



**Government of Odisha (GOO)
Chief Engineer, World Bank Projects, Odisha
Odisha State Roads Project (OSRP)**

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
AUGUST 2013**

**Jagatpur - Chandbali
(OSRP-P04)**



Odisha Works Department, Project Management Unit (PMU), World Bank Project
Nirman Soudha, Keshari Nagar, Unit - V, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Table of Contents

Chapter Id	Description	Page No.
	Executive Summary	1 – 5
1	Chapter-1 Introduction	6 – 9
	1.1 Background	6
	1.2 Project Description	6
	1.3 Need of Resettlement Action Plan	6
	1.4 Steps to Minimize Impacts	6 – 7
	1.5 Temporary Impacts	8
	1.6 Objectives	8
	1.7 Methodology	8
	1.8 Structure of the Report	9
2	Chapter-2 Social Assessment	10 – 19
	2.1 General	10
	2.2 The Project Area	10
	2.3 Potential adverse impact	11
	2.4 Improvement Proposal	11
	2.5 Loss of Land	11 – 12
	2.6 Project Impact on Affected Families	12 – 13
	2.7 Ownership Status	13 – 14
	2.8 Vulnerable Families	14
	2.9 Impact on Community Properties Resources	15
	2.10 Acquisition of Built-Up Area	15
	2.11 Social Profile of Project Affected People	16
	2.12 Social Group Composition	17
	2.13 Economic Category of PAFs	18
	2.14 Occupational Background	18 – 19
3	Chapter-3 Policy Framework For Land Acquisition And Resettlement	20 – 25
	3.1 Introduction	20
	3.2 Land Acquisition Act	20
	3.3 The Odisha Resettlement And Rehabilitation Frame Work	21
	3.4 R&R Entitlement Frame Work for OSRP	21 - 24
	3.5 Follow-up of the Entitlement Framework	25
4	Chapter-4 Stakeholders Consultation	26 – 28
	4.1 Introduction	26
	4.2 Information Dissemination	26
	4.3 Important Issues of Consultation	26 – 27
	4.4 Continued Consultation	27 – 28
5	Chapter-5 Land Acquisition	29 – 34
	5.1 Extent of Land Acquisition	29
	5.2 Land Acquisition Process	29
	5.3 Limitations of LA Process And Process And Procedure to Avoid Unnecessary Delays	30
	5.4 Procedure for Valuation	30
	5.4.1 Compensation for Land	30
	5.4.2 Compensation for Structures	31
	5.4.3 Compensation for Trees	31
	5.5 Transfer of Acquired Properties	31
	5.6 Status of Land Acquisition	31 – 34
6	Chapter- 6 Resettlement And Rehabilitation	35 – 41
	6.1 Displacement and Resettlement Needs	35
	6.2 Resettlement Strategy	35

Chapter Id	Description	Page No.	
	6.3	Extent of Displacement	35 – 36
	6.4	Specific Strategies in Relocating PDFS	37
	6.5	Residential PDFS	37
	6.6	Relocation of PDFS from Commercial Areas	37
	6.7	Steps in Resettlement Planning	38 – 39
	6.8	Income Generation Strategies	39 – 40
	6.9	Additional Support from Ongoing Governmental Programs	40
	6.10	Delivery of Entitlements	40
	6.11	Necessary Action for Implementation	41
	6.12	Project Completion Planning	41
7	Chapter-7 Institutional Arrangement	42 – 52	
	7.1	Institutional Set-up for the Project	42
	7.2	Other Institutions	42
	7.3	Statutory Bodies	42
	7.3.1	Rehabilitation and Periphery Advisory Committee (RPDAC)	42 – 43
	7.3.2	District Compensation Advisory Committee (DCAC)	43 – 44
	7.4	Odisha Works Department (OWD)	44
	7.4.1	Chief Engineer (PMU)	44
	7.4.2	Social Management Unit (SMU)	44 – 45
	7.4.3	Package Manager (Executive Engineer)	45 – 46
	7.5	Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	46 – 48
	7.6	Local Resettlement Committee (LRC)	48
	7.7	Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)	48 – 49
	7.7.1	Redressal of Grievances in Local Resettlement Committee (LRC)	49
	7.7.2	Grievance Redressal Committee at the Package Level	49
	7.7.3	Grievance Redressal Committee at the State Level	49 – 50
	7.7.4	Functioning of Grievance Committees	51
	7.8	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	51
	7.8.1	Performance Monitoring	51
	7.8.2	Process and Impact Monitoring	52
	7.8.3	Completion Audit/End Evaluation	52
8	Chapter-8 Implementation Schedule And Budget	53 – 58	
	8.1	Background	53
	8.2	The Implementation Process	53
	8.3	Schedules for RAP Implementation	53 – 55
	8.4	Budget	56
	8.5	Compensation for Land	56
	8.6	Compensations for Structures	56
	8.7	R&R Entitlement	56 – 57
	8.8	Resettlement Site Development	57
	8.8.1	Enhancement of Community Properties	58
	8.9	Hiring of NGO Services	58
	8.10	Prevention of HIV/AIDS Transmission	58
	8.11	Road Safety Education	58
	8.12	Budget	58

List of Tables

Chapter Id	Description	Page No.
	Executive Summary	1 – 5
	1 Summary of Project Impact	1
	2 Key Action with their tentative Timeline	4
1	Chapter-1	6 – 9
2	Chapter-2 Social Assessment	10 – 19
	2.1 Socio Economic Profile of the Project Road	10
	2.2 Ownership status & Extent of Acquired land	11
	2.2A Status & Extent of Land losers	11
	2.3 Distribution of PAFs, PAPs by the category of loss	12
	2.3A Distribution of PAFs by the category of loss	13
	2.4 Ownership Status of the Project Affected Families (PAFs)	14
	2.5 Vulnerable PAFs	14
	2.6 Impact on Community Properties Resources	15
	2.7 Extent of Loss by Category of Structure	15
	2.8 Distribution of Entitled PAFs	16
	2.9 Distribution of Entitled PAPs	16
	2.10 Distribution of social groups among PAFs	17
	2.11 Distribution of economic category among PAFs	18
	2.12 Occupational Structure of Project Affected Family Heads	18
	2.13 Important Socio-economic Indicators	19
3	Chapter-3 Policy Framework For Land Acquisition And Resettlement	20 – 24
	3.1 R&R Entitlement Framework for OSRP	22 – 24
4	Chapter-4 Stakeholders Consultation	26 – 28
	4.1 Key Issues and their Integration in Project Design	26 – 27
5	Chapter-5 Land Acquisition	29 – 31
	5.1 Type of Land Required	29
	5.2 LA Plan Schedule	31
6	Chapter-6 Resettlement and Rehabilitation	35 – 41
	6.1 Displacement of structures of different category	36
	6.2 Option of PAFs towards relocation	37
	6.3 Entitlement for eligible PAFs for Income Generation	39 – 40
7	Chapter-7 Institutional Arrangement	42 – 52
8	Chapter-8 Implementation Schedule and Budget	53 – 58
	8.1 Budget for LA under normal compensation norms	56
	8.2 Compensation for Structures	56
	8.3 Budget for Relocation	57
	8.4 Summary of Cost for Resettlement and Rehabilitation	58

List of Figures

Chapter Id	Description	Page No.
3	3.1 L A Process	20
6	6.1 Steps in Resettlement Planning	38
	6.2 <i>Checklist for Project completion Mechanism</i>	41
7	7.1 Rehabilitation and Periphery Advisory Committee (RPDAC)	42 – 43
	7.2 District Compensation Advisory Committee (DCAC)	43
	7.3 Institutional Arrangement	46
	7.4 Grievance Redressal Mechanisms	50
8	8.1 Implementation Framework	54 – 55

List of Annexure

Annexure-I	List of PAPs (As on December'2012)
Annexure-II	List of CPRs (As on December'2012)

ABBREVIATION

BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BSES	:	Base like Socio Economic Survey
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CD	:	Community Development
COI	:	Corridor of Impact
CPR	:	Common Property Resources
DCAC	:	District Compensation Advisory Committee
DPR	:	Detail Project Report
FGD	:	Focused Group Discussion
FSR	:	Feasibility Study Report
GOO	:	Government of Odisha
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	:	Odisha State Road Project
OWD	:	Odisha Works Department
ORRP	:	Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
PAFs	:	Project Affected Families
PAPs	:	Project Affected Persons
PMU	:	Project Management 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
SMU	:	Social Management Unit
ST	:	Schedule Tribe
TOR	:	Terms of Reference
TDP	:	Tribal Development Plan
LRC	:	Village Level Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACK GROUND: The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Jagatpur-Chandbali road was prepared during 2006. As the road improvement work will be taken up in 2013, updating the RAP to reflect the present position was felt necessary. The main objective of the RAP is to strengthen social safeguards and minimize the adverse social impacts of proposed improvement, and assist the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to rebuild their living conditions in an improved way. The RAP covers project details & brief information about its impacts, R&R Policy framework, consultations result, LA schedule, Rehabilitation plan, and implementation arrangements including the budget, time frame and coordination strategy in implementing of LA/R&R and civil works.

PROJECT AREA: This Resettlement Action Plan deals with Jagatpur-Chandbali road. The total length of the project corridor proposed to be developed under year 2 roads is 106 km. The project area falls in the Eastern part of the state passing through the Revenue Districts of Cuttack, Kendrapara and Bhadrak. The land use pattern of the project area comprises of residential, commercial, agriculture, barren, swamps, and forest land. Soil in the project region consists of mixed alluvial and mountainous soil. Major crops in the project areas are paddy, vegetables and sugarcane.

PROJECT IMPACT: This road project consists of improvement of the existing road width to standard two lanes with paved shoulder. The proposed project will require about 112.7 acres of private land. The baseline survey indicates that 4727 families will be affected losing their residential or commercial properties either fully or partially. Out of total 4727 Project Affected Families (PAFs) 4083 families shall be displaced and 644 will be partly affected. Out of these 4083 families, **435** are residential houses, 121 are residence cum commercial, 2786 commercial structures and **741** are kiosks. The project will affect 437 Community Properties (CPRs), which include 167 religious structures and 270 other community properties. Out of 167 religious structures, 82 structures have been relocated in consultation with the community. The procedure adopted for removal of religious structures for the year-1 roads is being adopted for these religious structures. The procedure is a) the local committee managing the shrine is to undertake relocation. b) R&B Engineers prepare estimates. c) Funds are released to concerned Tahsildars to release to concerned committees and see that the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is not violated during resettlement. There were 962 BPL families identified as vulnerable.

Table 1: Summary of Project Impact

Sl. No.	Item	Bhadrak	Kendrapara	Cuttack	Total
1	Land Acquisition(Private)	11.43	61.77	39.5	112.7
2	Total Project affected Families	455	2470	1802	4727
3	Residential PAFs losing less than one third of their structures but not displaced (Resi, com)	24	57	47	128
4	Residential PAFs losing more than one third of their structures and are being displaced (Resi, com)	93	212	251	556
5	Commercial PAFs losing less than one third of their structures but not displaced (Resi, com)	28	286	202	516
6	Commercial PAFs losing more than one third of their structures and are being displaced (Resi, com)	140	1561	1085	2786
7	Schedule Tribe families	0	0	8	8
8	Below the Poverty Line	131	580	251	962
9	Schedule caste families	37	190	149	376
10	Kiosks	170	354	217	741

A socio-economic survey was carried out among the affected families and survey results indicate that about 4005 (85%) of total PAFs are engaged in small business activities and only 6% (275 nos.) of PAFs are engaged in cultivation. The rest 9% PAFs are reported to be living on pension/remittance, daily wage, tuition, and other professional services. While average income of PAFs is about 5490 rupees per month in Bhadrak, it is 6623 in Cuttack and 6137 in Kendrapara. The results of the social assessment established that the proposed project will not severely impact any tribal groups in the project area as there are 8 ST families oddly distributed throughout the corridor.

KEY PROVISIONS OF THE R&R POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR OSRP: Following are the key provisions of the R&R policy framework for OSRP and will apply to mitigate the impact in this project.

- Land acquisition is being carried out as per provisions of LA Act 1894.
- One time financial assistance of Rs 150,000 per acre for irrigated and Rs 75,000 for un-irrigated land has been provided to augment replacement value of the lost land in addition to the LA costs.
- Assistance of Rs 75000 for self-relocation in lieu of alternate sites has been provided for displaced residential families along with Rs 224,000 for house construction.
- PAFs losing houses and/or businesses will be compensated with the replacement cost for lost structure.
- Provisions have been made to assist commercial titleholders and squatters,
- Kiosks and tenants will also be assisted by the project.
- If the public land is occupied for agricultural 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.
- In linear projects a PAP loses a very nominal portion of his/her total possession. In lieu of that alternative site allowance has been provided.

Cut-off date of titleholders will be three years prior to the date of issuance of 4(1) notification-under LA act and for non-titleholders, the cut-off date is the date of census survey. For this project stretch, the date of census survey is January 2012.

The entitled persons will be eligible for compensation at replacement value along with R&R assistance as per provisions of R&R entitlement framework approved for OSRP. As per R&R provisions of OSRP, site allowance, shifting assistance and rehabilitation grant is due to the displaced families. Tenants in title holder land and kiosks also will be entitled for assistance. The titleholder PAFs not being displaced but affected by the project shall be paid compensation as per LA Act 1984 and 25% of their structure compensation as R&R assistance for repairing the structure.

Stamp duty will be reimbursed in case the land loser (the displaced PAP) who purchases alternative land for resettlement within one year of acquisition of his/her land. Such reimbursement shall be limited to the extent of land acquired.

STAKEHOLDER'S CONSULTATIONS have been carried out informally in the villages during survey. In addition, one to one consultation was done during socio-economic survey in different villages. These consultations have focused on compensation and R&R provisions under

the project, proposed widening scheme and resultant impacts, and the implementation arrangement. Important issues in these consultations mainly highlighted about the loss of business and income out of it, transparency in information on nature and type of assistance, and also local issues such as actual timeline of disbursement of compensation, identification of concerned officer from OWD, grievance redressal mechanism, relocation of CPRs, and relocation sites. A detail stakeholder consultation has been planned to be carried out by facilitating NGOs during implementation stage of R&R.

RESETTLEMENT PLANNING: The Resettlement Action Plan will be implemented by the Executive Engineer (Package Manager) with the help of Facilitating NGO after approval of the RAP in the RPDAC. The Project management Unit (PMU) will oversee entire implementation process. The PMU will have a Social Development Advisor (SDA) to assist and monitor R&R activities. The project will have effective grievance redressal mechanism. The grievance redressal will be done at village level, District level and state level within a given time frame. Social Audit will be done by hiring an external expert. Internal monitoring will be done by the SMU.

The project displaced families will be supported by the project in their relocation. Besides compensation and relocation assistances, the PDFs will be assisted by Facilitating NGO in identification of relocation sites, getting necessary approval from the concerned government agencies for providing essential facilities in the relocation sites. The PDFs will also be supported in their rehabilitation by provisions made in R&R framework. The CPRs will be relocated in consultation with the community.

The RAP was prepared after a detailed survey of potential affected people. For identification of the potential affected people, social teams went to the project corridor along with the drawings of the proposed roads true to scale and revenue maps for site verification and identification of the potential affected plots and people. Accordingly, proposed Corridor of Impact (CoI) was superimposed on revenue map in order to determine the exact extent of land to be acquired. This included delineation of center line on the Revenue Map and fixing of boundary pillars at the extremes of the proposed ROW. After determining the land to be acquired for the road (both private and government), the social impact assessment was carried out. all the information such as social profile, structure profile, extent of loss of the structure, use of structure, type of structure, and likewise were obtained from each projected affected person.

For relocation (wherever necessary), the R&R assistance (beyond compensation) has been approved in SLEC. Then the RAP (along with the list of PAPs) will be placed in RPDAC for approval. An NGO will be procured for implementation of the RAP at package level focusing on the community consultation and facilitation. Each PAP will be educated on their R&R entitlement. Each PAP will be provided with a copy of the R&R entitlement matrix printed in local language. One individual PAP file will be generated for each PAP containing the details of identification and structure of that PAP. A joint bank account will be opened in the name of the PAP and Executive Engineer (R&B) cum Package Manager. The amount will be deposited in that joint account. Initially PAP will be given 40% of his/her R&R assistance to start the work as mobilization advance. A two-week notice in this regards will be served to the PAP for shifting to the new site. PAP will be assisted by NGO to reconstruct his/her new structure and get the R&R assistance in accordance with the development of that new structure.

LINKING R&R WITH CIVIL WORK

The R&R implementation schedule has been synchronized with the construction schedule. It is ensured that LA and R&R activities have been completed and compensation and assistance has

been paid to the PAPs before the commencement of construction work. The budget for this Resettlement Action Plan (including land acquisition and R&R activities) works out to Rs.112.88 crores. The budget provides for compensating land and other assets required for the project, R&R assistance, and implementation arrangement.

The key actions planned for the corridor is presented in the **Table 1.3**.

Table 2: Key Action with their Tentative Timeline

Sl. No.	Key Action	Tentative Dates	Responsibility
1	Updating the PAPs list after feedback from PAFs of left out case	15 th November 2012	EE and social survey team
2	Approval of eligible PAPs for R&R benefit from RPDAC	January 2013	PMU, EE
3	Completion of disbursement of compensation as per LA act for the lost land and other assets	March 2013	EE and LAO
4	Hiring of Facilitating NGO	January 2013	PMU
5	Hiring of Social Development Advisor	October 2012	PMU
6	R&R of disbursement to PAFs	March 2013	EE, Facilitating NGO
7	Resettlement and Rehabilitation	April 2013	EE, Facilitating NGO

TRIBAL AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

Proposed project will affect only 8 ST families. They are well integrated with mainstream community and do not carry unique socio-cultural traits in relation to their original ethnicity. Five of these tribal PAPs have title to the land, which has been acquired. All 5 are owners of residences and 1 i.e. Maheswar Dehury uses the land as residence and shop. Two out of the 8 have shops on Govt. land and one has rented a shop for his commercial activities. They do not live as a separate community, practicing their tribal traits. So, the OP 4.10 has not been triggered and separate plan on indigenous PAP has not been prepared.

ROAD SAFETY EDUCATION

This was envisaged during social assessment through consultation with potential affected and other stakeholders that road safety is an emerging concern for the proposed road improvement. After taking into consideration such consultations, 6 numbers of under passes, provision of rumpers on each approach road, taking a bye-pass, at the outskirts of Pattamundai market, provision of signage, retro-refractors at the edge of the pavements at curves and provision of crash barriers at places have been provided. Widening the road will enhance the road use in terms of increased number of vehicles and users. Road safety education is an important aspect and present RAP has provision for targeted community awareness program.

PREVENTION HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION

It is conventional that improvements of roads increase the mobility of truckers as well as Commercial Sex Workers and hence increases chances of transmission and spread of HIV/AIDS. Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS transmission is considered to be an important social responsibilities of the state government. World Bank projects are also equally concerned for prevention of HIV/AIDS. For this purpose, a separate HIV/AIDS Action Plan has been prepared for the project. The Plan emphasizes on targeted intervention programs during project

preparation, implementation and operation phase. The measures delineated in the HIV/AIDS Action Plan will be implemented in the project corridor.

IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

The Resettlement Action Plan will be approved and its implementation guided by the RPDAC. Approved Resettlement Action Plan by RPDAC will be implemented with the help of package level NGO. Land Acquisitions will be done by District Land Acquisition Office headed by the Spl.LAO and if required DCAC would provide policy guidance related to land acquisition. For Resettlement and Rehabilitation, District wise RPDAC will be formed as per provision of the ORRP 2006. Entire implementation period is designed for 24 months. Monitoring and Evaluation (Social Audit) will be done by the project proponent (internal monitor) and an external monitor (Auditor).

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL AND MONITORING & EVALUATION

As has been experienced during execution of year-1 roads, major grievances, relate to measurement and estimate of land and structure. The implementing unit along with the field Engineer plays a major role to redress such grievances by taking a remeasurement in presence of the PAP and witnesses. In order to facilitate easy access of all the PAPs to air their grievances and get redressal in a transparent manner, Local Resettlement Committees have been formed to record the grievances and facilitate redressal in liaison with concerned officials. District level Grievance Redressal Committees have already been formed with the Collector and District Magistrate as its head to redress the grievances beyond the scope of the LRC. The RPDAC chaired by the RDC is the statutory body to lay down guidelines for assistance and implementation of R&R and redressal of grievances. A complain handling system is already in operation in the PMU. The Revenue Department being the nodal Department for Land Acquisition and R&R and the Works Department can also be approached for grievances. M&E will focus on effectiveness of RAP implementation, including the physical progress of land acquisition and R&R activities, the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities, and the sustainability of income restoration and development efforts among affected communities. There will be three components to be monitored and evaluated such as: (a) performance monitoring, impact monitoring; and end term evaluation or completion audit. At the end term evaluation an external expert will be engaged for quality audit.

BUDGET

The budget for the proposed RAP works out to **Rs 112.88 Crores**. The budget includes cost of Land acquisition, R&R assistance, and relocation of PAPs. Besides that, provisional sum is required for strengthening of SMU at HQ level and social unit at package level. Thus budget allocation is also for capacity building of SMU and training.

INTRODUCTION**1.1 BACKGROUND**

The Odisha Works Department (OWD), Government of Odisha (GoO) has planned to improve important State Highways (about 906km) with the loan assistance from World Bank. Detailed engineering studies along with Resettlement Action Plans were prepared for the proposed selected roads in 2006, in which Jagatpur-Chandbali (JC) Road (about 106 km) has been identified for improvement in two packages as P04A and P-04B in 2012. During the initial verification of SIA data of JC road, it was found that some of the project affected families have not been covered during SIA conducted in 2006. Furthermore, The entitlement cost of Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (ORRP) 2006 has been revised in 2008, 2010 and 2012. Therefore it was decided to update the RAP of Jagatpur-Chandbali road along with list of PAFs as per provision of revised entitlement of ORRP 2006.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Resettlement Action Plan deals with the stretch of the Jagatpur - Chandbali section. The project area falls in the North-East part of the state. The proposed road passes through flat terrain for most of length. The land use pattern of the project area comprises mostly of agriculture land. Soil in the project region consists of mixed alluvial soil. Major crops in the project areas are paddy, sugarcane, groundnut etc. The carriageways of the project road are generally single (5.5) lane. Existing Right of Way (RoW) of the proposed road varies from 15m-25 m. However these RoW have been encroached in built-up area. The proposed improvement includes two lane (7.25m) road along with paved shoulder (2.5 meter on each side of carriageway), which is being done mostly along the existing road with minor geometric improvement at sharp curves. To minimize resettlement issues, the RoW of proposed widening has been kept at 26 meters in open areas and 16 meters in built-up and congested sections.

1.3 NEED FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Government of Odisha (GoO) has formulated the Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2006 for the Project Affected Families. The proposed project interventions also come under the purview of this policy provisions and fall under the category D i.e. Linear Projects. The proposed project interventions require land acquisition in strips along the existing road and relocation of squatters and encroachers from the built-up areas. In order to address issues related to relocation and rehabilitation of the project affected families, a Resettlement Action Plan is prepared with the following objectives.

1.4 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE IMPACTS: Prompt and adequate attention was paid to PAPs' grievances in reducing adverse impact. In order to avoid unnecessary displacement, the ROW was restricted to 16 metres in major habitations instead of the normal 26 metres, which drastically cut the numbers of displacement. Due consultation was made with the affected people and subsequently engineering intervention was worked out and incorporated. Some of these are mentioned below:

1. PAPs' demand for retention of existing alignment at IB Junction, Aul (P-04B) instead of a bypass: public consultation was made by PMU and Kendrapara R&B Division at Aul in November, 2009 in presence of Hon'ble MLA, PR representatives, local Bazar committee members, District Administration. Retention of existing alignment at Aul IB junction was recommended with additional safety measures.

2. High embankment of Pattamundai bypass Ch. 69.750 to 71.500 of P-04B): The proposed bypass of Pattamundai crosses one connecting road which is at lower level. Besides, the high embankment of the proposed bypass will need access in terms of box culverts for agricultural PAPs and animals to cross. Due consultation was made by engineering and social wings of PMU along with Kendrapara R&B Division with the local people in November 12, and accordingly suitable and appropriate engineering measures incorporated.
3. Cattle underpasses: Six numbers of cattle underpasses have been proposed at (Ch78.080,91.800,92.400,93.800,96.320, and 96.920) to facilitate the passing of domestic animals and farmers.
4. RCC Retaining walls have been incorporated in the BOQ to minimize the impacts on water bodies and channels.
5. Built up sections have been rationalized to accommodate the local problems and PAPs' demand after detail consultation and field reviews jointly by engineering and social wing of PMU. The road width has been rationalized with 16 metres in all build-up areas: (See Table 1)

Table 1: Distribution of Built up sections

SL	Chainage		Length in Km	Type of Area
	From	To		
1	0.000	1.900	1.900	Built up
2	2.200	2.400	0.200	Built up
3	2.530	2.800	0.270	Built up
4	3.850	4.300	0.450	Built up
5	5.800	7.200	1.400	Built up
6	7.550	7.950	0.400	Built up
7	9.300	9.660	0.360	Built up
8	10.100	10.480	0.380	Built up
9	13.800	14.000	0.200	Built up
10	16.600	17.100	0.500	Built up
11	17.700	20.800	3.100	Built up
12	22.150	22.500	0.350	Built up
13	24.000	24.250	0.250	Built up
14	26.600	26.800	0.200	Built up
15	27.250	28.400	1.150	Built up
16	32.650	33.200	0.550	Built up
17	35.250	35.900	0.650	Built up
18	38.600	39.000	0.400	Built up
19	39.000	39.550	0.550	Built up
20	41.400	41.600	0.200	Built up
21	43.300	43.600	0.300	Built up
22	44.300	44.800	0.500	Built up
23	49.000	49.200	0.200	Built up
24	53.200	54.000	0.800	Built up
25	55.100	55.550	0.450	Built up
26	56.600	56.850	0.250	Built up
27	57.200	57.400	0.200	Built up
28	58.050	58.450	0.400	Built up
29	62.950	63.200	0.250	Built up
30	65.400	65.900	0.500	Built up
31	69.400	69.550	0.150	Built up
32	72.050	72.450	0.400	Built up
33	84.950	85.550	0.600	Built up
34	94.750	95.400	0.650	Built up
35	99.800	100.500	0.700	Built up
36	100.500	102.200	1.700	Built up
37	104.950	105.100	0.150	Built up

1.5 Mitigation of Temporary impacts:

Temporary impacts	Mitigation measures
During displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of R&R assistance to make temporary sheds for titleholder PDFs (Rs.15000/-). • Facilitating the PAPs much ahead to find their alternatives before actual relocations. • An early payment of site-allowance for squatters has been planned to facilitate the construction of alternative structures to reduce the gap between relocation and reconstruction. • Creating awareness among the potential PAPs regarding different income restoration programs being implemented by government and NGOs to minimize temporary impacts. • Special measures to provide access for continuing trade/business
During Road construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW to be taken through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of construction camps will set up by contractors in consultation with the implementing agencies. • Necessary traffic management measures for facilitating mobility • Necessary Health and Safety measures to be undertaken as a part of Environment Management Plans including measures for sound, dust pollution, minimize hazard risks through signage and safety barricades, adequate lighting at night, avoidance of work during nights, first aid facilities at work sites/camps, etc. • Steps to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts on human and vehicular mobility including through traffic diversions and management; phased construction strategy; avoiding work during peak hours • Legal provisions for ensuring equal wages for men and women working at project construction sites and preventing child labour.

•

1.6 OBJECTIVES

Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan are

- Involuntary resettlement will be avoided wherever feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable project alternatives.
- Determine the magnitude of adverse social impacts and propose mitigation measures through the provisions of the ORRP, 2006.
- Outline results of stakeholders' consultation and incorporate the outcome of these consultations in the final design of the project road.
- Develop institutional mechanism for implementation of the R&R activities and for monitoring and evaluation of the R&R process.

1.7 METHODOLOGY IN THE RAP

The Resettlement Action Plan emphasized on consultation with and participation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), project planning and implementing agencies at Project Management Unit (PMU) level and relevant government staff at different levels. Structured questionnaires,

open-ended formats, group discussion during preparation of Village Diary etc were adopted for social assessment and census survey of PAPs.

The data collected through socio-economic survey and census survey was fed to the computer for analysis and the results have been discussed in this RAP. Though this document is referred as RAP, it includes management plan for other social issues including issues related to Tribal and Vulnerable families, HIV/AIDS prevention and Road Safety plan.

For identification of the affected people, social teams went to the project corridor along with the drawings of the proposed roads true to scale and revenue maps for site verification and identification of the potential affected plots and people. Accordingly, proposed Corridor of Impact (CoI) was superimposed on revenue map in order to determine the exact extent of land to be acquired. Boundary trenches and pillars along this line of impact were posted and the properties coming within this corridor of impact were included in the RAP.

Though this RAP is made for the total corridor of 106 KMs, it will be applied to both the sub-projects of P-04 as P-04A (Chainage 0.000 to 49.000KM) and P-04 B (chainage 49.000 to 106.000). The strategy and implementation of the RAP for P-04A and P-04B shall remain the same.

This RAP was prepared keeping the gaps of Year One implementation in mind that to give emphasis on PAP sensitization. It is proposed to make adequate working space between R&R activities and civil work, avoid impediments and make roads free for construction. Further PAP sensitization, before implementation of RAP, through IEC materials especially distribution of R&R entitlement in local language to each PAPs has been planned to create opportunity for PAPs to select alternative sites. Making close coordination with district administration and other line departments has also been emphasized through involving package level NGO and Nodal NGO, to ensure smooth operation of R&R activities. Transparency and disclosure of RAP to the potential affected people in appropriate places is also planned. GRM has been modified to ensure quick redressal of complaints and key issues raised by PAPs especially in the areas of valuation of structures, alignment, restoration of nayanjori (road side traditional water bodies) etc.

1.8 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This RAP consists of eight chapters. **Chapter-1** deals with Introduction outlining a description of the project, project area, Methodology adopted in the preparation of RAP along with timeline to complete implementation of RAP. **Chapter-2** deals with Base Line Socio-Economic Status of Project Affected People and provides an analysis of the socio-economic data collected through the census and socio-economic survey, to measure the magnitude of social impacts on project affected persons and families; **Chapter-3** deals with Policy Framework for and Resettlement and Rehabilitation assistance and under taking Resettlement and Rehabilitation activities for project affected persons. **Chapter-4** deals with Stakeholders Consultations and contains the outcome of consultations, integration into project activities and strategies for disclosure. **Chapter-5** deals with Scope of Land Acquisition and Compensation procedure outlined in the LA Act, alongwith methodologies and institutional set-up for LA. **Chapter-6** deals with Resettlement and Rehabilitation and describes extent of displacement and Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan of the PAFs. **Chapter-7** deals with Institutional and Implementation Arrangement and focuses on roles and responsibilities of important stakeholders in the implementation of RAP, monitoring and grievance redress mechanism. **Chapter-8** deals with Implementation Schedule and Budget outlines in concurrence with construction schedule.

CHAPTER-2

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

2.1 GENERAL

This chapter describes result of baseline survey carried out along the proposed alignment. It describes socio-economic profile of the project area and analysis of the impacts of proposed project interventions on land and other immovable assets. Detailed survey of structures within RoW helped in identifying social hot spots such as congested segments, community properties, temples close to RoW, etc.

2.2 THE PROJECT AREA

The project area falls in the eastern part of the state between 84° 58' to 87° 03' East longitude and 20°3' to 21° 13' Latitude. This project constitutes widening of 106 km length of road passing through 115 villages of three districts e.g. Cuttack, Kendrapara, and Bhadrak. The land use pattern of this Project area comprises commercial, residential, agriculture, barren, and water bodies and the soil type is mix alluvial. Major crops in project area are Paddy, Jute, Mung, Kulthi, Sugarcane, Groundnut and vegetables. Distinct socio economic features of these districts broadly show a thick population density in comparison to other parts of the State. The important features of the project covered districts are shown below in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Socio Economic Profile of the Districts under Project

Indicators	Cuttack Total villages/affected villages	Kendrapara Total villages/affected villages	Bhadrak Total villages/affected villages
No of R. Villages	1950/44	1540/62	1311/11
Population density/KM	666	545	601
Decennial growth	11.87%	10.59%	12.95%
Sex ratio	955	1006	981
Literacy rate	84.20%	85.93%	83.25%
Total Workers	794034	388296	385119
Main worker s	613883	293565	301570
Marginal workers	180151	94731	83549

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Govt. of Odisha,

The villages being affected in this corridor are part of the revenue villages. No revenue villages are fully affected.

2.3 POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACT

During the baseline survey, the likely social- economic losses were assessed. This shows that a population of about 26519 will be affected (4727 families) .Among these about 50% belong to Kendrapara district, and 9% in Bhadrak .A total no of 437 common property resources (CPR) will also be affected along which 167 religion structure as 270 non–religious structures. Non–religion structures include both public and community properties.

2.4 IMPROVEMENT PROPOSAL

The proposed road improvement consists of two laning of single and intermediate lane with paved shoulder of international standard. The proposed widening is being done mostly along the existing road with minor deviations at sharp curves at few locations wherever badly necessary. The improvement proposal envisages improvement of geometry at sharp curves, raising of flood prone stretches and provision of drains along the entire stretches.

Though the project concept envisages minimum land acquisition, a strip of 5 meters’ extra width of land is required for widening to accommodate accepted geometry and traffic flow. There is also requirement of land for junction improvements or realignment. Engineering design has been compromised up to the critical technical requirement to minimize land acquisition. Resettlement planning has been done in close coordination with technical and environmental team to maintain uniformity and coherence in the project related decisions.

2.5 LOSS OF LAND

The project involves the acquisition of land, mainly agricultural land in open stretches and homestead and commercial land in built up areas. Private agricultural land is both irrigated and non-irrigated. The land acquisition plan prepared for the entire project stretch has outlined type of land and category of land. Total land being acquired is 112.704 acres. The LA per km works out to about 1.00 acre, which may not be considered as significant loss. The total required LA is presented in Table-2.2.

Table 2.2: Ownership status & Extent of Acquired land

Sl. No.	District	Acquired Area in acres
1	Bhadrak	11.43
2	Cuttack	39.5
3	Kendrapara	61.774
	Total	112.704

DATA ON LAND LOSERS: Total land acquired under LA Act, 1894 is about 112.7 acres in the total corridor. The number of agricultural PAPs has been finalized for the stretches where LA has been completed and the PAPs being affected by additional land acquisition under process shall be added soon after LA in these stretches are completed. This additional land acquisition has been undertaken in few villages to compensate the road side water bodies (not affecting the ROW) as directed by Hon'ble Odisha High Court. However, so far the records of concerned District Land Acquisition Offices are concerned the numbers of land losers are 1372 in Cuttack, 1405 in Kendrapara, and 156 in Bhadrak (Table 2.2A). Collection of detailed records from concerned District Land Acquisition Officer on land losers like the "Bujharat" and "CC voucher" are under process. After the detailed record the identification will be initiated during August 2013.

Table 2.2A: Status & Extent of Land losers

Division	No. of Villages	No of Land losers			
		Agriculture	Homestead	Others	Total
Bhadrak	6	49	90	17	156
Cuttack	42	1011	288	73	1372
Kendrapara	53	1411	289	75	1405
Grand Total	101	2101	667	165	2933

Source: Office of the District Land Acquisition Officers of Concerned Districts

2.6 PROJECT IMPACT ON AFFECTED FAMILIES

The base line survey identified about 26519 project affected persons (PAPs) and 4727 Project affected families .It was observed that in Cuttack District (from chainage 0.000 to 34.000) 295 PAPs (53 PAFs) per KM will be affected, whereas it was 214 PAPS and 39 PAFS in Kendrapara (from chainage 34.000 to 99.000) and 360 PAPS and 65 PAFs in Bhadrak District (from chainage 96.000 to 106.000) respectively listed under affected PAPs. The list of PAFs is attached in **Annexure-1**.

Table 2.3: Distribution of PAFs, PAPs by the category of loss

Categories of loss	Bhadrak		Cuttack		Kendrapara		Total	
	PAF	PAP	PAF	PAP	PAF	PAP	PAF	PAP
Commercial	168	950	1287	7288	1847	10532	3302	18770
Kiosk	170	920	217	1192	354	1957	741	4069
Residence	102	568	225	1165	217	1201	544	2934
Residence/Commercial	15	81	73	392	52	273	140	746
Total	455	2519	1802	10037	2470	13963	4727	26519

Source: Consultancy Survey, 2012

PAPs are categorized according to their type of losses such as (a) Commercial, those using their structure for business purpose, (b) Kiosk, the mobile shop-keepers/vendors, (c) Residential, the structure are used basically for the purpose of residence, and (d) Residence/Commercial, the structure is used for both commercial and residential purpose. The PAPs under R-C category will be treated either as Residential or as Commercial on the basis of the primary use pattern of that structure being acquired/affected and will be assisted for R&R accordingly.

Table 2.3A describes the extent of relocation of PAFs in relation to their use of structures. Reportedly, 4083 PAFs (86%) were identified to be relocated (where the PAF is losing more than one-third of his/her total structure). Out of this, 2786 PAFs (68%) were commercial followed by 741 (18%) Kiosks, 435 (11%) residential and 121 (3%) were residence-cum commercial PAFs.

Out of total commercial PAFs identified for relocation, 1561 (56%) were of Kendrapara while 1085 (39%) and 140 (5%) were respectively from Cuttack and Bhadrak. Similarly, 354 (48%) Kiosks while reported to be relocated in Kendrapara, it was 217 (29%) in Cuttack, and 170 (23%) in Bhadrak out of total 741 Kiosks to be relocated. In case of residential PAFs to be relocated, Kendrapara while reported 166 (38%) cases, Cuttack and Bhadrak reported 189 (44%) and 80 (18%) respectively.

Table 2.3A: Distribution of PAFs by the category of loss

District/Structures	Commercial			Kiosk	Residential			Residential / Commercial			Grand Total		
	A	D	T	D	A	D	T	A	D	T	A	D	T
Bhadrak	28	140	168	170	22	80	102	2	13	15	52	403	455
Cuttack	202	1085	1287	217	36	189	225	11	62	73	249	1553	1802
Kendrapara	286	1561	1847	354	51	166	217	6	46	52	343	2127	2470
Grand Total	516	2786	3302	741	109	435	544	19	121	140	644	4083	4727

Source: Consultancy Survey, 2012 (Note: Displaced – D, Affected – A, Total - T)

2.7 OWNERSHIP STATUS

According to the survey data, out of 4727 PAFs, 996 (21 %) were titleholders, 2052 (43%) were squatters, 741 (16%) were kiosks and other 938 (20%) were tenants. Out of total 997 titleholders affected families about 805 families would be losing their land/structure and getting displaced. In case of Tenants, out of 938 PAFs 799 were found to be displaced and all 741 kiosks were vulnerable to displacement. There were 2052 squatters and 1738 among them will be displaced. This trend is seen in all the districts affected under this project. Out of total 996 titleholder PAFs,

454 (46%) belong to Cuttack, 440 (44%) to Kendrapara and 102 (10%) to Bhadrak. On the other hand, out of 2052 squatters, Kendrapara was having the largest number counting 1157 (56%) followed by 726 (36%) in Cuttack and rest 169 (8%) in Bhadrak. In case of Kiosks, the highest number was counted in Kendrapara 354 (48%) while it was 217 (29%) and 170 (23%) in Cuttack and Bhadrak respectively out of total 741 kiosks (16%). The detailed ownership status of the project affected and displaced families have been described in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4 Ownership Status of the Project Affected Families (PAFs)

Category	Kiosk	Squatter			Tenant			Titleholder			G. Total
		D	A	D	T	A	D	T	A	D	
Bhadrak	170	29	140	169	1	13	14	22	80	102	455
Commercial		23	120	143	1	11	12	4	9	13	168
Kiosk	170										170
Residential		6	13	19		2	2	16	65	81	102
Residential /Commercial			7	7				2	6	8	15
Cuttack	217	93	633	726	66	339	405	90	364	454	1802
Commercial		80	587	667	58	298	356	64	200	264	1287
Kiosk	217										217
Residential		12	32	44	4	25	29	20	132	152	225
Residential /Commercial		1	14	15	4	16	20	6	32	38	73
Kendrapara	354	192	965	1157	72	447	519	79	361	440	2470
Commercial		165	894	1059	70	430	500	51	237	288	1847
Kiosk	354										354
Residential		25	57	82	1	7	8	25	102	127	217
Residential /Commercial		2	14	16	1	10	11	3	22	25	52
Grand Total	741	314	1738	2052	139	799	938	191	805	996	4727

Source: Consultancy Survey, 2012 (Note: Displaced – D, Affected – A, Total - T)

2.8 VULNERABLE FAMILIES

Identification of vulnerable groups is done in conformity with the ORRP 2006. The result of survey considered the parameters like economic status, scheduled caste and tribe, women headed household (WHH) and physically challenged (PC) as the vulnerable. The vulnerable groups among the affected families also include those belonging to people living Below Poverty Line (BPL). Out of 2045 vulnerable families, ST constitute about 0.4% where as 18.84% were schedule caste families, 47% were BPL families, 7.3% were WHH families, and the remaining 26.8% were physically challenged. This has been detailed in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Vulnerable PAFs

Category	ST	SC	BPL	WHH	PC	Total
Bhadrak						
Commercial	0	9	46	2	25	82
Kiosk	0	16	50	5	24	95
Residential	0	12	32	9	18	71
R & C	0		3	2	3	8
Total	0	37	131	18	70	256
Cuttack						
Commercial	2	87	159	17	107	372
Kiosk		30	41	5	23	99
Residential	4	16	27	16	22	85

R & C	2	4	4	8	9	27
Total	8	137	231	46	161	583
Kendrapara						
Commercial	0	136	407	47	222	812
Kiosk	0	33	114	2	35	184
Residential	0	29	69	33	55	186
R & C	0	4	10	4	6	24
Total	0	202	600	86	318	1206
G. Total	8	376	962	150	549	2045

Source: Consultancy Survey, 2012

2.9 IMPACT ON COMMUNITY PROPERTIES RESOURCES

This survey has identified 437 CPRs within the proposed ROW (**Annexure-2**). Consultation with the community suggests that these facilities are used by people frequently. Therefore these facilities need to be replaced in consultation with the user communities, irrespective of ownership. Wherever required, suitable boundary wall will be constructed to mitigate noise and vibration impact. All these community properties will be resettled in consultation with community. (**Table 2.6**).

Table 2.6 Impact on Community Properties Resources

Religious Structures	Boundary	Govt. office	Electric Transformer	Tube & Open well	Bus Stop/ Rest shed	Other	Total
167	2	13	13	110	24	108	437

Source: Consultancy survey, 2012

2.10 ACQUISITION OF BUILT-UP AREA

Information presented in Table 2.7 delineates impact on built-up area due to the proposed improvements. About 16468 sqm of titleholders and 28581 sqm of squatters' built-up area are likely to be affected. Kiosks will be compensated for the loss of their structures. However, these families will be eligible for assistance as per provisions of R&R Policy framework of OSRP.

Table 2.7: Extent of Loss by Category of Structure

Categories	Kiosk	Squatter	Tenant	Titleholder	Total Area (in Sqm.)
Bhadrak					
Commercial		2574	214	264	3052
Kiosk					
Residential		573	63	2583	3219
R & C		233		380	613
Cuttack					
Commercial		6682	4163	2882	13727
Kiosk					

Residential		690	387	3010	4087
R & C		265	183	331	779
Kendrapara					
Commercial		16061	7947	4634	28642
Kiosk					
Residential		1216	149	1957	3322
R & C		287	198	427	912
Area to be Acquired (in Sqm.)		28581	13304	16468	58353

Source: Consultancy survey, 2012

2.11 SOCIAL PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE: Among the PAFs, 4523 (95%) are male while rest 150 (3%) are women headed PAFs. During survey it was found that 94 families were absent and is not included in this analysis (**Table 2.8**).

The SIA survey revealed 4727 PAFs losing structures and 2101 PAFs losing agricultural land making the total number of PAFs 6828. During survey 94 structures were found locked. As the survey was conducted in a stipulated time period, investigators could not collect the socio-economic information of those absentees. However, the types and nature of loss with measurement of the exposed structure to ROW was noted. The details of the structure will be captured during the identification and verification of PAPs and while making the micro plan. However, these numbers (94 absentees) has not been considered for the analysis of social profile of the PAFs. The resurvey of these 94 absentee PAPs will be completed by July 2013 by the help of NNGO (CART).

Out of total surveyed 4633 PAFs, 4483 (97 %) were male while the rest 150 (3%) were female. This has been explained in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Distribution of Entitled PAFs

Type of structures	Bhadrak			Cuttack			Kendrapara			G. Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Commercial	166	2	168	1244	17	1261	1766	47	1813	3242
Kiosk	164	5	169	203	5	208	347	2	349	726
Residential	92	9	101	200	16	216	179	33	212	529
Residential / Commercial	13	2	15	63	8	71	46	4	50	136
G.Total	435	18	453	1710	46	1756	2338	86	2424	4633

Source: Consultancy Survey, 2012 **Note: Male – M, Female – F, Total – T**

Among the PAPs, 14144 (53%) were male while rest 12375 (47%) were female PAPs. Kendrapara bears the largest numbers 13963 (53%) of PAPs and Bhadrak counts the lowest 2519 numbers (9.5%), while Cuttack had 10037 (40%) out of total 26519 PAPs. (**Table 2.9**).

Table 2.9: Distribution of Entitled PAPs

Category	Bhadrak			Cuttack			Kendrapara			Total	
	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M
Commercial	465	485	950	3359	3929	7288	4879	5653	10532	8703	10067
Kiosk	431	489	920	549	643	1192	937	1020	1957	1917	2152
Residential	279	289	568	575	590	1165	545	656	1201	1399	1535
Residential / Commercial	36	45	81	191	201	392	129	144	273	356	390
G.Total	1211	1308	2519	4674	5363	10037	6490	7473	13963	12375	14144

Source: Consultancy Survey, 2012

2.12 SOCIAL GROUP COMPOSITION: Out of total 4633 PAFs other backward caste people constitutes about 49% in comparison to 34% of general caste. The corridor has 9% minorities and 8% SC PAFs in total. There are only 0.2% ST families likely to be affected (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10: Distribution of social groups

District/ Structure	SC		ST		OBC		GC		Minorities		Total	
	PAF	PAP	PAF	PAP	PAF	PAP	PAF	PAP	PAF	PAP	PAF	PAP
Bhadrak	37	214			244	1370	159	857	13	78	453	2519
Commercial	9	47			95	545	59	330	5	28	168	950
Kiosk	16	93			97	536	49	246	7	45	169	920
Residential	12	74			46	256	43	238			101	568
Residential / Commercial					6	33	8	43	1	5	15	81
Cuttack	137	778	8	38	883	5018	520	2953	208	1250	1756	10037
Commercial	87	510	2	12	639	3667	371	2122	162	977	1261	7288
Kiosk	30	156			101	577	48	292	29	167	208	1192
Residential	16	87	4	17	116	625	67	353	13	83	216	1165
Residential / Commercial	4	25	2	9	27	149	34	186	4	23	71	392
Kendrapara	202	1200			1163	6651	874	5005	185	1107	2424	13963
Commercial	136	819			886	5068	631	3681	160	964	1813	10532
Kiosk	33	178			160	913	133	733	23	133	349	1957
Residential	29	178			89	512	93	505	1	6	212	1201
Residential / Commercial	4	25			28	158	17	86	1	4	50	273
Grand Total	376	2192	8	38	2290	13039	1553	8815	406	2435	4633	26519

Source: Consultancy Survey, 2012

2.13 ECONOMIC CATEGORY OF PAFs: Out of the total number of PAFs, 962 (20%) were identified as BPL families and rest as families above poverty line. Further, it was observed that

out of total BPL families, 131 (14%) found in Bhadrak while 231 (24%) and 600 (62%) BPL families were reported in Cuttack and Kendrapara respectively.

Table 2.11: Distribution of economic category among PAFs

Structure	Bhadrak			Cuttack			Kendrapara			G.Total
	APL	BPL	Total	APL	BPL	Total	APL	BPL	Total	
Commercial	122	46	168	1102	159	1261	1406	407	1813	3242
Kiosk	119	50	169	167	41	208	235	114	349	726
Residential	69	32	101	189	27	216	143	69	212	529
Residential / Commercial	12	3	15	67	4	71	40	10	50	136
G. Total	322	131	453	1525	231	1756	1824	600	2424	4633

Source: Consultancy Survey, 2012

2.14 OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND:

Among the PAFs, the Business (85 %) dominates the project area. These business people are associated with small economic activities such as pan shops, grocery shops, and small dhabas which are run as squatters over Government Land in temporary structures constructed within RoW. They earn their livelihood from roadside shops and services. Therefore, these people should be treated as more vulnerable and they should be prioritized in terms of resettlement and rehabilitation options and livelihood restoration. About 6% of the PAFs earn from agriculture while the heads of families of 4% of the PAFs are engaged in different services. Most of the daily labours (96 nos) are engaged in agricultural activities.

Table 2.12: Occupational Structure of Project Affected Family Heads

Source of Business	Bhadrak					Cuttack					Kendrapara					G. Total
	C	K	R	RC	T	C	K	R	RC	T	C	K	R	RC	T	
Agriculture	7	5	31	4	47	41	6	12	1	60	114	12	42		168	275
Business	153	159	56	10	378	1153	199	145	59	1556	1609	330	86	46	2071	4005
Daily Labourer	2	2	6		10	7		11		18	23	4	40	1	68	96
Driving	1		1		2	1		1		2	1				1	5
Pension	3	1	4	1	9	9		14	3	26	15		14	1	30	65
Professional						3		3		6	1		1		2	8
Service	2	2	3		7	46	3	29	8	86	50	3	29	2	84	177
Tution						1		1		2						2
G. Total	168	169	101	15	453	1261	208	216	71	1756	1813	349	212	50	2424	4633

Source: Consultancy Survey, 2012

Note: Commercial-C, Kiosk- K, Residential-R, Residential/Commercial-RC, Total-T

Following sections describe about some of the base-line socio-economic indicators which could be monitored to understand social impacts of the proposed road improvement during implementation and post implementation periods. These social indicators are average family size, type of family (nuclear or joint), education, occupation, demography and income of PAPs.

Table 2.13 Important Socio-economic Indicators

Sl. No.	Important Social Indicators	Status
1	Average family size of the PAF	5.6
2	Monthly Income(Rs)	Less than 5000- 27%, 5000-10000-63%, 10,000 and above-8%
3	Livestock population per family	0.46
4	Persons engaged in cultivation	6 %
5	Wages	3%
6	Business	85%
7	Service	4%

Source: Consultancy Survey, 2012

POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Following section deals about the provisions of Land Acquisition Act 1894 (amended in 1984) and the Odisha R&R Policy (ORRP) 2006. Based on the applicability of relevant Laws in Odisha, (as mentioned above), an R&R entitlement framework has been prepared which has been approved by the Department of Revenue, Government of Odisha (the nodal department for implementing ORRP 2006) vide their letter No. 3413 (Dated 01-03-2007) and revised in the State Level Empowered Committee on 5.12.2012.

3.2 LAND ACQUISITION ACT

Land Acquisition Act 1894 (Amended in 1984) illustrates stage wise procedures of land acquisition. These stages are described as sections of LA Act. According to the Act, where the appropriate Government is satisfied that for a public purpose any land is required, LA process is initiated. Some of the important sections of the LA Act 1894 are mentioned below:

Fig. 3.1: L. A Process

Section / Steps in LA	Description of Land acquisition Activities
Section 4(1)	For any LA, a notification under section (u/s) 4(1) is issued in the Official Gazette and in two daily newspapers of the area informing the public about the proposed LA for a <i>public purpose</i> . This notification allows the LA O to undertake required surveys and investigations of the land.
Section 5 – Objections	Within 30 days of this notification, <i>objections to the acquisition of land</i> can be made (u/s section 5A) with the LAO
Section 6 – Declaration	After the expiry of 30 days and final decision on the objections, and within a year of 4(1) Notification, a declaration (u/s 6) is published in the Official Gazette and two daily newspapers of the area, indicating actual location of the land required for the project.
Section 7	Section 7 requires LAO to take order for Acquisition from the Government.
Section 8	This section permits LAO to mark and measure the land to be acquired.
Section 9	LAO issues notices under this section to land losers to submit their claims for compensation.
Section 11	In this section interested persons may <i>object to the measurements and claims for compensation</i> . Taking into account the objections, LAO finalizes the ‘award’ including the actual area to be acquired and the compensation amount to be paid. Award will have to be finalized within a period of 2 years from the date of publication of the declaration (u/s 6), Otherwise the LA process will have to be restarted.
Section 16	On completing the ‘award’, section 16 empowers LAO to take possession of the land and hand over to the project proponent.
Section 17	In case of urgency, section 17 allows LAO to take possession of any land after expiry of 15 days from the publication of the notice u/s 9 (mentioned above) by paying 80 percent of the compensation amount. In other words, this process skips section 5A (objection to the nature of public purpose) and section 11 (allowing objection to the measurement of land and claims for compensation) of LA act.
Section 18- 28 Reference to the Court	Section 18 to section 28 deals with intervention of court in land acquisition processes.

In order to overcome the delay in land acquisition process under LA Act, 1894, the project can purchase private lands through a negotiation with the titleholder/s (refer Circular GE(GL)-S-26/2013. 26223/R&DM Dated 6.7.13 by Revenue and Disaster Management Department of GOO). The purchase price of the land required shall be fixed at a flat rate of 175% of the Bench Mark Valuation including structures.

3.3 THE ODISHA RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION POLICY 2006

Government of Odisha has formulated a state level Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2006 covering all sectors including the linear projects like roads (see the Social Assessment Report for details on ORRP 2006). The policy has emphasized that LA process will follow LA Act 1894, which provides compensation for land acquired. The policy identifies the nature and characteristics of displacement associated with each developmental activity. Accordingly, the policy ORRP 2006 grouped these developmental projects into four types and 'Road Development/Improvement' falls under type D in 'linear' and urban project category. Basic features of the state R&R policy related to the present road improvements are

- (a) It applies to all those projects where land under Land Acquisition Act 1894 is required
- (b) Approval and overall supervision of Resettlement Action Plan implementation will be done through RPDAC
- (c) Provision of resettlement site or cash in lieu thereof for physically displaced families.
- (d) Other allowances common to all displaced families.
- (e) **Cut-off date of titleholders will be three years prior to the date of issuance of 4(1) notification-under LA act and for non-titleholders, the cut-off date is the date of census survey. For this project stretch, the date of census survey is January 2012.**

The policy is unique as it provides scope for additional project specific R&R benefits to the affected community (section 11 of the policy). Additional assistance in the form of site allowance to commercial titleholders and squatters has been provided in the entitlement framework.

3.4 R&R ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR OSRP

In accordance with the ORRP 2006, an entitlement framework for the project has been prepared. The entitlement framework for the project is approved by Government of Odisha. This entitlement framework is a part of the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of the World Bank. As per the framework, all titleholders and non-titleholders' displaced families will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement support, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and characteristics and the extent of the impact caused because of project interventions. A detailed description of the R&R measures and assistance is provided in the entitlement framework.

The R&R entitlement framework for the project is guided by the following broad principles.

- Land acquisition will be done under the provisions of LA Act 1894.
- Cut-off date to consider the claim of a title-holder PAP is three years prior to notification U/s 4 (1) of LAA, 1894.
- Cut-off date to consider the claim of a non-title-holder PAP is the date of census survey.
- Additional benefit to the land losers will be provided as R&R assistance.
- Community properties will be enhanced /conserved by the project in consultation with the community.

Compensation and R&R support will be extended to all eligible PAFs in accordance with this R&R policy before taking possession of the acquired land and properties. All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring will ensure involvement of ST, SC, women and other affected vulnerable groups from among the PAFs. R&R assistance will be

provided to eligible PAFs as per the entitlement framework. All losses will be compensated within the overall R&R package as per the agreed framework. The unit of entitlement framework will be the family as defined in the State R&R policy. Replacement value will be assessed as per the procedures laid down in the Policy and agreed in framework. The entitlement of compensation and assistance will be extended to only those PAPs who are identified prior to the cut-off date. However, during RAP implementation, if there are any revisions, this will be done subject to the approval from RPDAC.

The agreed entitlement framework as modified by Government of Odisha is presented in the **Table 3.1**, below.

Table 3.1: R&R Entitlement Framework for OSRP

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
Agricultural land	Titleholder Family/Legitimate owner	(i) Compensation as per LA Act. (ii) A rehabilitation grant at Rs 75,000 per acre of un-irrigated and Rs 150,000 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 25% of the compensation received for the structure only, as assistance, for repairs along with 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.75,000. ▪ A house construction assistance of Rs 224,000 (v) Other assistance : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A maintenance allowance of Rs.3000 per month for a period of one year from the date of vacation

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An assistance of Rs 15,000 towards temporary shed ▪ A transportation allowance of Rs 3,000
	Tenant / Lease holder	<p>Only displaced tenant will get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A sum equal to two months' rent or Rs.7500 whichever is higher in consideration of disruption caused. ▪ Transportation allowance of Rs. 3,000 towards shifting household materials.
Land under commercial use	Titleholder (owner and occupier)	<p>(i) Compensation for the loss of land used for commercial purpose.</p> <p>(ii) For the structure affected (part or full), compensation will be computed at BSR without deducting depreciation</p> <p>(iii) Permission to salvage construction material</p> <p>(iv) If more than one-third of the structure is lost, the affected business/work place will be categorized as 'displaced'.</p> <p>(v) Those affected but not displaced will get compensation for the portion of land lost and the structure (at BSR without depreciation) affected by the project and 25% of the compensation received for the structure only as assistance for repairs.</p> <p>(vi) Those displaced* will get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An alternate site of 100 sq.mtr. Or cash equivalent of Rs.40,000. ▪ A construction assistance of Rs 37,500 <p>(v) Alternatively, if alternate shop/work place is allotted by the project, the displaced will not be eligible for alternate site and construction assistance.</p> <p>(v) Other assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A transition allowance of Rs.3,000 after site vacation ▪ A transportation allowance of Rs 1,500
	Titleholder (absentee landlord)	<p>(i) He/she will receive only compensation for both land and structure</p> <p>(ii) Permission to salvage materials from the demolished structure.</p> <p>And (iii) Assistance for loss of rental income for six months or Rs. 10,000 whichever is higher.</p>
	Tenant / Lease holder	<p>Only displaced tenant will get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A sum equal to two months' rent or Rs. 5,000 whichever is higher in consideration of disruption caused. ▪ Transportation allowance of Rs. 1,500 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 agricultural purpose for the last 3 years, and if the affected person is dependent on this

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
		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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notice to remove the structures ▪ Alternate housing from the government housing program or equivalent cash in lieu thereof ▪ If no housing is provided, pay compensation for the structure and an alternate house site or Rs. 25,000 in rural and Rs. 40,000 in urban areas as assistance for alternate site. ▪ A transportation assistance of Rs 3,000 ▪ A maintenance allowance of Rs 1,500 per month for 6 months
Squatters (for commercial)	Family	<p>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:</p> <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 a site allowance of Rs. 20,000 in rural and Rs. 30,000 in urban areas as assistance for alternate site. ▪ Transportation assistance of Rs 1,500 ▪ Maintenance allowance of Rs 3,000
Mobile and ambulatory vendors	Vendor	<p>Ambulatory vendors licensed for fixed locations will be considered as kiosks and each affected vendor will get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sum of Rs.7500 to relocate kiosk & start business <p>NOTE: Vendors in groups (of more than 50) will be considered for relocating in a commercial complex, if developed by the project.</p>
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

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
Any Unforeseen Impact	Affected community / persons	Any unforeseen impact would be mitigated as per the Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2006.

Stamp duty will be reimbursed in case the land loser (the displaced PAP) who purchases alternative land for resettlement within one year of acquisition of his/her land. Such reimbursement shall be limited to the extent of land acquired.

3.5 FOLLOW-UP OF THE ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

The implementation of RAP is basically the planning for relocation of structure to make the road free for civil construction as well as to ensure the resettlement and rehabilitation of the oustee. It could only be possible when the right PAP gets right assistance for their reconstruction of livelihood. In this project there are different PAPs in relation to their land use and ownership such as titleholder (residential/commercial), squatters (residential/commercial), kiosks, agricultural land. There are also land/structure owners and tenants of each category. Broadly all these could be categorised as titleholders, squatters, and kiosks. R&R entitlement framework developed in local language is quite self explanatory and takes care for these PAPs. The following activities will strengthen the work progress for quick relocation:

- Consultation with PAPs: discussion and distribution of R&R entitlement framework, appraising the PAPs about the relocation and R&R assistance provisions;
- Identification and verification of the PAP (ensure the existence before cut-off date) for R&R assistance; Verification of documents in support of the proof of residence and to justify the eligibility of entitlement;
- Making estimate for the structure, (determine the percentage of loss and extent of displacement);
- Opening joint bank account in nearby nationalised/associated banks in the name of the PAP and Executive Engineer cum Package Manager;
- Give mobilization advance (40% of the assistance) and a two week notice to PAPs for relocation;
- The PAP list will be disclosed in Panchayat office.

For titleholders, the record (Yardast and CC voucher) will be collected from LA office to assess the assistance. But, for squatter an affidavit regarding possession of land (to be acquired) before cut-off date along with other proofs will be considered for assistance.

A simple Grievance redressal mechanism (discussed in relevant chapter) will be followed to address the grievances and to smoothen the R&R work.

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Consultations have been the thrust of SIA survey while updating the RAP for the total project stretch. The focus of the consultation was to understand the apprehensions of the PAPs about proposed alignment and displacement due to the project, title and ownership of the properties and other social issues emerging out of the proposed improvement. The consultation process includes information dissemination, disclosure of the list of affected people, and consultation meeting with people in the villages especially with PAPs and PRIs representatives. The consultative process ensured that the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders are informed, consulted, and involved actively in the consultation. Consultation mechanism employed during updating of the RAP ensured effective involvement of people, which need to be continued in implementation and operation stages. For this purpose, strategies for continued consultation have been evolved. Following section discusses process of information dissemination adopted for the entire corridor, key issues identified and its integration into the project and future consultation required for the project.

4.2 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

The information dissemination was carried out by the SIA team along the project stretch while doing measurement and survey of the affected people and properties. The people were informed about the proposed alignment (LHS, RHS or concentric), improvement proposal including width of the road, provisions of drains (if any) actual impact or severance on roadside assets and properties. People were also informed about the categories of impact based on ownership (titled, squatters) of structures. Key entitlements of PAFs under each category of PAFs were shared with the PAPs. It was informed that involvement of PAPs is required during relocation of community property resources (CPRs). The PAPs were informed about grievance redressal mechanism under the project.

4.3 IMPORTANT ISSUES OF CONSULTATION

There were informal village level consultations during survey. Locations of these consultations were identified based on extent of displacement of the people. The main issues identified during these consultations were classified into issues related to project design, land acquisition, compensation determination, and resettlement and rehabilitation process. Key Issues and suggestions of these consultations and integration of their suggestions have been presented in the following section.

Table 4.1: Key Issues and their integration in project design

Sl. No.	Item	Key issues and concern	Integration in the RAP
1	Project design	Concentric widening in the built-up section should be proposed Apprehensive about displacement(beyond 8 meters in Gagua), In Sanamulavasanta people were surprised at the need for 12 meters wide road against only 3.5 meters now. Locations of drain in settlements were demanded.	Concentric widening has been followed in congested stretches, In Gagua, the width has been more because of geometric improvement, 12 meters road has been proposed in which, 5 meters paved shoulder is proposed for slow moving vehicle. Drains in settlements a part of design.

Sl. No.	Item	Key issues and concern	Integration in the RAP
2	Land Acquisition	In Bilakana, notification about award and compensation has not been served to the land owners, No communication regarding time schedule for payment of compensation is given in Barua village, Who will be the representative of Works Department for communication related to land acquisition.	Notifications will be served as per LA schedule, Compensation will be disbursed in December in Barua The Assistant engineer is the Nodal Officer, a grievance mechanism is proposed to address issues related to LA
3	Displacement and Resettlement	People are worried about availability of suitable location for resettlement	Site allowances have been proposed for displaced families, Placed in RDC meeting, Collectors are requested to find the alternative site if available, Facilitating NGO will assist in relocation during implementation stage.
4	Rehabilitation	Loss of commercial structures(squatters and kiosks) will have irreparable impact,	Loss of source of earning will be compensated through rehabilitation assistance, Commercial PAFs will be assisted by the project as per provision of policy framework.
5	Road Safety	In all habitations people were worried about improvement of road resulting in enhancement of traffic and speed and wanted intervention at junctions where the village roads merge with the main road.	Proper signage to be provided in identified accident prone places. Road safety awareness to be created among the passengers.

Total 9 public consultations have been made in this corridor during survey and some of them were attended by SDS, WB and PMU staff. Other consultation was attended by SDA, PMU and others. During preparation of RAP, the villagers of Kasananta have complained regarding availability of resettlement site in the locality on 15.11.2012, for which they prevented officials from undertaking survey for both LA and R&R. The matter was immediately brought to the notice of RDC (CD), Cuttack. The RDC called Collectors and LAOs of all 3 Districts through which the road passes and directed the Collectors to finalise alternate site. Further objections to road alignment and provision of facilities have triggered 5 such consultations mentioned above and the views of the people were incorporated in the design.

4.4 CONTINUED CONSULTATION

Several periodical consultations with PAPs/PAFs will be continued through NGO involvement during RAP implementation. These consultations during RAP implementation will involve agreements on compensation and assistance options and entitlement package. Consultations shall be continued, 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 Odia and will be distributed among the PAPs and made available at local public offices and junctions for easy access to RAP related information.
- Together with the NGO, Social Management Unit (SMU) of PMU 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.
- Focused attention will be given to 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.
- The PAPs, PRI representatives and elected members will be invited to participate in RPDAC meeting to raise concern about the PAFs issues,
- Village level grievance redressal committee will be operationalized during RAP implementation, so that concern of PAPs is represented to project stakeholders including Executive Engineer and LAO,
- R&R Entitlement Framework will be translated in Odia and will be made available at the local public offices for easy access to RAP related information;
- Consultation with vulnerable groups will be carried out to understand issues and ensure their involvement in the implementation process;
- The NGO involved in the implementation of RAP will organize public meetings and will appraise the communities about the progress in the project implementation and timeline of compensation and R&R disbursement;
- Participation of PAPs will also be ensured through their involvement in various local committees such as, LRC, RPDAC, and Grievance Redressal Committee. SMU and package level staff will maintain an ongoing interaction with PAPs to identify problems and undertake remedial/corrective actions.

LAND ACQUISITION

5.1 EXTENT OF LAND ACQUISITION

As mentioned in the earlier chapter, the proposed road improvement will be done mostly within the available land. Existing Right of Way (RoW) in the present stretch varies between 15-25 meters and therefore land acquisition for widening is kept 16 meters in built-up stretches and 26 meters in open areas. However the project road under improvement also requires curve improvements, raising of flood prone stretches, where RoW is not sufficient, it requires land acquisition.

As mentioned earlier 112.704 acres of land is to be acquired for the entire stretch under Jagatpur-Chandbali road. Land will be required mostly for widening and curve improvements. Out of this, 14.880 acres of land about 60000 sqm is being acquired from residential or commercial and remaining 96.32 acres is agricultural land. (Table 5.1)

Table 5.1: Type of Land Required

Type of land	Area
Land (agricultural)	97.824 acres
Residential (Land)	2.98 acres
Commercial (Land)	11.9 acres
Total	112.704

Source: Consultancy Survey and LA Plan, 2012

In addition to the above some more land is being acquired as compensatory land for the affected water bodies/water courses adjacent to the road. As per orders of the Hon'ble High Court Odisha, water bodies diverted for other purposes must be replaced. However as the land required is beyond the project corridor, this shall not affect execution of the project.

5.2 LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

Land acquisition plan has been prepared with the help of field maps of villages. The details of area to be acquired have been verified for each village and subsequently submitted to the District Administration to process the proposals as per LA Act.

Steps followed in the preparation of land acquisition plan are

- Collection of original/photocopies of Village Revenue Maps from the Revenue Department
- Superimposition of Designs on Village Revenue Maps
- Verification of each plot under question in the field
- Delineating and estimating the exact area to be acquired
- Delineation of the project boundary with coordinates of land-record maps
- Collection of land ownership details from the concerned Tahasil Office
- Submission of LA proposal to the District LA office

5.3 LIMITATIONS TO LA PROCESS AND PROCEDURE TO AVOID UNNECESSARY DELAYS

As agreed in the resettlement entitlement framework, entire resettlement activities are required to be completed before actual construction starts. Land free from all encumbrances has to be provided to the contractor before initiating construction. *No construction will be allowed under the project unless the land required for civil works is acquired, compensated and handed over to the contractor.* It means entire land acquisition process up to section 11 of the LA Act needs to be completed before construction commences. Steps mentioned in LA Act are a time consuming process. Experiences of past LA processes in the State indicate that it requires almost 6-12 months to complete the LA process from 4(1) notification to section 11 (denoting completion of LA process up to award and disbursement of compensation). Cross-corridors examples of similar nature of projects indicate that the time requirement can be reduced substantially if the LA follows direct purchase from landholders. For example, steps from section 4(1) to section 9 of LA Act normally take 4-8 months to complete. However, time period of these steps could be shortened if direct involvement of PAPs and District Administration is ensured. Findings of consultation suggested that the involvement of communities in LA process would ensure not only more transparency but help land losers to get compensation at the prevailing market rate. OWD shall resort to the consent award mode of Land Acquisition for its future projects.

5.4 PROCEDURE FOR VALUATION

5.4.1 COMPENSATION FOR LAND

Land surveys for payment of compensation are done on the basis of updated official records and ground level situation. The land records are updated relating to title, land classification and the current use of land for ensuring adequate cost compensation and allotment of land to the land losers. According to the LA manual, the normal LA process determines the compensation norms based on any one of the three procedures: (i) Average Stamp Registration Rate for Past Five Years; (ii) Circle Rates and (iii) Crop Productivity Rates. These are explained below.

AVERAGE STAMP REGISTRATION RATE: The land rate based on the sale deed of a plot is collected from the office of the Registrar. For each project affected village, these records are collected, based on which an average rate of sale of land is worked out.

CIRCLE RATES: The Circle rates, both for agricultural and non-agricultural land, representing the market value of land as per Circle Rate Method are collected from the office of the Registrar for all project-affected villages.

REPLACEMENT COST BASED ON CROP PRODUCTIVITY: To find out the market value (in market) of land by crop productivity method, the following sources of data is used: (i) Report on Socio-Economic Review of Odisha; (ii) Taluka / Tahasil wise production of different crops for last five years; and (iii) the standard production and yield of crops (kg per hectare).

To arrive at the yield/productivity of land, the productivity for last five years on the crop production is collected from various revenue offices. The data so collected is used to calculate three sets of productivity rate per square meter for high/medium/low productivity of land, depending on whether irrigated, partly irrigated or un-irrigated.

The average market rate of different crops available with by the Agriculture Production Market Committee (APMC) will be used. The actual productivity value of crops in reference periods is calculated by multiplying the actual crop production and the average market price. The average productivity value is to be derived by taking the average of all crops over a period of last five years. The market value is calculated as 20 times the average productivity.

5.4.2 COMPENSATION FOR STRUCTURES

The value of the residential houses, buildings and other immovable properties required for the project are determined at the relevant Basic Schedule of Rate (B.S.R.) without depreciation. Compensation for properties belonging to the community (including places of worship) will be provided to enable construction of the same at the new place. Relocation and construction of common properties will be done through the local self-governing bodies in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the compensation amount. Under the project, relocation of community structures will be done in consultation with the local communities which have been managing these properties.

5.4.3 COMPENSATION FOR TREES

Compensation for trees is based on their market value in case of timber bearing trees and replacement cost in case of fruit bearing trees as per the rates decided by the LAO/DCAC in consultation with Department of Agriculture, Forest, Horticulture, Sericulture etc. as the case may be. Compensation of trees is paid before taking possession of the land/properties.

5.5 TRANSFER OF ACQUIRED PROPERTIES

The acquired land and properties will vest completely with the project/OWD. However, PAPs will be allowed to take away the construction material that could be salvaged from their houses and shops etc. and no deduction will be made on this account. If this is not removed, then the project will dispose-off the same without giving any further notice.

PAPs receiving compensation for trees will be allowed to take away timber of their acquired trees for their domestic use. Trees standing on Govt. land will be disposed-off by procedure laid down by the SLEC/Forest Department.

5.6 STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION

The District Administration on behalf of OWD is acquiring the land. 41 LA proposals for Cuttack, 54 proposals pertaining to 52 villages of Kendrapara and 6 proposals for Bhadrak i.e. 101 proposals pertaining to 99 villages have been submitted to the Land Acquisition Officers of concerned Districts for acquisition. The land acquisition is in an advanced stage in the entire corridor and possession of land for 83 villages out of the 99 villages required, has already been handed over. Notification under section 4, under section 6, and measurement and survey, award of the land has already been completed for most of these villages. Disbursement is also in an advanced stage. Substantial payment to PAPs will be completed by December 2012. The details of various notifications and completion of LA is presented in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2: LA Plan Schedule

Sl. No.	Activity	Timeline
1	Publication of notification under section 4(1) of the LA Act – intention to acquire land	Completed for 98 villages
2	Receipt of objections from public	Completed for 98 villages
3	Hearing of objection by competent authority	Completed for 98 villages
4	Publication of notification under section 6(1) – declaration of acquisition (in phases)	Completed for 98 villages
5	Determination of compensation and issue of award by the competent authority (in phases)	Completed for 98 villages
6	Payment of compensation for land and structures to PAPs	Completed for 93 villages

The Land Acquisition for Chandbali village in Bhadrak District is in progress. The up-to-date position of Land Acquisition is given below in **Attachment 5-1**.

CUTTACK-41 villages

Sl.	Village Name	Chainage	Acqu. Area in Acres	4(1)N ot. No.	Date	6(1) Notif. No.	Date	7 Notifi.	Date
1	Nimapur	0/000-0/240	L.A. not required						
2	Tarol	0/240-1/144	0.023	49480	22.12.09	16642	19.4.11	46027	9.11.11
3	Khaera	1/144-1/344	0.072	1190	11.01.10	19390	5.5.11	50671	9.12.11
4	Imamnagar	1/344-2/936	0.602	3352	02.02.10	20387	12.5.11	45183	2.11.11
5	Gunjarpur	2/936-3/920	1.665	5509	15.02.10	16649	19.4.11	36806	27.8.11
6	Bhairapur	3/920-6/204	2.011	3345	02.02.10	27438	27.6.11	49121	30.11.11
7	Mutarifa	6/204-7/772	3.202	33495	19.8.10	26783	23.6.11	46017	9.11.11
8	Purvakacha	7/772-8/850	1.492	5131	11.02.10	7021	15.2.11	44367	27.10.11
9	Trilochanapur	8/100-8/377	0.31	33717	27.08.09	3170	20.1.11	36110	23.8.11
10	Mohajanpur	8/380-8/900	L.A. not required						
11	Bahadulpatna	8/850-9/743	0.516	50363	29.12.09	16683	19.4.11	42002	7.10.11
12	Bahugram	9/743-10/736	1.495	50377	29.12.09	30159	16.7.11	47403	19.11.11
13	Singamapur	10/736-11/735	2.034	49460	22.12.09	5284	3.2.11	41417	29.9.11
14	Bhatapada	11/735-13/828	2.787	5493	15.02.10	9113	28.2.11	36105	23.8.11
15	Gangapur	13/828-15/540	2.325	49474	22.12.09	5290	3.2.11	37073	30.8.11
16	Bahabalapur	15/540-16/636	1.551	5502	15.02.10	7040	15.2.11	41994	7.10.11
17	Sisua	16/636-17/418	0.356	50352	29.12.09	2551	17.1.11	38493	9.9.11
18	Sapanpur	17/418-18/386	0.607	50338	29.12.09	5278	3.2.11	35982	22.8.11
19	Balisahi	18/386-19/042	0.026	50317	29.12.09	2607	17.1.11	36102	23.8.11
20	Chandradeipur	19/042-19/649	L.A. not required						
21	Lunahar	19/649-20/744	0.225	241	4.01.10	30152	16.7.11	46022	9.11.11
22	Betei	20/744-21/734	2.004	44469	19.11.09	9142	28.2.11	41990	7.10.11
23	Dingeswar	21/734-22/016	0.647	32852	21.08.09	43903	29.10.10	10732	9.3.11
24	Kulia	22/016-23/022	1.541	50331	29.12.09	7026	15.2.11	36811	27.8.11
25	Arhanga	22/455-22/470	0.01	33731	27.08.09	36426	6.9.10	52119	18.12.10
26	Badarautapati	23/022-23 /790	1.59	50324	29.12.09	38682	12.9.11	49924	3.12.11
27	Patapur	23/790-24/863	0.799	49467	22.12.10	43896	29.10.10	15574	6.4.11
28	Matakatapur	24/863-25/674	1.608	32374	19.08.09	44026	30.10.10	14926	31.3.11
29	Risho	25/674-25/820	0.184	48338	17.11.08	48197	15.12.09	29291	26.7.10
30	Mohajanpur	25/820-26/770	1.263	49488	22.12.09	42323	20.10.10	10849	10.3.11
31	Nischintakoili	26/770-28/440	0.556	50310	29.12.09	28449	4.7.11	47428	9.11.11
32	Gopapur	28/440-29/914	1.563	32069	14.08.09	44195	1.11.10	10865	10.3.11
33	Badakhira	29/914-30/930	0.736	33724	27.08.09	37680	15.9.10	10853	10.3.11
34	Katarapada	30/930-31/562	0.395	22807	06.06.09	43910	29.10.10	10857	10.3.11
35	Pithapada	31/562-32/155	0.074	33738	27.08.09	17968	4.5.10	35925	3.11.10
36	Sukarapada	32/155-32/945	0.565	33708	27.08.09	13149	23.3.11	45191	2.11.11
37	Ranipada	32/945-33/545	0.84	32393	19.08.09	35312	30.8.10	10496	8.3.11
38	Julki pada	33/545-34/014	1.543	38183	05.10.09	27334	15.7.10	28262	1.7.11
39	Aenda	34/014-34/328	0.345	1162	11.01.10	35333	30.8.10	51962	16.12.10
40	Kendilo	34/326-34/400	0.17	1183	11.01.10	35549	31.8.10	3255	20.1.11
41	Banamalipur	34/400-35/100	0.933	4571	9.02.10	2565	17.1.11	37034	29.8.11
42	Paschimakhanda Bhola	35/100-35/565	0.265	248	4.01.10	51366	14.12.10	28310	2.7.11
43	Ramarang	35/565-35/810	0.055	49453	22.12.09	35286	30.8.10	3259	20.1.11
44	Katikata	35/810-36/270	0.515	50370	29.12.09	1678	12.1.11	44351	27.10.11

Source: Social Assessment and LA Plan, 2012

KENDRAPADA-52 villages

Sl.	Village Name	Chainage	Acq. Area in Acres	4(1) Noti. No.	Date	6(1) Notif. No.	Date	7 Notifi.	Date
1	Ganeshpur	36/270-36/880	0.705	50303	29.12.09	36900	8.9.10	3050	19.1.11
2	Bhanagaon	36/880-37/940	0.740	49495	22.05.09	43820	29.10.10	35782	20.8.11
3	Chandola	37/940-40/283	1.370	27318	15.7.10	7365	17.2.11	30301	16.7.11
4	Kesharpur	40/283-40/820	0.765	27463	15.7.10	14607	30.3.11	39398	15.9.11
5	Badasalar	40/820-41/500	0.760	49377	22.12.09	39327	24.9.10	46945	17.11.11
6	Rajanga	40/870-40/904	0.02	33488	19.8.10	8642	25.2.11	42006	7.10.11
7	Daliji	41/500-42/219	0.595	44543	19.11.09	43889	29.10.10	51890	17.12.11
8	Khamola	42/219-43/050	1.855	44487	19.11.09	44016	30.10.10	50792	12.12.11
9	Syamsundarpur	43/050-44/176	0.470	44519	19.11.09	52822	22.12.10	44319	27.10.11
10	Bhagabatapur	44/176-45/764	1.411	44657	20.11.09	43813	29.10.10	49636	2.12.11
11	Jantilo	45/764-46/820	0.635	44513	19.11.09	35319	30.8.10	32603	17.7.12
12	Badagaon	46/820-47/040	0.295	44475	19.11.09	21907	1.6.10	34522	25.8.10
13	Jamadhar	47/040-47/538	0.525	44493	19.11.09	43828	29.10.10	46012	9.11.11
14	Kasoti	47/538-47/375	2.303	44481	19.11.09	50821	9.12.10	28275	1.7.11
	Pandiri	47/375-49/610			L.A not required				
	Gualasing	49/610-50/880	1.755		L.A not required				
15	Bhamaradiapatna	50/880-51/458	0.090	17754	3.5.10	44051	30.10.10	36793	27.8.11
	Tinipada	51/458-51/570			L.A. not required				
16	Gularangar	51/570-52/215	0.791	1330	10.1.11	39077	14.9.11	3112	21.1.12
17	Ramanagarpatna	51/780-51/900	0.540	13220	5.4.10	39334	24.9.10	49624	2.12.11
18	Garapur	52/215-53/320	0.934	4075	19.3.10	7033	15.2.11	45170	2.11.11
19	Kapaleswar	53/320-54/420	1.005	13107	5.04.10	7008	15.2.11	11718	20.3.12
20	Alijanga	54/420-54/836	1.700	1169	11.01.10	7015	15.2.11	29806	14.7.11
21	jajanga	54/836-55/700	0.170	44706	20.11.09	44701	3.12.10	42010	7.10.11
22	Khamarkespur	55/700-56/573	1.675	44938	21.11.09	44040	30.10.10	51885	17.12.11
23	Trilochanapur	56/573-57/452	0.730	38218	05.10.09	44033	30.10.10	38619	9.9.11
24	Tarando	57/452-57/960	1.060	44499	19.11.09	43799	29.10.10	46239	11.11.11
25	Baro	57/960-61/250	3.400	38262	05.10.09	49601	2.12.10	29809	14.7.11
26	Bharsing	61/250-62/307	0.455	44973	21.11.09	36907	8.9.10	51965	16.12.10
27	Gangapada	62/307-63/352	0.990	31570	11.08.09	35724	2.9.10	1414	10.1.11
28	Gagua	63/352-64/690	1.190	32859	21.08.09	36921	8.9.10	11444	19.3.12
29	Sanamulabasanta	64/690-65/493	1.020	44946	21.11.09	52828	22.12.10	30336	16.7.11
30	Badamulabasanta	65/493-66/740	0.435	44651	20.11.09	50807	9.12.10	30331	16.7.11
31	Pohala	66/740-67/400	0.350	44699	20.11.09	35113	28.8.10	52115	18.12.10
32	Belatala	67/400-70/190	2.165	32866	21.08.09	3021	19.1.11	48263	5.11.12
33	Tanupur	70/190-70/910	6.705	31578	11.08.09	14586	13.04.10	3980	25.1.11
34	Balipada	70/910-71/480	3.195	44537	19.11.09	44216	1.11.10	41998	7.10.11
35	Balipada-A	70/910-71/480	0.450	33295	18.8.10	16658	19.4.11	49931	3.12.11
36	Kasananta	71/480-73/820	2.185	32259	18.08.09	44209	1.11.10	35988	22.8.11
	Gopalpur	73/820-74/570	0.555	49446	22.12.09	L.A not required		L.A done earlier	
37	Bilikana	74/570-76/100	0.300	49391	22.12.09	40244	29.9.10	41986	7.10.11
38	Patarapur	76/100-77/310	0.170	50345	29.12.09	44202	1.11.10	46007	9.11.11
	Mahasani	77/310-78/756			L.A not required				
39	Chandiagadi	78/756-80/674	0.460	44685	24.11.09	36914	8.9.10	19814	14.7.11
40	Sitaleswar	80/674-82/364	2.290	42530	01.10.08	48218	15.12.09	41845	12.10.10
41	Niala	82/364-84/292	2.040	44692	20.11.09	39114	23.9.10	44323	27.10.11
42	Balabhadrapur	82/540-82/648	0.260	48703	19.11.08	48232	15.12.09	28315	20.7.10
43	Gaudapatna	84/292-84/976	1.490	42881	4.10.08	48204	15.12.09	41799	12.10.10
44	Demala	84/976-85/920	0.470	32266	18.08.09	36453	6.9.10	2955	18.1.11
45	Kalaphada	85/920-86/640	0.580	48683	19.11.08	48211	15.12.09	41803	12.10.10
	Lokapada	86/640-87/164			L.A not required				
	Ranipokhari	87/164-87/700			L.A not required				
	Nagapada	87/700-88/544			L.A not required				
	Bharigada	88/544-88/578			L.A not required				
	Barunadiha	88/578-90.420			L.A not required				
46	Achutapur	90.420-92.785	2.500	38211	05.10.09	36869	8.9.10	49745	03.10.10
47	Makundapur	92/785-93/250	1.030	44531	19.11.09	35326	30.8.10	3251	20.1.11
48	Ganja	93/250-93/826	0.290	48710	19.11.08	48239	15.12.09	28303	20.7.10
49	Gokaneswara	93/826-94/700	1.690	48722	19.11.08	48225	15.12.09	41660	11.10.10
50	Gokaneswara-A	93/826-94/700	0.100	33502	19.8.10	16665	19.4.11	43179	19.10.11
51	Kanthapada	94/700-95/272	0.720	44506	19.11.09	43792	29.10.10	36798	27.8.11
52	Arasa	95/272-96/484	1.310	44952	21.11.09	36460	6.9.10	3230	20.1.11
53	Barada	96/484-97/190	0.030	38204	05.10.09	21913	1.6.10	33553	19.8.10
54	Ostia	97/190-98/215	0.050	14147	09.04.10	37673	15.9.10	44331	27.10.11

Source: Social Assessment and LA Plan, 2012

BHADRAK-6 villages

Sl.	Village Name	Chainage		Acq. Area in Acres	4(1)Noti. No.	Date	6(1) Notif. No.	Date	7 Notifi.	Date
		From	To							
1	Chandaballi	99/780	101/275	0.69	LA under progress					
2	Panchapada	101/275	103/280	2.48	49630	23.12.09	8127	21.2.11	38485	9.9.11
3	Shyamdasapur	104/265	104/325	0.06	49636	23.12.09	45412	8.11.10	25927	16.6.11
4	Krishnapur	104/265	104/820	0.44	49648	23.12.09	51359	14.12.10	45174	2.11.11
5	Kakharudihi	104/580	105/075	0.42	50384	29.12.09	3987	25.1.11	36098	23.8.11
6	Nischinta	105/075	105/240	0.62	50296	29.12.09	51373	14.12.10	30345	18.7.11

Source: Social Assessment and LA Plan, 2012

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION**6.1 DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT NEEDS**

Besides the land acquisition described in the previous chapters, the road improvement in present corridor would displace about 562 residential families, 2810 commercial and 748 kiosks. As per agreed resettlement framework all titleholders losing land would be supported by lump sum cash assistance to help them restore their residential/commercial status prior to displacement. All the physically displaced families will be supported by a combination of compensation and R&R grants. All efforts will also be made to dovetail ongoing Government schemes both in the relocation of displaced families and restoring their livelihood.

6.2 RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY

One of the objectives of the RAP is to restore/enhance livelihood of the Project Affected Families including those displaced. Therefore, tangible support from project will be extended for relocation and income generation. The support will be in the form of liaising with Government for necessary clearances, assistance in identification of land for relocation and identification of livelihood options where necessary. However as widening of the existing road requires land in a strip on both sides of the road, the land being lost is minimal and most of the PAFs opt to resettle on the remaining portion of the land after acquisition. Following section discusses the Resettlement strategies required for relocation of the displaced families.

Broad principles to be followed for relocation of displaced families include the following.

- Resettlement and Rehabilitation will be intrinsic and interdependent in relocation planning.
- No second-generation displacement will be permitted. In other words resettlement site in private land would be avoided to the extent possible.
- The opinion and preferences of the PAPs will be considered in relocation planning
- Inside relocation will be preferred wherever possible.
- Self-relocation will be encouraged.
- During relocation, following will be considered
- Ownership of land required for relocation
- Cost of Land
- Social and Cultural Fabric and network in the new site
- Distance from the place of displacement
- Host population if any

6.3 EXTENT OF DISPLACEMENT

As indicated above, the project interventions will result in the loss of 562 residential (residential and residential-commercial structures), 748 kiosks and 2810 commercial squatter structures along the road stretches. Categorization of displacement along the stretches is presented below.

Table 6.1 Displacement of structures of different category

Chainage	C	K	R	RC
000-001	57	18		1
001-002	24	2	2	2
002-003	11	10	3	
003-004	65	24	9	1
004-005	35	7	1	4
005-006	1			1
006-007	74	14	13	2
007-008	106	12	16	
008-009	6	2	1	1
009-010	37		4	5
010-011	61	13	18	1
011-012			6	2
013-014	3		1	
014-015	11			
015-016	21	1	10	
016-017	47	22	23	2
017-018	14	2	4	2
018-019	17	13	6	5
019-020	107	21	5	5
020-021	16	3	8	3
021-022	5		10	1
022-023	78	7	2	8
023-024	3	2	4	1
024-025	31	15	6	3
025-026	9	1		
026-027	22	4	11	3
027-028	48	3	4	4
028-029	121	8	8	1
029-030	20	2	7	
030-031	7		4	
031-032	2		1	
032-033	23	9	2	2
033-034	3	2		2
034-035	1		2	
035-036	39	4	2	
036-037	32	5	1	1
037-038	40			
038-039	48	7		
039-040	58	8		1
040-041	2	1		
041-042	22	1	1	
042-043	1		10	
043-044	17	3	3	1
044-045	77	5	1	7
045-046	18			
046-047	3		1	
047-048	8		2	
048-049	53	4	2	
049-050	23	3		
50-051	25	36	10	5
051-052	142	32	5	6

Chainage	C	K	R	RC
052-053	4	5		1
053-054	9	2	3	
054-055	6	6		
055-056	29	5		
056-057	8	2	5	
057-058	14	9	4	
058-059	8	2	3	
060-061			1	
061-062	3			
062-063	7	7		
063-064	38	2		4
064-065	2		10	
065-066	36	3	13	2
066-067	13	3	2	
067-068				
068-069	17	5	2	2
069-070	22	1	5	
071-072	7	2	8	
072-073	18	8	21	4
073-074		2	4	
074-075	27	11	6	
075-076	4	4		
076-077	1		4	
077-078	74	21		
078-079	47	4		1
079-080	19	8	5	
080-081	20	3	1	
081-082	2	2	3	
082-083	24	7	4	3
083-084	2	3		1
084-085		2		
085-086	267	25	2	
086-087	63	8	2	
087-088		6		
088-089	1	2		
089-090	2	3		1
091-092	4	6	16	1
093-094	11	14		
094-095	58	17		5
095-096	76	30		
096-097	1			
097-098	6	4	2	
098-099	2	1		
099-100	6	2	10	1
100-101	62	103	8	6
101-102	51	33	4	3
102-103	8	20	7	1
103-104	2	8	20	
104-105	8	4	24	2
105-106	3		7	
Grand Total	2786	741	435	121

Source: Consultant Study, 2012

6.4 SPECIFIC STRATEGIES IN RELOCATING PDFS: After having understood the nature of displacement, the following section deals about project specific relocation strategies, which were consulted and agreed with PDFs and other stakeholders, including the technical team of the project preparation team. The proposed models comply with the site-specific requirements of PDFs.

6.5 RESIDENTIAL PDFS: During consultation, all PDFs from the residential structures opted to have cash assistance for self-relocation (**Table 6.2**). As linear projects acquire land in strips, the balance land available allows the residential PDFs to settle on the remaining portion of the same plot. However, efforts will be made to help the PDFs to relocate within their original villages if they are fully displaced. At the time of implementation, if Government land is identified and preferred by PDFs, steps will be taken to help them get allotment of house sites from this land. For this purpose implementing agency together with facilitating NGOs will continue consultations and their option/preferences of PAPs for relocation would be recorded.

Table 6.2: Option of PAFs towards relocation

Division/category	Relocate Self /Cash grant	Wants project to construct structure	No answer	G. Total
Bhadrak	453		2	455
Commercial	168			168
Kiosk	169		1	170
Residential	101		1	102
Residential/Commercial	15			15
Cuttack	1534	221	47	1802
Commercial	1092	168	27	1287
Kiosk	176	32	9	217
Residential	202	14	9	225
Residential/Commercial	64	7	2	73
Kendrapara	2335	90	45	2470
Commercial	1733	81	33	1847
Kiosk	341	8	5	354
Residential	211	1	5	217
Residential/Commercial	50		2	52
G. Total	4322	311	94	4727

Source: Consultant Study, 2012

For the 311 cases belonging to villages like Kasanaanta the matter was brought to the notice of RDC (CD), Cuttack on 6.2.13 and it was decided that District Administration shall finalise alternate site in consultation with the villagers.

6.6 RELOCATION OF PDFS FROM COMMERCIAL AREAS: A similar approach was adopted to consult commercial PAPs and their options and preferences were gathered. From the social assessment and stakeholders' consultation, it is established that commercial and small business communities require special resettlement interventions. As business viability for a rural market is confined to a limited stretch, locating land for resettlement within this stretch shall certainly be a challenge for the facilitating NGO. Keeping in view their requirement and availability of the relocation sites, the Facilitating NGO will assist the PDFs in the relocation process. The facilitating NGO will help PDFs in identification of land for relocation, assist in negotiation and purchase of land and oversee the utility of R&R assistance given to PDFs.

6.7 STEPS IN RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

Steps required in planning and relocating PDFs are presented below. These will undergo changes depending upon the situation at the time of micro planning and implementation.

Fig. 6.1 Steps in Resettlement Planning

Steps	Description of Activities
Verification	Verification and updating the list of PAPs and affected structures Collection of proof to establish existence prior to cut-off -date like Ration Card, Voter Identity Card, Electricity/Telephone/Water Bill, Bank Account, BPL Card, SC/ST Certificate Demarcation of chainage and two consecutive edges of the corridor of impact joined by a straight line for measurement and valuation.
Valuation of Structure	Measurement of each affected structure and other immovable assets, establishing construction typology, establishing extent of loss, estimation of replacement cost with the help of OWD engineers
Prepare and Individual Entitlement Plan (micro-plan) in consultation with PAP	Micro plan is the base document for the entire implementation process. Entitlement, compensation, options, etc. are finalized on the basis of micro plans in consultation with the PAP. However, it is a live document and therefore changes will be made, if required as implementation progresses. Once the micro plan is prepared and verified by the NGO, it will be submitted to the Package unit.
Preparation and issuance of ID cards	Once the micro plans are prepared and approved by the Package Unit, identity cards (with the name of the entitled person, losses and entitlements, etc.) will be prepared and distributed to the concerned PAPs.
Disbursement of Compensation	Disbursement of compensation is primarily a responsibility of the LAO but OWD will facilitate the process to help PAPs to receive their compensation and also in its utilization for resettlement.
Disbursement of R&R Assistance	Opening of Joint Account in local nationalized Bank, release R&R entitlements, and educate PAPs to utilize the assistance for sustained economic resettlement. NGO will ensure proper utilization of the R&R entitlements by PAPs and help in finding economic investment options that are able to restore their lost economic activities. The implementing body will identify means and advise the Package Manager to disburse the entitlements to the eligible PAPs in a manner that is transparent. The transfer of assistance amount will be done either electronically or through account payee check/draft in the name of owner & his/her spouse.
Community Participation	Community participation and consultation is not an isolated event or activity but is a continuous process. This approach requires informing the stakeholders about all activities planned for implementation under RAP.
Redressing Grievance (GR)	Inform PAPs about the GR mechanism and ensure that PAPs' grievances are addressed satisfactorily. NGOs will help PAPs by accompanying them and representing their cases to GR Committees available at various levels. Maintain records of all grievances and the status of their resolution.
Resettlement site and Relocation	The main tasks relating to relocation are: identification of PDFs, obtaining their options, locating resettlement sites in consultation with PAPs, allotment of sites, relocation of PAPs (and CPRs), help in construction of houses/shops and the required amenities. All these activities require coordinated approach between the Project Unit, the facilitating NGO and the PAP. For amenities like replacement of CPRs, co-ordination with the relevant Department is required. NGO has a major role of not only facilitating the process but help PDFs in their relocation and resettlement.

Income Restoration	As a maximum number of shops and kiosks are being displaced, the facilitating NGO has to make special efforts to see that the livelihood lost is relocated and restored. Special attention is required for vulnerable PAPs. Most of these commercial PAPs may opt to carry on their earlier activity of small shops. The NGO is to facilitate imparting financial management skills to these PAPs through qualified resource persons. In cases where because of displacement, the present activity cannot be carried out, the NGO shall facilitate change of livelihood means through consultation and consent of the PAPs.
Withdrawal of NGO support	Develop Project completion Index. Details have been discussed below.

6.8 INCOME GENERATION STRATEGIES

The R&R entitlement framework of OSRP has adequate provisions to address the issues relating to loss of economic livelihood of the people due to the project. Specific provisions for income restoration activities depend on the type and extent of loss. The broad strategies discussed and agreed with PAPs and other stakeholders include: (i) Rehabilitation Grant for land loss and (ii) support for relocation of structure. The detail analysis of the strategies is described below. Also the R&R entitlement framework provides for implementing all these strategies.

- i) The R&R entitlement framework has provision of cash assistance to land losers, commercial kiosks, and encroachers, squatters (commercial) and agricultural encroachers to rebuild their livelihood to enhance their income level. Further, the eligible PAPs (basing on micro plan to be done during RAP implementation) will be helped in taking up alternate activities or strengthen/scale up existing activities in support of Nodal NGO. Possible linkages will be established with similar agencies/organizations working in the corridor such as micro-finance and micro-credit organizations.
- ii) The R&R entitlement framework envisages restoration of livelihood through specific assistance. Efforts will also be made to dovetail on-going Government programs to help PAPs to take up income generation activities to enhance their income level on a sustainable basis.

During implementation of RAP it is planned to have an interface between interested PAPs and different line departments along with lead bank to facilitate income generation programs. Initiatives will be taken for dovetailing the potential PAPs with government programmes as well as economic development activities.

The focus on restoration and enhancement of livelihood will be to ensure that the PAPs are able to **"regain their previous living standards"**. The PMU, Package Unit and NGO (both nodal and implementing) will help PAPs on opting and operationalizing viable income generation activities.

Table 6.3: Entitlement for eligible PAFs for Income Generation

Sl. No.	Category of PAFs	Entitlement	Income Generation Strategies
1	Loss of commercial structures (Titleholders)	Alternate site assistance Construction assistance to start new business/economic activities	Cash grant will help PDFs to restore their economic livelihood

Sl. No.	Category of PAFs	Entitlement	Income Generation Strategies
2	Encroachers (agriculture) losing entire agricultural land.	Economic rehabilitation grant	Lump sum assistance to take up new Income Generating activity
3	Squatters (commercial)	Alternate shop or cash in lieu of site and structure	Income generation activities at new location
4	Kiosk	Lump sum assistance to reestablish business.	Relocation in new place to restart the business

6.9 ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FROM ONGOING GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS

In addition to the project-sponsored programs, the Facilitating NGO will play a proactive role to mobilize various government schemes and ensure their accessibility and benefits to the PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups. In India, *panchayat* government systems at the village, block and district/*zilla* levels are now responsible for planning and implementation of all anti-poverty programs funded by the central and state governments and the project area is no different to this system. This essentially means a close coordination with these institutions for better results.

Employment to the rural poor is a key component of anti-poverty strategy in the rural areas. In this respect all steps will be taken to facilitate PAPs getting employment in the project construction on a preferential basis. In this regard, NGO and Package unit will prepare the list of PAPs intending to work as wage earners in the project construction. This list will be given to contractors and ensure that they are provided wage employment under the project.

In addition, efforts will be made to organize livelihood support program through income generation training program in coordination with different Government institutions such as: managed by the District Administration:

- ◆ Nijukti Mission
- ◆ OLM (Odisha Livelihood Mission)
- ◆ Khadi and Village Industries Commission(KVIC)
- ◆ NBCFDC(National Backward Financial Development Commission)
- ◆ NABARD (WADI) based livelihood support.
- ◆ DIC (District Industry Centre)

Efforts will also be made, in support of Nodal NGO, to incorporate PAPs in different livelihood promotional programs and training organized by different NGOs, Donor agencies, and companies.

These government programmes aim at creating; sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure through employment guarantee of at least 100 days. The Block Development Officer (BDO) implements these programs. Many of the above mentioned rural development programs are pro-poor and targeted to women and socially disadvantaged groups. The Facilitating NGO will work with the *panchayat* / governments and village level committee to dovetail these programmes to PAFs so that PAPs could be benefited from some of the ongoing pro-poor programs for poverty reduction.

6.10 DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENTS

Success of RAP implementation depends on active involvement of local administration; package level NGO, Package Manager, Nodal NGO and PMU. The assistance and support given to PAPs (including displaced families) are meant for improvement of their living standard. In this regard, NGO will assist PAPs/PDFs to utilize R&R benefits given under the project. All efforts will be made to ensure that PAPs utilize the assistance for productive purposes. The Nodal NGO will provide alternate resource generation plan to PAPs and assist them in receiving R&R

entitlements in a phased manner (like in installments) envisaged under RAP. Successive installments will be released on the progress of work which must be properly documented. Vulnerable including BPL families will be given preference in the allotment of sites for businesses, training program and in availing government schemes.

6.11 NECESSARY ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Consultation will include community-based meetings, dissemination of information, individual counseling, written and verbal messages and information. This will also include consultations on explaining the R&R entitlements and the process of grievance redress. Next step in implementation is verification of PAPs, land acquisition and relocation of people who lack title. The verification procedure includes checking of recorded addresses, identification of surveyed properties and estimation of level of loss by type of property. An Identity card will be prepared for Head of each affected original families with an identification code and issued to them. Compensation would be paid before relocation or acquisition of properties.

6.12 PROJECT COMPLETION PLANNING (WITHDRAWAL OF R&R PROCESS)

A suitable in-built withdrawal mechanism is formulated by adopting need based work-plan. Since proposed project involves large number of non-titleholders, R&R processes are expected to be completed within 36 months. As soon as people have been linked with restoration of livelihood activities such as opening of relocated shops, an assessment will be undertaken on the completion of RAP to establish delivery of R&R entitlements (see the Attachment on the parameters to be used).

Fig. 6.2: Checklist for Project completion Mechanism

Activities	Task	Responsibility	Achievement Target
Identification of PAPs	Photographs, Base line survey format	NGO, Package Manager	100%
Verification of Assets and Properties	By document and Physical Verification	NGO, Package Manager	100%
Valuation of Assets and Properties	By Govt. approved valuers hired by SMU, OWD	NGO, Package Manager	100%
Preparation of Micro-Plan based on Verification	In built task	NGO, Package Manager	100%
Resolving disputes	With the help of District Administration	NGO, Package Manager RPDAC,GRC,PMU	Not< 90% of total PAPs in any case**
Land Market assessment survey	In built task	NGO	100%
Relocation site of PAPs	In built task	NGO, Package Manager, RPDAC, GRC	100%
Disbursement of assistance	In built task	PMU	Not < 90% of Total PAPs
Disbursement of Compensation	There may be cases of arbitration/litigation	PMU	At least 80% of total cases and 100% of resolved cases from SLA office
Reporting cycle	Complete monthly, quarterly, annual report	NGO, PMU	100%
Completion of the relocation of PAPs	Except absentee	PMU, NGO, Package Manager	Not < 90%
Ensure PAPs about Sustainability, suitability of Income regeneration mechanism	Pilot study (Random sampling)	PMU, NGO, Package Manager	10% / best practices
Replication of the techniques	If the implementation is successful then suitable mechanism to replicate the process in some other project with the help of WB Capacity building		PMU,
Project completion	All the above mentioned activities are endorsed by PMU and successful Project Completion Certificate is awarded		PMU, NGO, Package Manager

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

7.1 INSTITUTIONAL SET UP FOR THE PROJECT

Implementation of RAP requires well-coordinated efforts by PMU. This essentially means understanding the institutional relationships and the responsibilities of other Government institutions (RPDAC, DCAC, DLGRC), partnering NGO and CBOs. In this connection the RAP will be placed before RPDAC for approval and only after this approval by RPDAC, RAP will be implemented by PMU, OWD. For this purpose, Project Management Unit (PMU), has already established a cell called Social Management Unit (SMU) at Headquarter. The SMU at the project level will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting. SMU is headed by an officer of the rank¹ of Executive Engineer. At the Package level, one Package Manager at (R&B Division) will be posted to head the package management unit. PMU has engaged a Social Development Advisor to provide technical guidance and capacity building of PMU. Services of nodal and package level NGOs will be hired to assist PMU and package unit respectively to facilitate implementation. Following section illustrate roles and responsibilities of institutional and individual stakeholders.

7.2 OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The main R&R institutions (see the Organogram), which are likely to be involved in the management of RAP activities include the following:

- RPDAC, constituted by the Government as per ORRP 2006
- DCAC constituted by the Government as per ORRP 2006
- DLGRC constituted by Government
- Odisha Works Department at different level;
- NGO (Non-Governmental Organization);
- Line Departments particularly Revenue,
- Local Resettlement Committees

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Following sections briefly outlines role and responsibilities of each of the above mentioned institutional organization in the implementation and monitoring of RAP

7.3 STATUTORY BODIES

7.3.1 REHABILITATION AND PERIPHERY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RPDAC)

Regional Development Commissioner (RDC) Central Division will chair the RPDAC for the Districts of Cuttack, Kendrapada and Bhadrak. Following will be the members of RPDAC as per Government Order no. 25092 (Dated 6th July 2006).

Fig. 7.1: Rehabilitation and Periphery Advisory Committee (RPDAC)

1.	<i>Revenue Divisional Commissioner under whose jurisdiction the district comes</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
2.	<i>Collector and District Magistrate</i>	<i>Member-Convener</i>
3.	<i>All MPs (Loksabha) of the concerned district / districts.</i>	<i>Member</i>
4.	<i>All MP (Rajyasabha) whose nodal district / districts come under the project.</i>	<i>Member</i>
5.	<i>All MLAs of the concerned district</i>	<i>Members</i>
6.	<i>President Zilla Parishad</i>	<i>Member</i>

¹The officer will have quasi-legal authority so that any activities not acceptable to law of land could be managed and action may be initiated. [Highway {Land and Traffic} Act, 2002 and Highway Administration Rule, 2004)

7.	<i>Chairpersons of the affected Panchayat Samittees</i>	<i>Members</i>
8.	<i>Representative of two NGOs working in the affected area to be nominated by the Chairman².</i>	<i>Members</i>
9.	<i>Representatives of two Local Women Self Help Groups functioning in the area to be nominated by the Chairman</i>	<i>Members</i>
10.	<i>Two Persons to be nominated by the Chairman from among the displaced and affected families</i>	<i>Members</i>
11.	<i>Project Director, DRDA</i>	<i>Member</i>
12.	<i>Sub Collector (S) Concerned</i>	<i>Member</i>
13.	<i>Land Acquisition Officer/Special Land Acquisition Officer concerned</i>	<i>Member</i>
14.	<i>Representative of the Project concerned having decision-making power on behalf of the project</i>	<i>Member</i>

Powers and Functions of the RPDAC for the present project implementation is simplified below:

- Approval of RAP submitted by OWD.
- Approval of additional support proposed by the project to individual project affected families and communities
- Suggesting any improvement in RAP
- Approval of LA and Land alienation process
- Dovetailing ongoing Government programmes for PAPs
- Guidance on implementation impediments
- Address grievances of displaced or other affected families and recommendation of measures for their redressal
- Monitor the progress of resettlement, rehabilitation and periphery development programmes.

7.3.2 DISTRICT COMPENSATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (DCAC)

District Magistrate and Collector of the concerned Districts (Cuttack, Kendrapada, Bhadrak) will constitute DCAC. Following would be the member of DCAC as per Government Order no. 39321 (Dated 13th October 2006).

Fig. 7.2: District Compensation Advisory Committee (DCAC)

1.	<i>Collector and District Magistrate of the concerned district</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
2.	<i>Project Director, R&R (Where exists) or A.D.M.</i>	<i>Member</i>
3.	<i>Divisional Forest Officer</i>	<i>Member</i>
4.	<i>Executive Engineer, R&B, RD or DRDA to be Nominated by the Chairman</i>	<i>Member</i>
5.	<i>District Sub-Registrar</i>	<i>Member</i>
6.	<i>Representative of the Project having decision making power</i>	<i>Member</i>
7.	<i>Sarpanches of the Gram Panchayats affected due to acquisition of land in their area</i>	<i>Member</i>
8.	<i>Two representative of the displaced/affected families to be nominated by the Chairman</i>	<i>Member</i>
9.	<i>One woman representative of the displaced/affected families to be nominated by Chairman.</i>	<i>Member</i>
10.	<i>One representative of the indigenous community to be nominated by the Chairman (if applicable)</i>	<i>Member</i>
11.	<i>Land Acquisition Officer/Special Land Acquisition Officer concerned.</i>	<i>Member-Convener</i>

² Member convener shall recommend names of nominated members to chairman.

Powers and Functions of the District Compensation Advisory Committee (DCAC):-

- The DCAC will meet as and when required.
- Provide necessary direction to LAO for consent award.
- Issues, which cannot be resolved at the level of LAO, shall be referred to DCAC for resolution.
- Resolve disputes over fixation of compensation as per provision of LA Act 1894
- Work in closed coordination with RPDAC

7.4 ODISHA WORKS DEPARTMENT (OWD)

The project will be implemented by PMU with the help of Package Management Unit. At PMU a Social Management Unit (SMU) has been created. OWD will fully staff this unit as per the institutional structure approved by the Government.

At the package level an NGO will be hired to facilitate smooth implementation of RAP and help in providing livelihood solution. Nodal NGO will also organize programmes to impart training and support.

Following section describes role and responsibilities of individual officers involved in implementation of RAP.

7.4.1 CHIEF ENGINEER (PMU)

He is responsible for successful implementation of the project components including RAP. In respect of RAP, his responsibilities include

- ▶ Interact regularly with SMU/PMU staff
- ▶ Participate in the State Level Meetings on LA,R&R and shifting of utilities
- ▶ Participate in different statutory bodies created under the ORRP, 2006.
- ▶ Ensure availability of encumbrance free land for undertaking construction work and coordinate with the package unit and District Administration on LA
- ▶ Ensure timely release of money to package unit for activities included in RAP

7.4.2 SOCIAL MANAGEMENT UNIT (SMU)

The Social Management Unit is headed by an Executive Engineer and manned by a Deputy Commissioner Land Acquisition. The SMU deals with two sections (i) Land acquisition (ii) R&R Section. While the land acquisition section shall be dedicated for land acquisition, for implementation of R&R activities in speedier and time bound manner, the social unit is being strengthened by hiring an experienced Social Development Advisor (SDA). The unit will be responsible for overall implementation of LA & R&R activities under the package, specifically the following tasks:

- Monitor progress of LA and R&R activities;
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- Prepare dissemination material of the R&R entitlement framework, and oversee implementation of HIV/AIDS and road safety awareness etc;
- Liaison with district administration to ensure completion of LA and R&R program as planned and scheduled;
- Participate in the DCAC and RPDAC meetings;
- Ensure continued participation of the people in entire project cycle; and
- Organize training program for project staff on LA, R&R and other related activities.

The Social Development Advisor (SDA) shall provide overall technical support to PMU and social management of OSRP. Specific tasks of Social Development Advisor (SDA) for the implementation of RAP of Jagatpur- Chandbali Road are

- Assist PMU in implementation of RAP;
- Monitoring verification survey carried out by Facilitating NGO;
- To oversee entitlement and micro-plan prepared by Facilitating NGO;
- Prepare monitoring format for monitoring and evaluation;
- Assist M&E consultant in social audit and project completion report,
- To assist PMU in redressal of grievances of PAPs related to R&R,
- Organize and prepare training modules for OWD staffs, Facilitating NGO and NNGO,

7.4.3 PACKAGE MANAGER (EXECUTIVE ENGINEER)

- Co-ordinate with the District Administration, DCAC and RPDAC on LA and R&R;
- Head the R&R activities undertaken with the help of NGO
- Facilitate the opening of joint accounts in local banks to transfer assistance for R&R for PAFs,
- Ensure transfer of funds(including the R&R entitlement) in the Bank account of PAPs
- Ensure Translation and dissemination R&R entitlement in Oriya language;
- Make available the RAP at the project site
- Prepare and issue identity cards for the Project affected persons;
- Ensure the development of resettlement sites, wherever required;
- Participate in the allotment of residential, commercial and agricultural plots (where required);
- Liaison with District Administration and concerned department for dovetailing government developmental programs for the socio-economic benefit of the PAPs;
- Develop and maintain a PAP level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, R&R entitlement, release of funds and utilization
- Ensure inclusion of those project affected persons who may not have been covered during the census survey;
- Ensure that the amount is released as per the milestones indicated in RAP;
- Ensure that the amount is used for the purpose it is meant;
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- Organize fortnightly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R; and
- Review micro plan & monthly progress reports submitted by NGO.

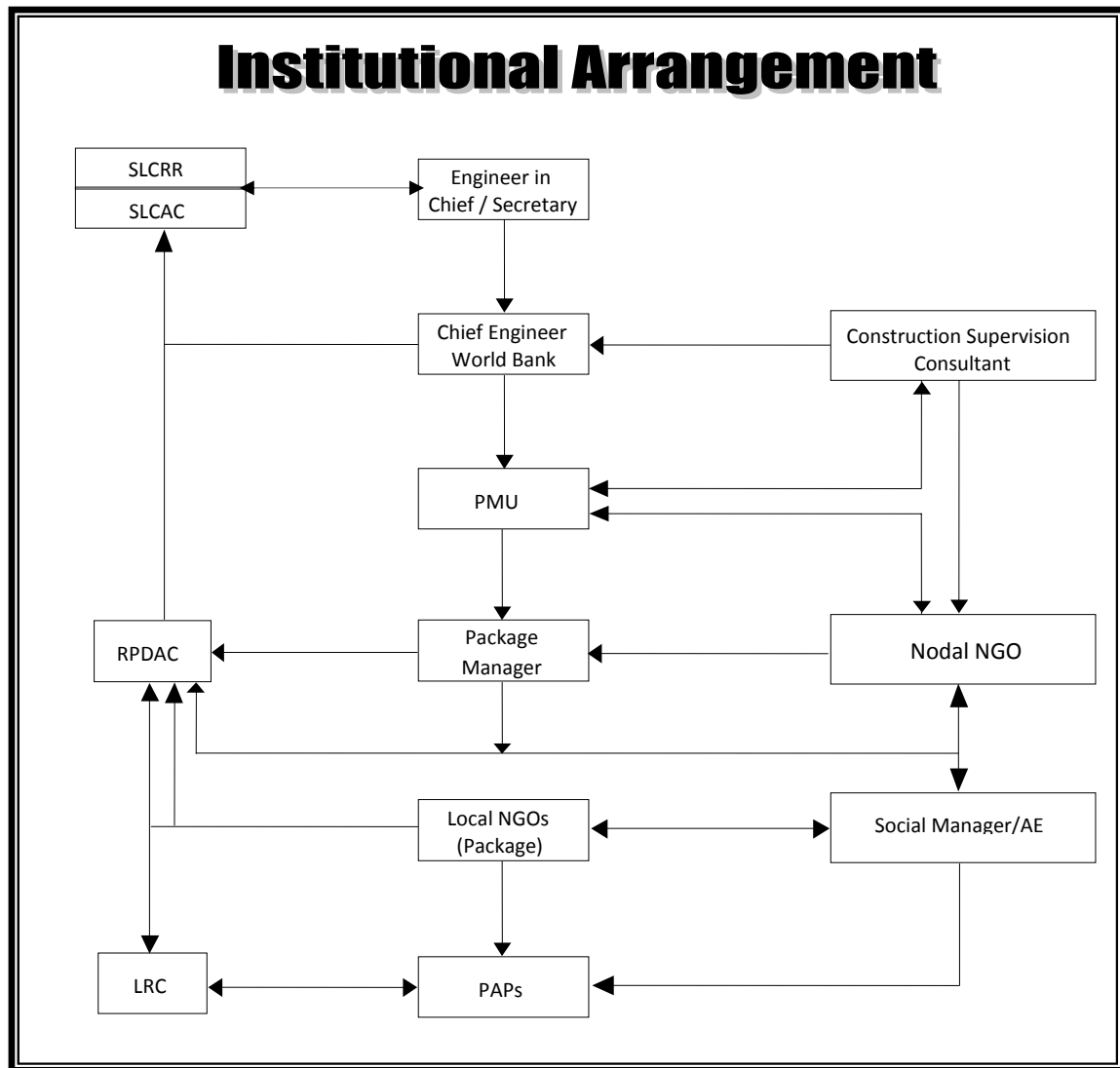


Fig 7.3 Institutional Arrangement

7.5 NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

State R&R policies as well as the policy framework agreed for the project, envisages involvement of NGOs in the implementation of RAP at the package level as well as PMU level.

SCOPE OF WORK – NODAL NGO

- Training Facilitating NGO on survey process.
- Verification of PAPs list prepared by Facilitating NGOs.
- Facilitate package Manager / Social Development Advisor and Facilitating NGO in finalization of PAPs list.
- Verification of ID after photographed by Facilitating NGO.
- Assist Facilitating NGO in distribution of ID Card.
- Assist Facilitating NGO in preparation of micro-plan and Categorization of Losses.
- Finalization of Compensation Package of each group of PAPs.
- Provide technical and other support to Facilitating NGO for speedy solution in matters related to grievances of PAPs.

- The grievances not resolved at LRC level would be brought to PMU by NNGO for further coordination.
- In consultation with Facilitating NGO and NNGO, Package Manager / SDA would finalize relocation plan.
- Assist PMU for finalization of allotment of land for the site.
- Assist Facilitating NGO in opening Bank Accounts of PAPs.
- Coordinate and supervise Facilitating NGO in disbursement of Compensation / Assistance in right way to right PAPs.
- Help Facilitating NGO for meaningful planning for investment of compensation money of PAPs.
- Identify training institutions for skill training.
- Liaison with dovetailing Government Schemes for the generation of additional income to PAPs.
- Nodal NGO will periodically monitoring the Facilitating NGO activities and accordingly inform PMU progress status.

SPECIFIC ROLES OF NGO AT THE PACKAGE LEVEL INCLUDE (*BUT NOT LIMITED TO*)

- Work in close contacts with the nodal NGO and the PMU
- Responsible for successful implementation of RAP
- Develop rapport with PAPs
- Translate and disseminate R&R entitlement in Oriya language
- Co-ordinate **with the Package Manager** to implement RAP activities
- Verification of PAFs listed out in RAP
- Prepare and issue identity cards to identified PAFs
- Facilitate PMU and Package Manager in organising public information campaign at the commencement of R&R activities
- Collection of documents from PAPs approved to receive entitlement.
- Distribute the dissemination materials such as pamphlets on HIV/AIDS and Road Safety awareness and other aspects
- Explain to PAPs about the potential adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures and, R&R entitlements
- Assist PAPs in receiving compensation, focusing on vulnerable PAPs to ensure that they get their dues on time
- Facilitate opening of joint bank accounts(PAPs and Package Manager) for individual PAPs;
- Generate awareness about the productive use of compensation money and R&R grants
- Explain the resource base and other opportunities to enable them to make informed choices and participate in their own development.
- Prepare individual entitlement plan (micro-plan) for both the resettlement and the economic rehabilitation of PAFs
- Facilitate with the identification of the alternate sites for relocation
- Ensure preparation of resettlement sites as per the guidelines laid in the policy
- Participate in consultation process for allotment of residential and commercial relocation sites
- Participate in the meetings organised by Package Manager/PMU
- Ensure that women headed households and other groups of vulnerable PAPs are given their dues both for payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance
- Submit monthly progress reports to package manger and SMU

- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generating activities and ensure they are adequately supported during the post-training period on enterprise development and management
- Hold meetings with the affected communities and form Local Resettlement Committees (LRC)
- Ensure that the grievances and problems faced by PAPs are presented to LRC, the package manager, DCAC, RPDAC for their resolution
- Prepare and submit periodic reports on target based achievements made in various aspects of RAP implementation.

7.6 LOCAL RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE (LRC)

RAP envisages consent award as the most preferred option for LA. This should be discussed and agreed first with the first tier of governance. This will help in building confidence among PAPs. As LA for the project follows the LA Act 1894, the LRC has an added role to represent the people affected by the project, oversee that they are informed about the project and its effect, understand the entitlement matrix and use it for resettlement. In stretches with a sizable affected population, an LRC will be constituted, represented by the local PRI member with members representing different sections of the affected community of that village (with the ward members in urban areas). All efforts will be undertaken to constitute the LRC at least by the time RAP is approved by RPDAC. In the present project, the roles and responsibilities of LRC will include:

- (i) Meeting regularly at pre-decided dates specifically for resolving any grievances ;
- (ii) Ensure that OSRP is discussed in every LRC
- (iii) Help in amicable settlement of disputes at the community level with regard to relocation sites and other development activities;
- (iv) Take-up issues not resolved in LRC to DCAC and RPDAC
- (v) Facilitate implementation of consent award.

7.7 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

Redressal of grievance has been envisaged under section 20 of ORRP 2006, which has provision of redressal of grievance by the project authorities. In pursuance with the provisions under section 20 of ORRP 2006, Government of Odisha has approved Complaint Handling System (CHS) vide letter No. EAP(c-11)129/10512 dated 14th January 2011. The CHS will function under Complain Handling Officer (CHO) of PMU. The CHO will address issues related land acquisition and R&R in time bound manner. The complaint handling process has been integrated in the website of OSRP (www.osrp.gov.in). The specific procedure of CHS for OSRP is as follow.

1. The CHO will record all the complaint and respond to the receipt of complain within 5 days of receipt of complaints.
2. Based on the recommendations of CHO, the Chief Engineer (World Bank), within 20 days of receipt of the complaint shall instruct the concern officer to take remedial action.
3. The CHO will write to complainant within 30 working days communicating about the decision of the Competent Authority.

However, to deal with specific grievances related to land acquisition and R&R, specific grievance redressal mechanism has been planned. The grievance redressal mechanism under

OSRP shall be handled at village, at District and at the State level. The Facilitating NGOs and Assistant engineers will ensure active participation of PAPs in GRC. Under the project, it is envisaged the complaints / grievances could be related to proposed alignment, measurement of affected area, fixation of compensation and assistance to lost land assets, issues related to CPR, cutting of trees or location of cross drainages and safety issues like location of speed breaker, signals etc. Concerned grievances will be sent to the Executing Officers of their respective field. For example cases related to land acquisition will be sent to LAO, about the project cases related to plantation/forestation to DFO, drainage issues to PHED. Participation of PAPs will be ensured at each stages of grievances redressal through Facilitating NGO.

7.7.1 REDRESSAL OF GRIEVANCES IN LOCAL RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE (LRC)

The LRC (already discussed above) has been proposed to oversee R&R works and grievance redressal under the project. Grievances of PAPs shall be placed in the LRC. If LRC is satisfied with the merits of the grievance, the same could be referred to the Nodal Asst. Engineer and R&R implementing staff for redressal. In special cases the complaints may be directly forwarded to the District level grievance committee. In no cases the Assistant engineer will reject the complaints without placing it in the LRC. Moreover, PAPs not satisfied with the resolution of LRC can directly put their grievances before the District level Grievance committee.

7.7.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE AT THE PACKAGE/DISTRICT LEVEL:

The grievance redressal committee will be constituted by the Works Department at the Package level. The grievance committee at the Package level shall have following members:

- (1) District Collector and Magistrate (Convener of RPDAC) or his representative
- (2) PRI member representing the affected community (to be nominated by Collector)
- (3) Concerned Executive Engineer and R&R Package Manager
- (4) Tahsildar of the concerned stretches/LAO
- (5) Representative of CBOs, NGOs (To be nominated by Collector)
- (6) Team Leader of Nodal NGO/Implementing NGO

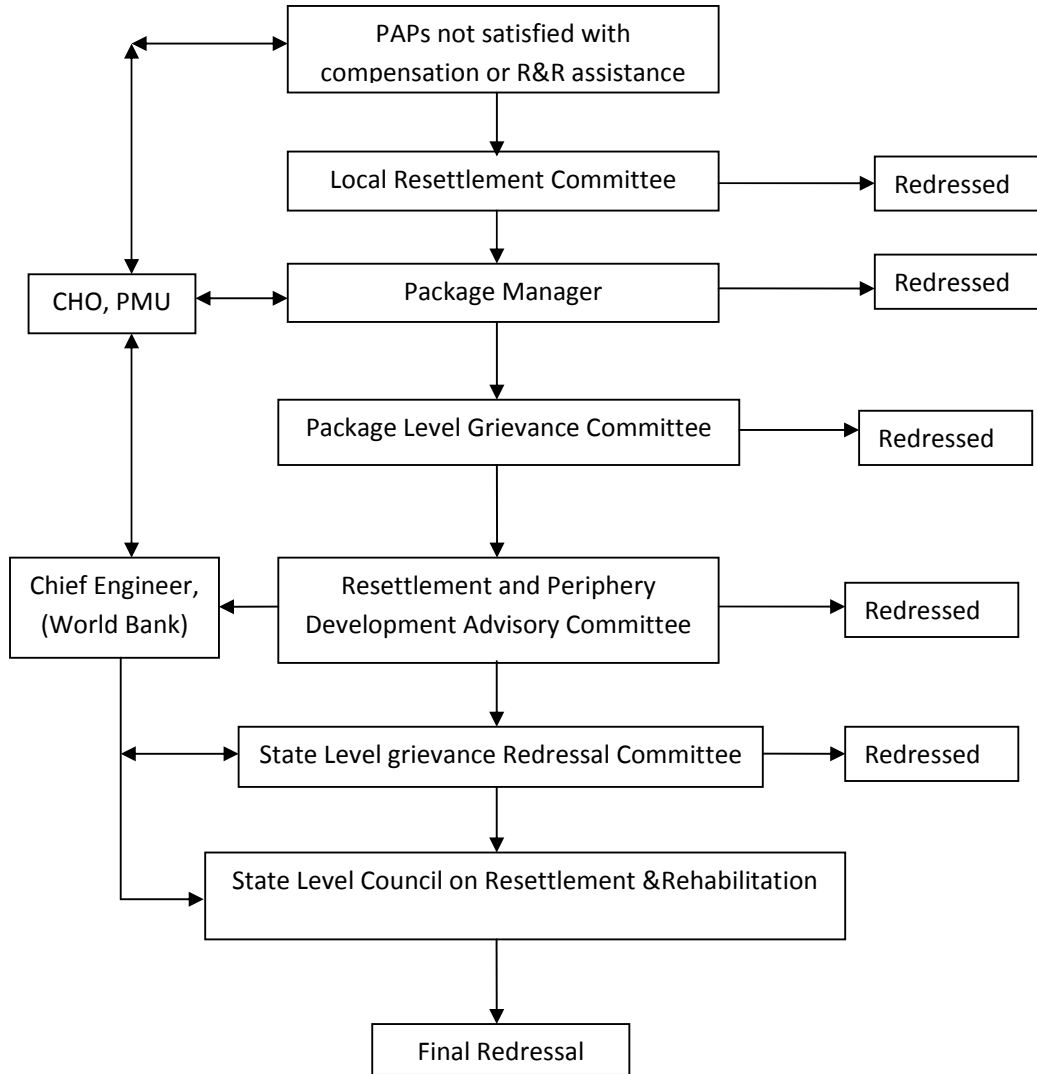
The GRC at the package level will also consider the recommendation of the LRC and DCAC to resolve the grievances. The members of GRC will be encouraged to visit the locations/sites to gather firsthand information about the project and related grievances. Expenditure of committee members will be included in the cost and budget of the implementation of RAP. PAPs not satisfied with the decision of District Level Committee on grievances, can approach RPDAC.

7.7.3 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE AT THE STATE LEVEL:

The state level grievance committee will look into the matters not been resolved at Package or RPDAC level. If found necessary the Chief Engineer (World Bank Projects) will constitute a one man grievance committee preferably with a retired Government officer. The state level grievance committee will resolve grievances referred by the CE,(World Bank). Expenditure made by the committee will be part of implementation budget of RAP.

The recommendation of State Level Grievance Committee shall be placed in the State Level Council on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (SLCRR) for final decision on grievances.

Figure 7.4 Grievance Redressal Mechanisms



7.7.4 FUNCTIONING OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES:

The grievance Committee will work independent of the project unit. In terms of implementation, all efforts will be made to first resolve the issue faced by PAPs at the LRC level. Some of these could be resolved with the intervention of LAO and Package Manager. NGO will have an important role in the entire process of grievance redressal to ensure that PAPs are satisfied with the implementation of RAP. NGOs in their monthly progress reports will include the type of issues raised on grievances, their status and how these were resolved.

The grievances not resolved at LRC will be sent to the concerned Department to have detailed report on the merit of grievances by the District Collector. The District level GRC will meet once in every months to address grievances of PAPs. Active participations of PAPs and communication will be ensured by the Facilitating NGO. Information about the status of grievances, decision taken by the GRC will be communicated by the NGO to PAPs within two working days and within 5 days from CHO. The same information will be uploaded to the official website (www.osrp.gov.in)

The State level GRC will meet as and when required but not later than one months of receipt of grievances of PAPs. The meeting will be convened by the Chief Engineer (World Bank Project). The recommendations of State level GRC will be sent to SLCCR for approval and final redressal.

7.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

M&E will focus on effectiveness of RAP implementation, including the physical progress of land acquisition and R&R activities, the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities, and the sustainability of income restoration and development efforts among affected communities. The objective of monitoring is to provide the project authorities with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. For these reasons, monitoring and evaluation of LA and R&R activities have been delineated in the RAP and will be integrated into the overall project management process. This section provides a coherent monitoring plan, which identifies organizational responsibilities, methodology, and schedule for monitoring and reporting. The three components of this monitoring plan include: (a) performance monitoring, impact monitoring; and end term evaluation or completion audit.

7.8.1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Performance monitoring will be carried out by Social Management Unit of PMU, which will measure physical progress in LA and R&R activities against milestones set out in the RAP implementation plan. Progress will be reported by the package unit to SMU. Performance milestones will include:

- Number of consultation held and action taken report on outcome of consultation,
- Functioning of the grievance redress mechanisms in place;
- Compensation payments;
- Relocation of displaced families with R&R benefits disbursed;
- Provision of facilities to replace damaged/affected CPR;
- Income restoration and development activities initiated;
- Periodic progress reports including monthly progress report submitted to PMU.

7.8.2 PROCESS AND IMPACT MONITORING

To provide technical assistance and quality audit, an external M&E agency will be hired. Quality and Impact Monitoring will help gauge the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the PAPs. The effects of RAP implementation will be tracked against the baseline conditions of the population prior to project implementation. This baseline has already been established through the census and baseline socio-economic survey during SIA. Some key objectively verifiable indicators for measuring the impact of land acquisition and physical relocation include: health and welfare of affected population and the effectiveness of impact mitigation measures, including livelihood restoration and development initiatives. Some key impact indicators will include: size of land holding, economic wellbeing including annual income, employment/livelihoods, and indebtedness; educational status of the school going population; living conditions including type and size of housing, fixed and movable assets; problems arising among the affected population (declining crop yields, high incidence of disease, and decline in family income) requiring remedial action.

7.8.3 COMPLETION AUDIT/END EVALUATION

The M&E consultant shall undertake an end-term evaluation to assess whether the outcome of the RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy. The key objective of this external evaluation, or completion audit, will be to determine whether the efforts made to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. The audit will verify how far the physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and the services have been provided. In addition, the audit will evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population will be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, established through the census and socioeconomic studies. This evaluation will be undertaken after all RAP inputs-including payment of compensation and R&R assistances have been paid and other supplementary development initiatives have been completed prior to Project closure. This evaluation will enable PMU,OWD to undertake corrective actions, if any, as recommended by the evaluation before the project is complete. The third party impact assessment will be carried out at least twice during the project cycle including the end term evaluation.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

8.1 BACKGROUND

Implementation of RAP consists of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement activities. As per the conditions in the civil works contracts, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors in a phased manner (mile stones) for the contract package. Time frame for implementation of RAP is synchronized with the proposed project implementation in a way so that commencement and progress of civil works is not jeopardized.

The Social Development Advisor of PMU will impart training to package unit staff and package level NGO. The following components will be covered:

- Understanding the R&R policy guidelines;
- Understanding the implementation schedule and arrangement;
- Implementing corrective measures based on feedbacks from lessons learnt in Ph-1;
- Understanding of the Land Acquisition Act;
- Preparation of individual entitlement plans as per R&R policy framework;
- Understanding Monitoring and reporting; and
- Understanding of the economic rehabilitation schemes.

8.2 THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The Resettlement Action Plan will be implemented by Package Unit after approval of RAP from RPDAC. Disbursement of compensation for acquisition of land and assets will be done through Land Acquisition Officer as per the provision of LA Act 1894 and project authorities will disburse R&R benefits to PAPs and communities. PMU will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the RAP:

- Get Approval of RAP from concerned RPDAC
- Establish package level unit(social cell) and field offices for effective communication;
- Organize Orientation and awareness seminars for package unit;

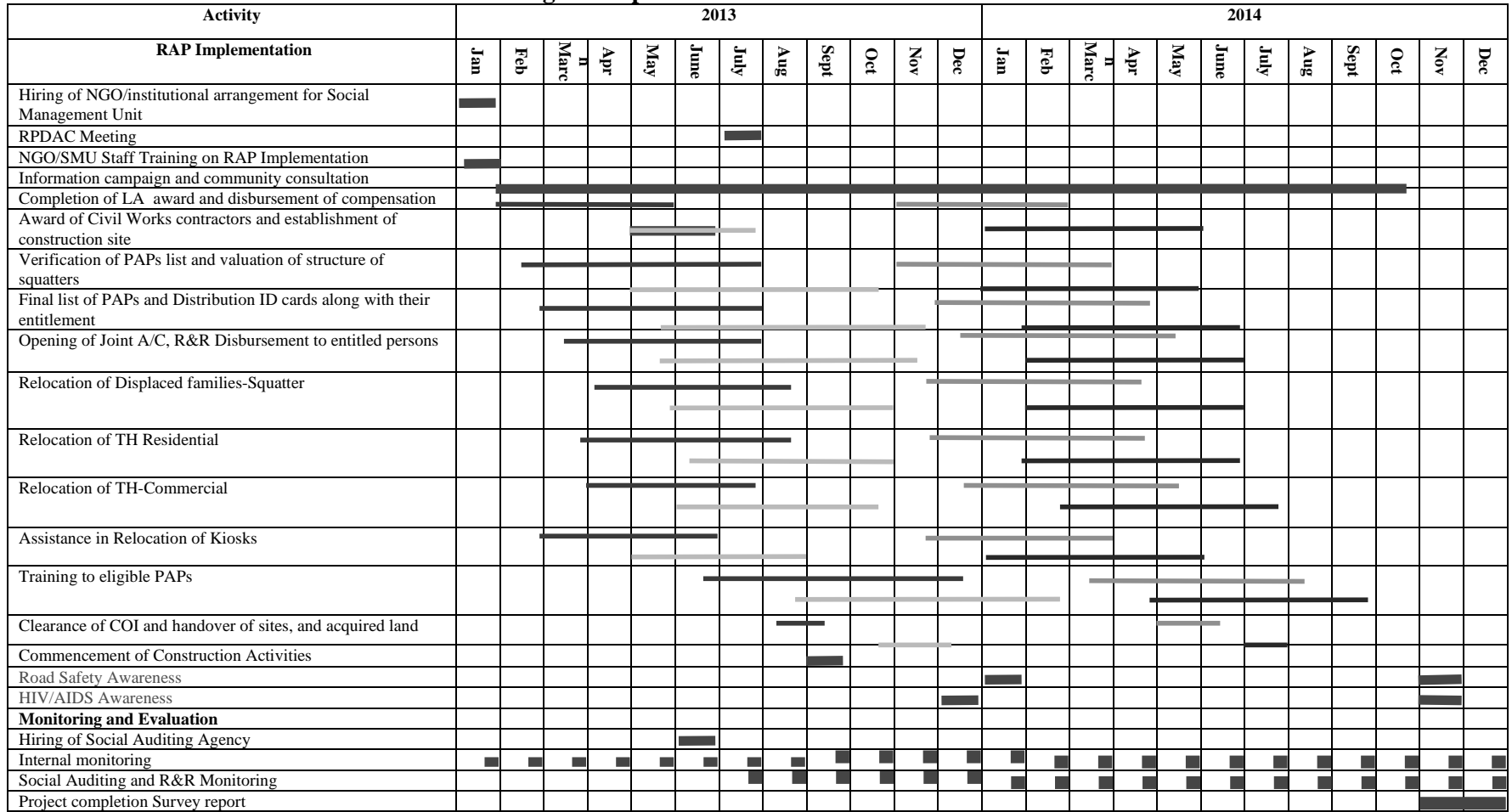
8.3 SCHEDULES FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

Jagatpur Chandbali road, stretching 106 KMs, is divided into two sub-projects such as P-04A (Chainage 0.000 to 49.000KM) and P-04 B (chainage 49.000 to 106.000). The strategy and implementation of the RAP for P-04A will be replicated in P-04B.

Civil works contracts for Jagatpur-Chandbali road proposed to be awarded by June 2013, by which time encumbrance free land is to be made available for at least 26.7 kms in stretches. Rest of the land is to be made available by the time 3/4th of this 1st mile stone is completed. Time period for implementation and completion of this package is 36 months. As mentioned in earlier chapters, payment of compensation to land owners has already been completed in most of the villages and possession for 83 villages out of the required 99 villages has already been handed over. It is expected that payment of compensation in the remaining villages will be completed by March 2013.

The RAP activities have been scheduled and summarized in concurrence with construction activities. Micro planning, verification of census survey data, opening of joint Bank Accounts in the name of the PAPs and the respective field Division Executive Engineer, release of Assistance and relocation and income restoration will be undertaken during implementation. However, sometimes sequence may change or delays witnessed due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project. The RAP Implementation schedule is presented in **Figure 8.1**.

Fig 8.1 Implementation Framework P-04A



MS1 ■ MS2 ■ MS3 ■ MS4 ■ For all MS ■

Fig 8.1A: Implementation Framework P-04B

Activity	2013												2014											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
RAP Implementation																								
Hiring of NGO/institutional arrangement for Social Management Unit	■																							
RPDAC Meeting							■																	
NGO/SMU Staff Training on RAP Implementation	■																							
Information campaign and community consultation		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Completion of LA award and disbursement of compensation		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■												
Award of Civil Works contractors and establishment of construction site					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Verification of PAPs list and valuation of structure of squatters		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Final list of PAPs and Distribution ID cards along with their entitlement		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Opening of Joint A/C, R&R Disbursement to entitled persons			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Relocation of Displaced families-Squatter				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Relocation of TH Residential				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Relocation of TH-Commercial				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Assistance in Relocation of Kiosks			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Training to eligible PAPs				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Clearance of COI and handover of sites, and acquired land								■	■	■	■	■												
Commencement of Construction Activities									■	■	■	■												
Road Safety Awareness												■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
HIV/AIDS Awareness												■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Monitoring and Evaluation																								
Hiring of Social Auditing Agency						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Internal monitoring	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Social Auditing and R&R Monitoring							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Project completion Survey report																								■

8.4 BUDGET

A consolidated overview of the budget and cost estimate is given below. The budget is indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories and is calculated at the 2012-2013 price index. Unit cost will be updated after recommendation of the RPDAC.

8.5 COMPENSATION FOR LAND

The following Table 8.1 summarizes category wise cost of acquisition of land.

Table 8.1: Budget for LA under normal compensation norms

Type of land	Area	Unit rate(Lacs)	Cost (lacs Rs)
Land (agricultural)	97.824 acres	30	2934.72
Residential (Land)	20700 (sqm)	1250/sqm	258.75
Commercial (Land)	39439 (sqm)	2500/sqm	985.98
Total			4179.45

Source: Census survey and LA Plan, 2012

8.6 COMPENSATIONS FOR STRUCTURES

For the loss of structures, either commercial or residential, the titleholders, and vulnerable encroacher/ squatters will be compensated at BSR norms but without depreciation. Compensation for the structures has been worked out on the basis of the type of the structure, area of structure and, type of construction material used. Accordingly the norms arrived are given below:

- (i) Pucca Structures / building, the compensation norm has been calculated @ Rs. 6000/Sq.m,
- (ii) Semi--Pucca structures @ Rs.4000/Sq.m, and
- (iii) Katcha structures/ @ Rs.2500/Sq.m

These rates are indicative only and broad based for budgeting purpose. Final entitlements shall be based on actual estimates by field Engineers.

Table 8.2: Compensation for Structures

Category	Pucca		Semi-pucca		Katcha.		Total
	Area (Sq.m)	Amount (Rs)	Area (Sq.m)	Amount (Rs)	Area (Sq.m)	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs) Compensation
Titleholders	22612	135672000	13471	53884000	12027	30067500	219623500
Squatters	798	4788000	7045	25180000	11207	28017500	57985500
Total							277609000

Source: Census survey and LA Plan, 2012

8.7 R&R ENTITLEMENT

In addition to the cost of land and structures, following R&R entitlements will be provided to the eligible project affected persons, as per the entitlement matrix based on the ORRP 2006 as revised as per biennial revision 2012. (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Budget for Relocation

Assistance Type	No. of PAFs	Allowance Per Family	Amount (Rs.)
Rehabilitation grant to agricultural land	112.704 acres	150,000	1,69,05,600
Residential (Titleholder) 360 (including tenants)			
Cost equivalent for alternate site to PDFs	360	Rs.75,000 lump sum	2,70,00,000
House construction assistance to PDFs	360	Rs.224,000 per family	8,06,40,000
Maintenance allowance to PDFs	360	Rs.3000 pm for 12 months	1,29,60,000
Assistance for Temporary shed to PDFs	360	Rs 15,000 lump sum	54,00,000
Transportation Allowance to PDFs	360	Rs.3000 lump sum	10,80,000
Assistance for affected PDFs	72	Rs.25,000 (Approx)	18,00,000
Residential Tenant 61	61	Rs.10,500	6,40,500
Residential (Squatter) 141			
Cash assistance for relocation site	141	Rs.25000(rural), Rs.40000(urban)	45,82,500
Value of structure	141	Rs.1,00,000	1,41,00,000
Transport assistance to squatters	141	Rs.3000 lump sum	4,23,000
Maintenance allowance to squatters	141	Rs.1500 pm for 6 months	12,69,000
Total			
Commercial (Titleholder) 446(including tenants)			
*Cost equivalent for alternate site to PDFs	446	RS 40,000 lump sum	1,78,40,000
House construction assistance to PDFs	446	Rs 37,500 lump sum	1,67,25,000
Transition Allowance for PDFs	446	Rs 3000 lump sum	13,38,000
Transportation allowance for PDFs	446	Rs 1500 lump sum	6,69,000
Commercial (Tenant)			
Assistance to tenant (commercial) 741	741	Rs.6500	48,16,500
Absentee land lord(commercial)	205	Rs.10000 lump sum	20,50,000
Commercial (Squatters)1623			
*Cost equivalent for alternate site to PDFs	1623	Rs.20,000(rural) Rs.30000(urban) lump sum	4,05,75,000
Cost of structure	1623	Rs 60,000 lump sum	9,73,80,000
Transition Allowance for PDFs	1623	Rs 3000 lump sum	48,69,000
Transportation allowance for PDFs	1623	Rs 1500 lump sum	24,34,500
Kiosk			
Shifting assistance to kiosks 748	748	Rs 7500 lump sum	56,10,000
Assistance to vulnerable agri. encroachers	100	Rs.25000 lump sum	25,00,000
Assistance to CPRs	430	Rs.150000	6,45,00,000
Total			42,81,07,600

8.8 RESETTLEMENT SITE DEVELOPMENT

Resettlement site will be developed by the PAPs. Site allowance along with construction assistance is provided for displaced families. Titleholders of commercial structures will also be relocated as per their choice of relocation. Residential displaced families have opted for self-relocation. Cash for such purpose is already included in R&R assistance.

8.8.1 ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY PROPERTIES: A provision of lump sum Rs 6,45,00,000 has been made for the replacement of CPRs which is likely to change after actual estimates of CPRs are received. However this budget will be used in consultation with environmental management unit of the project.

8.9 HIRING OF NGOs SERVICES

Resettlement Action plan implementation requires services of NGOs for 24 months. The Facilitating NGOs will also facilitate HIV/awareness campaign and implementation of tribal/women development plan/Road safety awareness campaign. The budget for engaging NGO is worked out to be Rs 115,00,000.

8.10 PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION

Budget for HIV/AIDS has been provided for development of materials, campaign delivery and exposure. An HIV/AIDS Action Plan shall be prepared for the project to be implemented by NGO in the proposed project corridor. The Plan emphasizes on targeted intervention program during project preparation, implementation and operation phase.

8.11 ROAD SAFETY EDUCATION

Budget for Road Safety education has been provided for development of materials, campaign delivery and exposure. A Road Safety Action Plan shall be prepared for the project to be implemented by NGO in the proposed project corridor.

8.12 BUDGET

The budgets for the proposed RAP work out to Rs.11288.41 Lakhs. Details are given in Table 8.4. Besides that a provisional sum is required for strengthening of SMU at HQ level and social unit at package level. Thus budget allocation is also for capacity building and training.

Table 8.4: Summary of Cost for Resettlement and Rehabilitation

Sl. No.	Item	Cost (lacs Rs.)	Agency responsible for Implementation
1	Compensation for Land	4281.07	PMU and Collector
2	Compensation for Structure (Titleholder)	2196.24	PMU and Collector
3	Total R&R Assistance(Relocation)	4109.56	PMU and Collector
4	Road safety education and AIDS awareness	4.0	Package level Manager& NGO
5	Budget of NGO Involvement/alternative arrangement	115.00	
6	Remuneration of SDA and support staff, strengthening of SMU, training and institutional expenditure.	45.00	PMU
	Total	10750.87	
	Contingency (5% of Total)	537.54	
	Grand Total (Rs)	11288.41	