available was explained to the people on the board.

The consultations have also been carried out with special emphasis on the vulnerable groups ST, SC, women, community leaders; representatives of people and the key informants. Specific consultation were carried out with the following stakeholders

- Head and members of the Households likely to be affected;
- Groups of affected persons;
- Sarpanch and Panchayat members;
- Local voluntary organizations, CBOs and NGOs;
- Representatives State AIDS Control Society
- Other project stakeholders with special focus on tribal groups, women and affected persons belonging to the vulnerable group.

Findings of these consultations were included in the Feasibility Report (March 2006) and the same is also attached to this report for reference. (Annexure 6.1)

6.3 Consultation during Survey and Design Phase

The Social Survey Team carried out preliminary consultations, assisted by OWD field engineers, through FGDs which were conducted primarily in settlements with problems of traffic congestion, dense informal/squatter settlement, close junctions and road intersections.

Meeting with Individual PAPs

Census survey among potential PAPs include one to one interview with identified PAPs to elicit losses for the project and expectation for their R&R process.

Focus Group Discussion

During the social survey, intensive discussion and consultation meetings were held with large number of PAPs in every affected village where in policy related issues¹; nature and extent of impacts² and other related issues were discussed. Suggestions and comments of PAPs were incorporated in the project road design as well as the proposed R&R entitlement framework for PAPs of OSRP.

Box 6.1 Focused group discussions

Focused group discussions were organized at village level. Participants of FGDs were affected persons, local elected representatives, revenue officials and consultant 'representatives. During FGDs, important aspects of discussion were to:

- Understand the views of the people affected, with reference to acquisition, compensation of land and selection of alignment at the congested settlements; Understand views of people on resettlement options and rehabilitation measures,
- R&R issues and Land Acquisition Act / Procedure at places of displacement;
- Options of relocation of community property, road side public conveniences and requirement of CPRs in the project area;
- Examine opinion of the local community on road safety issues and selection of locations of pedestrian crossings and road signages;
- Perception of community on R&R issues / enhancements of CPRs and occurrence and prevention of highway related diseases such as HIV/AIDS transmission;

Block Level Meetings

The survey team also conducted meeting at block level/Tahsil level. The meeting primarily focused on tribal development initiatives, options of income generation available through government schemes especially in tribal areas and implementation arrangement for land acquisition plan, tribal development plan and Resettlement Action Plan. Land alienation in tribal areas for the development and construction of road was also discussed in detail. The participants were block chairman and other elected and revenue representatives like sarpanch, Tahsildar, Block Development Officer and other representatives of Tahsil Administration.

6.4 Consultation during Detailed Project Preparation Phase

District Level Consultation

The effectiveness of the RAP is directly related to the degree of continued involvement of those affected by the project and other concerned stakeholders such as District administration and elected representatives. To understand the opinion and preferences of PAPs, elected representatives of the areas and other stakeholders who can enhance the quality of planning because of their past working experiences in the region; District level consultations meeting were organized in each Project Affected Districts. One of the objectives of these meeting was to involve local administration in the project planning and to make them appreciate major bottlenecks in implementation of RAP. Thus; consultation at the District Level was to involve District Administration, local MP& MLAs, elected representatives from Zila Parishad, Municipalities, and Panchayat administration and seek their help in the implementation period. Following table summarizes issues raised and suggestion at the District level meetings.

¹ The Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2006 have been discussed in detail with PAPs. Outcome of discussion provided feedback for the discussion in next stage (District level consultation.) of project preparation.

² OSRP envisages very little land acquisition; as a result displacement is minimum; however there are large number of marginally affected persons.

Table 6.2: District level Meeting

District	Issue Raised	Suggestion
Package I		
Kalahandi	Enhancement of communities properties	Every effort should be made to minimize displacement of community properties
	Implementation of Land acquisition plan	Land acquisition plan would be done as per LA act 1894
Bolangir	Assistance to Non titleholders	Support mention in the entitlement framework to non-titleholders should be reduced
	Implementation framework of RAP	RAP should be implemented through RPDAC and land acquisition through LA act 1894.
	Replacement Value of Land acquisition	
Nuapada	Plantation Strategies	Plantation should be in the ratio of 1:10 to develop green canopy
	Drainage system in habitation	Saucer drain should be avoided.
Package II		
Ganjam Chatarpur	Resettlement of residential people of Gokarnpur, Harichandpur Land Acquisition Four Laning of Digahapahandi and first gate a stretch of 2 km	The PDPs should be resettled in the village in Government land. Land acquisition plan would be done as per LA act 1894 Gram Sabha should be consulted for LA. Negotited price should be given to the PAPs To avoid congestion at the bus stand Digahapahandi and junction at first gate four laning should be done.
Package III		
Bhadrak	Enquired about Railway Over bridge and proposed alignment Land Acquisition Plan its implementation Involvement of local representatives in LA process	Alignment should match with RoB Approaches under construction Land acquisition plan would be done as per LA act 1894 Gram Sabha should be consulted for LA. Negotited price should be given to the PAPs
Keonjhar	Since non-titleholders would be assisted in this project; what are the mechanism to check further influx of illegal users of RoW? Division of compensation to all eligible families Relocation of religious properties	The informal dwellers should have some proof that they are rsiding on or befor cut-off Date. This will be done as per the provision of section 9 and 11 of LA act 1894. Relocation of religious properties would be done in close consultation with community.

6.5 Continued Consultation

The consultation would be continued as the project enters in the implementation stage. Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs will be done through NGO involvement during RAP implementation. These consultations during RAP implementation will involve agreements on compensation and assistance options and entitlement package. The other round of consultation will occur when compensation and R&R assistance are provided and actual resettlement begins.

The following set of activities will be pursued for effective implementation of RAP.

- For the benefit of the community in general and PAPs in particular, RAP will be translated in Orya and will be made available at local public offices for easy access to RAP related information
- Key features of the R&R entitlements will be displayed in billboards along the project corridor.
- Together with the NGO, Social Management Unit(SMU) of PIU will conduct information dissemination sessions in major intersections and solicit the help of the local community/business leaders and encourage the participation of the PAPs in RAP implementation.
- Focus attention will be made for vulnerable groups to understand the implementation process and ensure that their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- The NGOs involved in the implementation of RAP will organize Public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works.
- The NGO will organize public meetings to inform the community about the payment and assistance paid to the community. Regular update of the program of resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at Work Department package offices.
- Participation of PAPs will also be ensured through their involvements in various local committees such as ,VLC, RPDAC, and Grievance Redress Committee. SMU and package level R&R Officers will maintain an ongoing interaction with PAPs to identify problems and undertake remedial/correction actions.

6.6 Lessons learnt from Consultation and Suggested framework for social Management

6.6.1 Issues of Compensation

Following the LA act 1894, PAPs seldom receive compensation at replacement value. In order to help PAFs in their economic rehabilitation process lump-sum one time assistance in the form of top-up is suggested to fill in gap between market value decided under LA act, 1894 and replacement value

6.6.2 Title of the Land and Properties

As ORRP 2006 provide entitlement to the displaced families associated with land acquisition (titleholders) and those qualifies under the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act 1972. OSRP would consider all affected families irrespective of title of ownership of land.

6.6.3 Management of Community Properties Resources

The ORRP emphasizes relocation and management and construction of community properties resources (CPR) through District Administration. Experiences suggest that relocation of CPRs

often not managed well by the administration. Therefore OSRP assigns this responsibility to the local community for the relocation of CPRs.

6.6.4 Implementation Framework

It is learnt during the District level consultation that implementation of RAP would entirely be done by District Administration through committees³ like RPDAC/DCAC. At the same time, the Administration is not inclined to use to facilitate RAP implementation. However ORRP provides scope of involving NGOs (section 16 of ORRP, 2006). Therefore the project proposes to involve NGOs to facilitate RAP implementation.

6.6.5 Resettlement Strategy

Information collected during census survey estimated magnitude of displacement because of proposed road improvement. Social assessment categorized the displacement as scattered and linear in nature. Therefore, Resettlement strategies suggest for the project relocation of displaced families along the bus bays or near road junction and specific plans are included in RAP.(annexure 6.2 and 6.2a)

³ This is not still clear how DCAC and RPDAC would undertake such a huge amount of work with existing District level staffs. Many Districts has not yet formed these committees.

Chapter – 7

LEGAL POLICY AND SUUGESTED ENTITLEMENT FOR OSRP

CHAPTER 7

LEGAL POLICY AND SUUGESTED ENTITLEMENT FOR OSRP

7.1 Basic Feature of the Orissa R&R Policy 2006

Government of Orissa has unique Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy¹ 2006. The policy deals about R&R of displaced families associated with land acquisition. The policy has emphasized that land acquisition process should follow LA act 1894, which provided compensation at market rate. However; present 1894 act has not mentioned any specific procedure to establish prevailing market rate. Land acquisition manual describes few acceptable methodologies to reach near to market value, but from the market survey, it has been established that there is gap in compensation given by the Government and actual prevailing market value of the land and properties. (Annexure 7.1)

The policy has identified developmental activities and nature and characteristics of displacement associated with each developmental activity. Accordingly the policy grouped these developmental projects into four types. Road improvements fall under type D in 'linear' and urban project. Basic features of the policy related to present road improvements are

1. It shall apply to all those projects for which acquisition of private or any other land under Land Acquisition Act 1894 or any other law for the time being in force or proclamation inviting objection in case of Government land is notified,
2. "Cut-off date" for the purpose of compensation shall be the date of notification of intention to acquire land (4(1) notification).
3. Employment opportunity to at least one member of displaced families or one time cash as decided by RPDAC.
4. District or group of District would be unit to achieve administrative goal of Resettlement Action Plan.
5. Implementation of Resettlement action plan will be done through RPDAC
6. Provision of resettlement site or cash in lieu thereof.
7. Other allowances common to all displaced families.

The policy is unique as it provided space for special project specific benefit under section 11 of the policy.

7.2 Characteristics of Proposed Road Improvement

As mentioned in earlier chapters present road improvements (OSRP World Bank Funded) are two laning of existing single lane road, mostly within RoW. As a result; acquisition of land is barest minimum about 2 to 4 meters wide on either side. Detailed measurement and census survey revealed that impact of land acquisition in terms of displacement and complete disruption of livelihood is negligible. However; even because of smaller impact, livelihood of the people is getting affected. Moreover; there are untitled people also who are being displaced from the road improvements. These project-affected families have not been addressed in the policy. Therefore, present R&R policy should follow for those who are

¹ Enacted through Gazette Notification 14th May 2006.

Project Affected Families (PAFs) because of land acquisition² and other project affected families³ who are losing livelihood and shelter.

7.3 Comparison of Bank Policy and Orissa Government Policy

World Bank O.P.4.10 emphasizes on social development; like poverty alleviation, enhancement of living standard of the people in the region, community development, community empowerment and gender equality etc. Therefore, preamble of Bank policies takes care of overall development of the country or region.

However, Bank normally does not interfere in the policy of borrowing countries but before funding a project the Bank looks on the matter related to social development, transparency institutional capability to address R&R issues. There may be situation in which policies contradict each other; in that case State policies would prevail. In present **OSRP project; No such situation arises**. The Government policy has provisions to accommodate Bank requirement. However there are few issues which have not been addressed in the policy in detail may require a detailed account in OSRP.

Following table outlines characteristic of the government policy and Bank policy and gaps found. Proposed solution is also mentioned in the table as remarks.

Table 7.1 Comparative Policy Framework of the Government and World Bank

Category	Government policy	Bank Policy	Gap	Remarks
Application	All Projects involving Land Acquisition	All projects involving displacement and loss of livelihood irrespective of title.	Vulnerable Non-titled people are also considered under Bank policy.	Provision can be made under section 11 of the Govt Policy to meet Bank requirement.
Cut of Date	Date of LA notification of Under 1894 act	Date of LA notification of Under 1894 act Additional for non-titleholders cut-off date is the date of census survey		Three years of occupancy would be considered as cut-off date for NTH.
Displaced Family	Only to displaced family	Consider Project Affected family also	Project Affected Family	Would be considered as per provisions of the policy.
Family	Unmarried Daughter aged 30 years in addition minor orphan, widow, divorcee	Unmarried daughter aged 18 years and above, major son	Age And Orphan physically challenged, Divorcee.	TOR&RP would apply.
Vulnerable Population	Not defined,	SC, BPL, destitute		ST, SC,BPL,destitutes<WHH
Survey and	Socio-cultural and	Not specifically	The survey by	

² The Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2006 has addressed R&R issues of displaced families because of land acquisition as mentioned in Type D: Urban and Linear Projects which largely discussed about displaced families and their entitlement. In road sector projects most project affected families are not displaced rather they are partially affected.

³ In OSRP projects minimum land acquisition is being envisaged. Therefore only few families would be displaced because of land acquisition in comparison to those informal occupants (illegal use of ROW), thus there is need to develop project specific R&R entitlement framework for these non-titleholder project affected persons.

Identification	infra structural survey by an independent agency to be identified by the Government	mentioned. A census and BSES is generally conducted	independent agency other than project authority	
Compensation for Public Properties	Compensation should be deposited with Collector	Generally community or through NGOs		Community should be given responsibility.
Resettlement Plan	Shall be prepared by Collector	Shall be prepared by project proponent	---	The project started before the approval of policy and plan is already being prepared. However the plan would be approved by Collector.
Displacement due to the project	Employment in the project	No specific guideline	--	May be involved in planning ,implementation and operation
Implementation Institutions/com mittee	Several statutory committee with Government notification	No specific such arrangement, Bank ensures transparency and Project inbuilt institutional structure for smooth and timely implementation	--	Government should notify these committees as soon as possible.

Based on the gap mentioned above and emerging issues discussed in a previous chapter a draft entitlement framework is as follow

Annexure – 7.2**Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Entitlement Framework**

The Works Department of the Government of Orissa has planned to improve the core network of roads in the state with funding from the World Bank. Based on the road network analysis and feasibility studies, the project proposes to widen and strengthen of about 900 km. of the core network, mainly State Highways. The construction of the selected stretches of roads is expected to only reduce the traffic congestion and thus allow smooth movement of vehicles but will also reduce travel time and vehicles operative cost. At the same time, while at the micro level such road improvements would boost the economy and transport sector of the state, at the micro-level, the road improvements will bring both employment and income earning opportunities to local people and road side business. Notwithstanding these positive social and economic impacts, the proposed project interventions would also result in some negative and adverse impacts on some of the local people and these mainly relate to the loss of their land, other assets and livelihood. Land is required for widening, realignment, constructing by-passes, improving road junctions and other project activities. Some structures will also be acquired, particularly along the roads, most of them falling within the proposed alignments and this may require relocation of families, businesses and work place.

Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, May 2006

While all efforts will be made under the project to minimize adverse negative impacts of the project through alternate designs, some of them, however, are inevitable. In order to mitigate such adverse impacts on the local population and to ensure that those affected due to project are not worse off, the project will help them in their Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) process. The proposed R&R measures are broadly based on the recently passed *Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, May 2006* (See Annex 1 for detailed R&R policy). This R&R policy commits to minimize adverse impacts; involve affected people in the decision making process; ensure participatory and transparent process and provide focus attention on the needs of the indigenous and vulnerable groups among those affected. The policy covers all sectors (including road sector under linear projects) and the proposed R&R assistance is according to the type of project triggering R&R issues. Besides defining various terms used in the policy, specific provisions under the state R&R policy include: compensation for the land and assets acquired for the project, resettlement support to the physically displaced families (through allotment of house sited free of cost or cash in lieu thereof, cash assistance in house construction, transportation charges to shift house hold materials, subsistence allowance and temporary shelter during the transition period, etc.) and those losing their livelihood (through employment in the project displacing them or cash in lieu of it, training for self employment, allotment of land or cash in lieu of it, etc.) depending upon the type of project. One unique feature of this policy is that it provides space for the project authorities to extend any additional benefits and provisions to the displaced families as required. In this regard, the **section 11 of the R&R policy** states that: “Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in the Policy, the Government or the Project Authority may extend any additional benefits and provisions to the displaced families keeping in view the specific nature of displacement”.

In terms of operationalising the provisions of the state R&R policy, some of the stipulations include: identification and survey of all affected people; issuing ID Cards; preparing Resettlement Action Plan which becomes an integral part of the project; providing adequate budget, ensuring institutional mechanism (through Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committee, Compensation Advisory Committee, LA and R&R Structure both at

the state and district/project levels, Grievance Redressal Mechanism and Compensation Advisory Committee at the district level) to plan and implement resettlement activities; indexing of R&R grants; providing R&R support to affected encroachers and landless families; periphery development; and special benefits to tribal groups. The policy also stipulates that **no displacement will take place before the completion of resettlement work**. The policy has made special provision for unforeseen impact otherwise not mentioned in the policy documents.

Proposed Project

The proposed Orissa State Roads Project (OSRP) will address the R&R issues associated with it through the provisions of the Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, May 2006. Before working on any additional resettlement benefits to the people affected by the proposed project interventions, a detailed assessment was carried out with an aim to identify the type and magnitude of adverse impacts on the local population due to project activities. This included a complete census of all potential affected/displaced families. The results of this assessment are briefly presented below.

Social assessment

In order to assess the nature and the extent of magnitude of displacement and adverse impacts on the livelihood of the roadside communities, a social assessment (including baseline socio-economic survey and census survey of potential affected people) was carried out in the project areas. For the road sector, the project area refers to the area within the Corridor of Impact (COI), which is required for actual construction and improvement of the road. Based on the findings of the social assessment and the consultations held with the project stakeholders, impact of the project on the type of land and other assets affected, categories of project affected persons (PAPs), magnitude of losses have been identified. Following are the important categories of potential losses or negative impacts:

- ◆ Loss of land
- ◆ Loss of structure
- ◆ Loss of income and livelihood
- ◆ Loss of common properties resources

Clarifications on the definitions used for the project:

As indicated above, the R&R entitlement framework developed for OSRP has followed definitions and categories of project affected persons (PAPs) included in the Orissa R&R policy (May 2006) document. However, keeping in view the specific issues associated with OSRP, some of the definitions used in the state policy have been further broadened to include all types and categories of adverse impacts and these are presented below.

Project Affected Person: For OSRP, PAP is a person whose, due to project interventions; (i) land sustains damages by severing, (b) immovable properties are affected; and (c) livelihood is adversely affected. All *displaced* families are project *affected* families but every *affected* family need not be a *displaced* family.

Encroacher: For OSRP, an encroacher is a person, who has transgressed into the public land (prior to the cut-off date), adjacent to his/her own land or asset and derives his/her livelihood (either for housing or for commercial purpose).

Squatter: For OSRP, a squatter is a person who has settled on public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to the cut-off date. However, PAPs with alternate housing will not be enlisted for resettlement support.

Share-Croppers: are persons who cultivate land of a khatedar (land owner) on agreed terms of sharing cost and returns.

Vulnerable: For OSRP, in addition to what is included in the state R&R Policy (May 2006), the vulnerable groups among the affected community will include those belonging to BPL, SC, destitute, physically handicapped.

Cut-off Date: For OSRP, where land acquisition affects legal titleholders, the cut-off date will be the date of issue of section 4(i) of the LA Act 1894 but for those who lack title to the land and assets required for the project, the cut-off date for their identification will be the date of census survey.

R&R Entitlement Frameworks for OSRP

Based on provisions of the state R&R Policy (May 2006) and specific requirements of the project, an R&R entitlement framework has been prepared. The R&R framework takes into account the type of loss (losing land, house, commercial place, livelihood, etc.) and the extent of impacts (fully or partly), and the social and economic status of the persons affected. The entitlement framework provides adequate support to the people living below the poverty line and other vulnerable among those affected.

R&R Entitlement Framework

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework for OSRP
Agricultural land	Titleholder Family	(i) Compensation as per LA Act. (ii) A rehabilitation grant at Rs 50,000 per acre of unirrigated and Rs 100,000 per acre of irrigated land with a minimum of Rs 2,500 per affected family irrespective of the loss. (iii) If alternate land is provided, the cost of land will be deducted from the compensation amount and the rehabilitation grant will be proportionately reduced (iv) Other Assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 months notice in advance of crop harvest • Compensation for crop lost, if notice is not served in advance
	Share cropper	An affected share cropper will get a sum equal to the unexpired lease period
Homestead (or non-agril. land)	Titleholder	(i) Compensation as per LA Act for the loss of homestead land (ii) If more than one-third of the structure is lost, such affected people will be categorized as 'displaced'. (iii) Those affected but not displaced will get compensation for the portion of homestead land and structure affected by the project and permission to salvage construction material. (iv) Those displaced will get <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for the structure affected (part or full) computed at BSR without deducting depreciation ▪ Permission to salvage construction material ▪ Alternate house site (1/10th of an acre in rural areas and 1/25th of an acre in urban areas) or cash equivalent of Rs.50,000. ▪ A house construction assistance of Rs 150,000
		(v) Other assistance : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A maintenance allowance of Rs.2000 per month for a period of one year from the date of vacation ▪ An assistance of Rs 10,000 towards temporary shed ▪ A transportation allowance of Rs 2,000
	Tenant/Lease holder	Only displaced tenant will get: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A sum equal to two months rental in consideration of disruption caused. ▪ Transportation allowance of Rs. 2,000 towards shifting household materials.

Land under commercial use	Titleholder (owner and occupier)	(i) Compensation for the loss of land used for commercial purpose. (ii) For the structure affected (part or full), compensation will be computed at BSR without deducting depreciation (iii) Permission to salvage construction material (iv) If more than one-third of the structure is lost, the affected business/work place will be categorized as 'displaced'. (v) Those affected but not displaced will get compensation for the portion of homestead land lost and the structure (at BSR without depreciation) affected by the project. (vi) Those displaced will get <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An alternate site of 100 sq.mtr. or cash equivalent of Rs.10,000. ▪ A construction assistance of Rs 25,000 (v) Alternatively, if alternate shop/work place is allotted by the project, the displaced will not be eligible for alternate site and construction assistance. (v) Other assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A transition allowance of Rs.2,000 after site vacation ▪ A transportation allowance of Rs 1,000
	Titleholder (absentee landlord)	(i) He/she will receive only compensation for both land and structure (ii) Permission to salvage materials from the demolished structure.
	Tenant/Lease holder	Only displaced tenant will get: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A sum equal to two months rental in consideration of disruption caused. ▪ Transportation allowance of Rs. 1,000 towards shifting.
Other assets	Owner affected family	Loss of other assets will be compensated equivalent to the replacement value of the assets.
Encroachers (Agril. land)	Family	If the public land is occupied for agril. purpose for the last 3 years, and if the affected person is dependent on this land for the livelihood and belongs to 'vulnerable' groups he/she will get assistance to take up self employment activities either by dovetailing government programs or providing an assistance of Rs 25,000 to take up Income Generation Activity.
Encroachers (Non-agril. land)	Family	If encroached land is used for housing and/or commercial purpose and if the affected person loses more than one-third of the built up structure (including one's own portion) will be given the same R&R assistance (except compensation for the encroached land) that is available to those 'displaced' by losing privately owned land and structure
Squatters (for homestead purpose)	Family	If the public land is occupied for homestead purpose for the last 3 years, and if the affected person has no other housing he/she will be categorized as 'displaced' and will get: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notice to remove the structure ▪ Alternate housing from the government housing program or equivalent cash in lieu there of ▪ If no housing is provided, pay compensation for the structure and an alternate house site or cash in lieu there of ▪ A transportation assistance of Rs 2,000 ▪ A maintenance allowance of Rs 1,000 per month for 6 months
Squatters (for commercial)	Family	If the public land is occupied for commercial purpose for the last 3 years, and has no other place he/she will be categorized as 'displaced' and will get: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notice to remove the structure ▪ Alternate shopping place or equivalent cash in lieu there of ▪ If no alternate shopping place is provided, pay compensation for the structure, permission to salvage construction material and an alternate site or cash in lieu there of ▪ A transportation assistance of Rs 1,000 ▪ A maintenance allowance of Rs 2,000
Mobile and ambulatory vendors	Vendor	Ambulatory vendors licensed for fixed locations will be considered as kiosks and each affected vendor will get <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sum of Rs.5000 to relocate a kiosk & start business NOTE: Vendors in groups (of more than 50) will be considered for relocating in a commercial complex, if developed by the project.
Common infrastructure and common Property Resources	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community properties will be replaced in consultation with the community ▪ Civic infrastructure would be replaced in consultation with the affected community and the District/Urban/Rural administration
Any Unforeseen Impact	Affected community/per sons	Any unforeseen impact would be mitigated/enhance as per the Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2006.

Institutional Arrangement for RAP Implementation

Land acquisition will be carried out by the District administration as per the LA Act 1894. For the implementation of R&R activities, the organizational framework indicated under sections 15, 16, 17 and 18 of *the state R&R policy will be followed*. Additional R&R provisions included in the R&R Entitlement Framework will also be implemented by the same stipulated institutional arrangement but with the active involvement of Project authorities and facilitating NGOs.

The proposed OSRP will be coordinated and monitored by the Project Implementing Unit, headed by a Chief Engineer (World Bank Project) and will be supported by two Specialists – one on land acquisition and the other on R&R. At the Contract Package, the responsibility of implementing land acquisition and R&R will be with the Package Manager and District Administration and over sight by the Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committee. Local NGOs will be contracted to help the Package Manager in implementing R&R plan. An inbuilt grievance redressal mechanism has been envisaged in the state R&R policy document and this will be effectively used for the individual PAPs to seek resolution of their grievances. Under the project, R&R monitoring and periodic evaluation will be carried out by an external Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) agency to provide regular feed back to the project to improve implementation. Mid-term and end line evaluation of RAP implementation for each Package will be done by this M&E agency.