

Land Acquisition for the Development of Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

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

Final Report



05-12-2019

Requiring Body

Kerala Institute of Local
Administration (KILA)



Mulamkunnathukavu P. O
Thrissur – 680581
Kerala

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Abbreviations

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

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Project and public purpose

Thrissur is the third largest urban agglomeration in Kerala after Kochi and Kozhikode urban areas. Thrissur is also known as the cultural capital of Kerala because of its cultural, spiritual and religious initiatives throughout history. When one thinks or talks about Thrissur city, the first thing that comes to one's mind is the Thrissur pooram. Thrissur is known for the sacred sites and colourful festivals worldwide. Thrissur is also known as the capital of Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academy, Kerala Lalitha Kala Academy and Keral Sahithya Academy.

Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) is an autonomous training, research and consultancy organization constituted under the ministry of Local Self Government, Government of Kerala, registered as per the Travancore-Cochin Literacy, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act 1955, in the pattern of a national institute with the main objective of strengthening decentralisation and local governance. The institute is supported by the government of Kerala, as it's a nodal agency for training, research and consultancy for the local self government institutions. The institute engages in different capacity building activities of the local bodies, both rural and urban. It is the major pillar for the grass root level democratic process. So for the development of KILA expansion of land is inevitable. The present compound of KILA is insufficient for any expansion activities. One of the main difficulties faced by this institute is that there is no direct approach road from the main road to KILA. Further many of

the training programmes assigned to KILA have to be conducted in private hotels due to lack of infrastructure facilities. So it is proposed to construct new hostel and administration block at a land to be acquired adjacent to the institution. The new construction shall enable KILA to conduct all trainings within its secured compound and the convenience of trainees will be enhanced.

The proposed land acquisition enables KILA to enhance its services in the following way

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

The existing entrance of KILA is very far away from the main road. At present the trainees/ people are facing difficulties to reach KILA due to the lack of direct access from main road. If the project is implemented KILA will get direct access to the main road. This will be a major advantage of the project. If the project is implemented, the officials from different countries who visit KILA will get direct access from the main road. The land proposed to be acquired is near to the Mulankunnathukavu Grama Panchayath in Thrissur district.

1.2 Location

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

1.3 Size and attributes of land acquisition

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

Table 1.3.1. : Extent of Land to be acquired.

Sl. No.	Survey No.	Area proposed to be acquired (in Ares)
1	538/1P	
2	539/1P,539/3	366.35 Ares
3	540/1P	
4	543/1P	

1.4 Alternatives considered

The land in eastern part of KILA is held by the Kerala State housing Board where a working women’s hostel is functioning as well as residential plots was also allotted. The southern portion is a hilly terrain. The northern boundary of KILA is a panchayat road. The proposed land is vacant, unutilized and devoid of any environmental issues and also in close proximity to KILA. So therefore no other alternatives are to be considered.

1.5 Social impacts

The affected land is hereditarily owned by 4 individuals belongs to 3 families who are relatives. Except a manmade pond and well, there is no other build up properties in the land. The land owners are using the property for agricultural purpose.

On the land there are 110 coconut trees and 9.05 acres of grass and lemon grass and about 4500 numbers of plantain cultivation. The owners have been given the land in lease for grass and plantain cultivation. The owners will be losing the income from that. Following table analyze the social impacts of the proposed land acquisition.

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

Sl. No	Type of Impact	Status
1	Loss of Land	3 families will lose their land (the land is possessed by 4 persons)
2	Loss of Income	Income from the coconut trees, plantains and grass cultivation.
3	Loss of Buildings	No buildings in the land.
4	Displacement	Nil
5	Loss of Trees	110 coconut trees, 9.05 acres of grass cultivation, 4500 plantains.
6	Loss of Livelihood	Nil
7.	Loss of Water Source	One well and one manmade pond

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

1.6 Mitigation measures

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

CHAPTER 2

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Background of the project, including developer's background and governance/ management structure

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

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

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

KILA have a lot of advantages if the land is acquired. They will get direct entry from the main road and also they can expand their buildings. KILA is the

one and only government body for promoting the local self government activities in the state of Kerala. Proper decentralisation has been ensured by KILA throughout the state.

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

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

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

9.05 acres of land adjacent to the present KILA, Killannur campus is required for the construction of the hostel and administrative block for KILA. The affected area belongs to 2nd ward of Mulamkunnathukavu Panchayath of Killannur village in Thrissur district. The construction targets are categorized into three:

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

Total cost of the project is calculated as 21 crores.

2.4 Examination of alternatives

The land in eastern part of KILA is held by the Kerala State housing Board where a working women's hostel is functioning as well as residential plots was also allotted. The southern portion is a hilly terrain. The northern boundary of KILA is a panchayat road. The proposed land is vacant, unutilized and devoid of any environmental issues and also in close proximity to KILA. So therefore no other alternatives are to be considered.

2.5 Phases of the project construction

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

2.6 Core design features and size and type of facilities

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

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

The new hostel block is planned with 3 stories comprises of 82 double rooms, reception and waiting hall. Lift has been provided with easy access. All the bed

rooms are bath attached. Separate provisions are made for storage, linen and room for wardens and staff.

Fig. 2.6.1. Project design

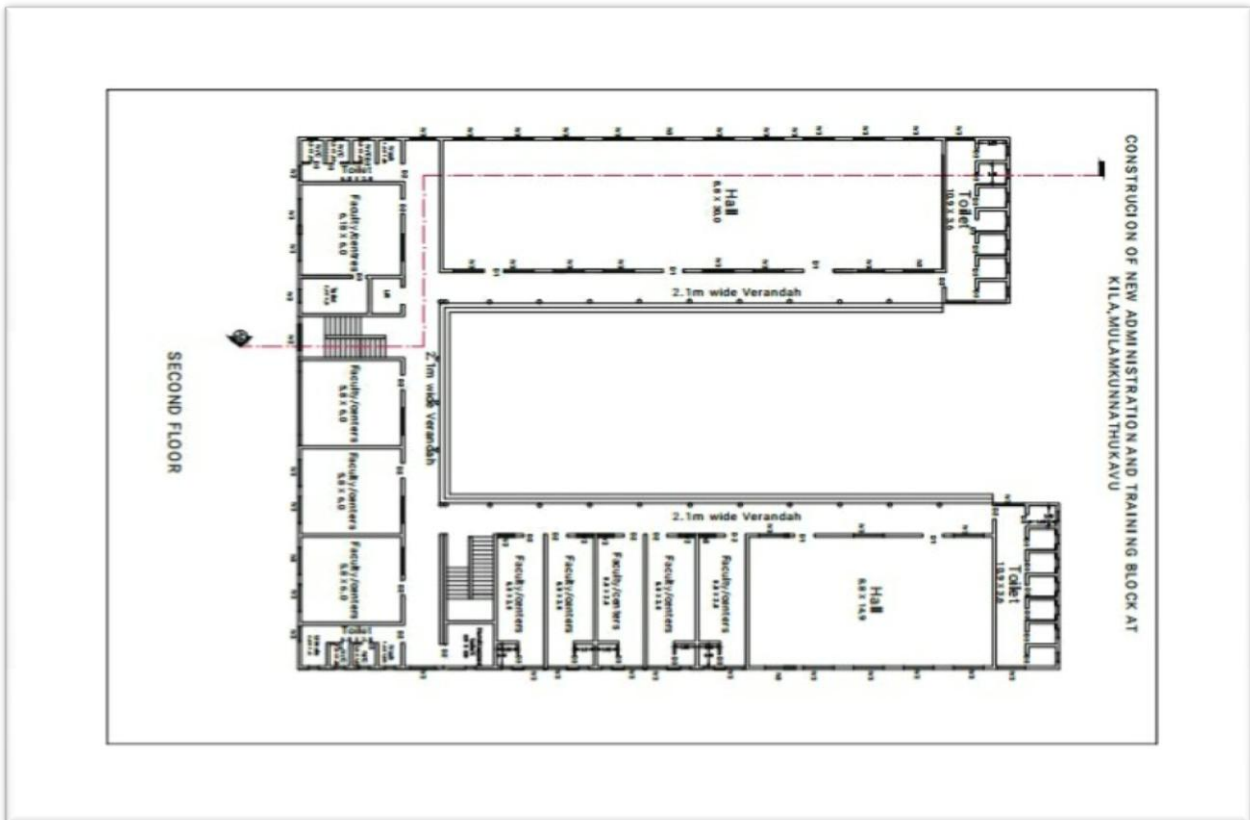


Table 2.6.1 Details of the project

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

2.7 Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities

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

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

2.8 Work force requirements (temporary and permanent)

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

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

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

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

2.10 Applicable legislations and policies

The applicable laws on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for the proposed project land acquisition for the extension/development of the KILA is at Mulamkunnathukavu Gramapanchayath of Killannur village in Thrissur taluk in Thissur district.

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

CHAPTER 3

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

As per section 4(1) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and the Gazette notification of Revenue (B) department G.O. (P) No.38/2019/RD dated 05.07.2019, Rajagiri outREACH has entrusted to do the Social Impact Assessment study of the land acquisition for the extension of the KILA at Mulamkunnathukavu in Thrissur district.

The objective of Social impact assessment is to enumerate affected land and structures, affected families and persons, to identify social impacts and to prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) as per section 4 (1) of LARR Act 2013. In order to capture data for the present exercise, both primary as well as secondary sources were systematically tapped. As part of SIA, census socio economic survey has been conducted by experienced members of SIA unit in the extension of KILA project to list out the favourable and adverse impacts of the project.

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

3.1 List of all team members with qualification

Table 3.1.1. Study Team

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

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

The objective of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to enumerate affected land and structures, affected families and persons, to identify social impacts, and to

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

3.3 Sampling methodology used

As the size of the land to be transferred for the project by the affected person and extent of impact due to latter is unique for each, a population Socio-Economic-Impact Survey was found to be appropriate over sampling method. Further, respondent size was found to be 4 land owners hence was possible to collect the information in the limited timeframe as per the scheme of the study.

3.4 Overview of information/ data sources used

Both primary and secondary information were collected and analysed through mixed method by the expert quantitative and qualitative researchers. Secondary information and published reports from concerned offices of KILA/Revenue/Panchayat/Civil Stations were collected and referred by the field investigators at multiple stages.

A unique structured questionnaire was prepared, tested and validated to collect information from affected persons through Socio-Economic-Impact Survey. A separate questionnaire was prepared for directly affected (land owners). All affected persons were participated in the survey and have responded to the

questionnaire interview. Survey contained questions aimed to collect the information such as Demographic/ Economic/ Family/ Livelihood, details of performing/non-performing assets in the project land and the types/degree of impact. Further, qualitative data through Key Informant Interviews and FGD were also included in the study. The response and data points were analysed through statistical software and findings have reported along with recommendations.

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

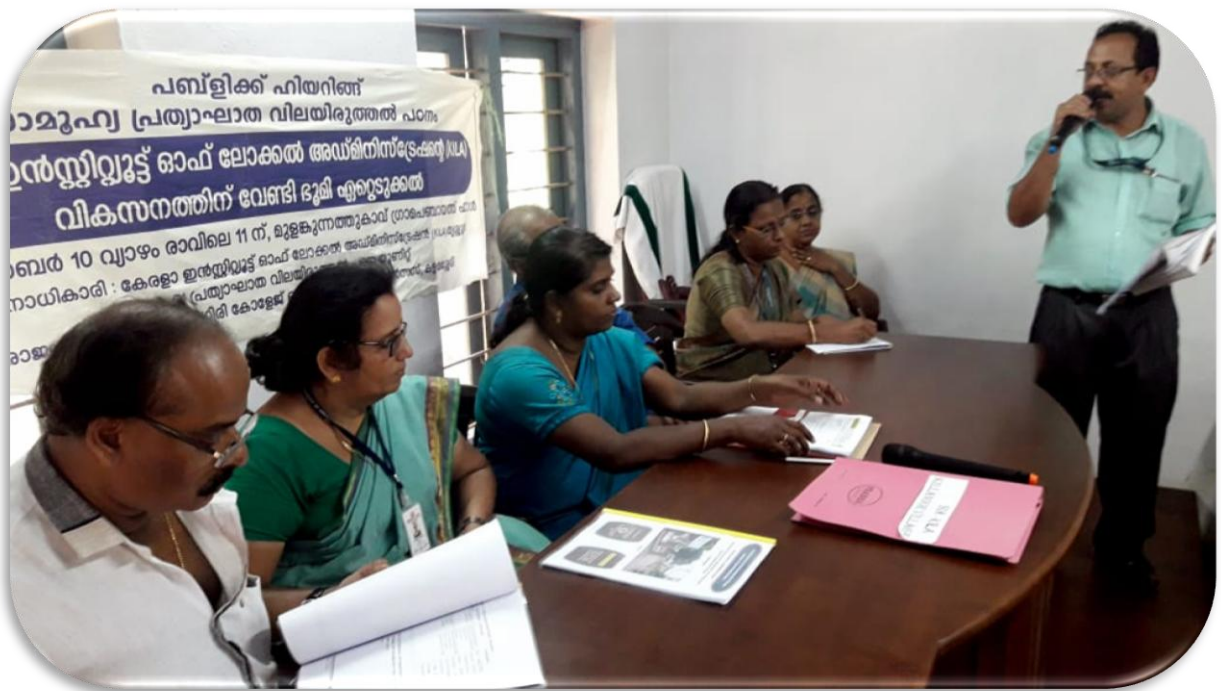
District Collector entrusted RAJAGIRI outREACH to Conduct the SIA study	: 09.07.2019
Key person interview and primary visit to the site	: 22.07.2019
Socio economic survey	: 24.07.2019
Public hearing	: 10.10.2019

Public hearing

As per Form 5 of Rule 14 (1) of the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015, a public/community consultation (public hearing) of Land acquisition for the development of Kerala institute of Local Administration was held on 10th October 2019 at Mulamkunnathukavu Gramapanchayath Hall. Deputy director of KILA Smt. P.B Usha, Mulamkunnathukavu Gramapanchayath President Smt. Bindu Benny, Ward member K H Subhash, Special Tahsildar Smt.

Breejakumari and affected persons were participated in the public hearing. Smt. Maria Tency, for SIA Chairperson Rajagiri outreach was chaired the meeting. Draft report presentation was conducted during the hearing. The affected persons shared their concerns and anxieties in front of the SIA unit and the officials. The officials were responded to their concerns.

The public hearing session has recorded with video streaming. The concerns /anxieties/queries raised by the participants were given to the requiring body in writing and it was answered by them. The details are given in the below given table.



Land Acquisition for the Development of Kerala Institute of Local
Administration

Social Impact Assessment Study- Public Hearing

Venue: Mulamkunnathukavu Gramapanchayath Hall, Thrissur district

Date & Time: 10.10.2019; 11.00 AM

Participants: Project affected family members, Representatives of Local Self Government, Special Tahsildar (LA), KILA and Social Impact Assessment Unit (RAJAGIRI outREACH)

Sl. No.	Name of the person/Survey No.	Suggestion/Anxiety	Answer from the concerned officials
1.	Saheer	1) The land of kadavil Muhammed Basheer which is situated in the center portion of the proposed land is not included in the list for land acquisition. After the acquisition process the trespasses	<i>Special Tahsildar L.A General, Thrissur</i> 1) The land of kadavil Muhammed Basheer which is situated in the center portion of the proposed

		<p>to the land is not possible. So this land also should be acquired.</p> <p>2) Plantain cultivation is doing in the proposed land. The income from this will also lost.</p> <p>3) Have been faced land acquisition procedures early. Make the acquisition procedures faster. Fair compensation is required.</p> <p>4) If KILA does not need the land an NOC should given.</p>	<p>land is included in the list for land acquisition.</p> <p>2) Decision will make as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>3) Acquisition and compensation is done as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>4) KILA will make decision regarding this.</p> <p>KILA</p> <p>1) The man made pond in the proposed land is a pit which is formed while</p>
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		<p>sold the soil from the land.</p> <p>2) 110 coconut trees are in the proposed land but yielding from the coconut is not get because of improper care.</p> <p>3) Plantain cultivation and grass cultivation is not done in the proposed land.</p> <p>4) For the development of KILA land is needed. So that the compensation will given according to land acquisition rehabilitation and resettlement act.</p>
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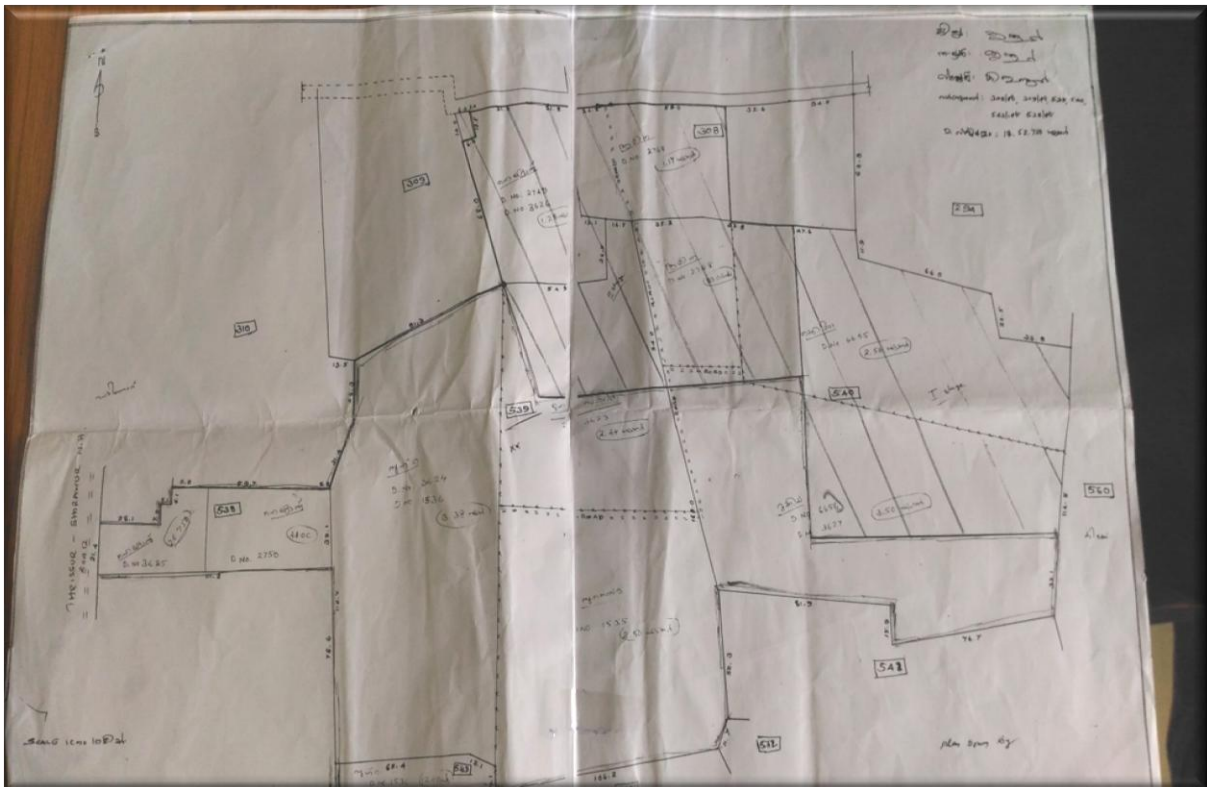
CHAPTER 4

LAND ASSESSMENT

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

The proposed land located at 2nd ward of Mulamkunnathukavu Panchayath of Killannur village of Thrissur taluk in Thrissur district. It is in dry land category.

Figure 4.1 Sketch of the proposed site



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

The proposed land is owned by 4 people with survey number 538/1, 539, 540/1 and 543/1. There is no any kind of build up properties on the proposed land. Presently the land is using for agriculture purpose.

Table 4.2.1 Analysis of Social Impact Expect to Each Owners

Sl. No	Owner	Survey No	Effects
1.	Suhra	538/1	9.05 acres of land, 110 coconut tree, Grass cultivation, one well, one manmade pond
2.	Suhra Subaida	539	
3.	Aisha Rukkiya	540/1	
4.	Suhra	543/1	

4.3 Total land requirement for the project

For the expansion/development of KILA, a total of 366.35 Ares of land is required. The proposed land will be acquired from survey numbers 538/1, 539, 540/1 and 543/1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The proposed land is comes under the dry land category. The land is mainly using for the coconut, grass and plantain cultivation. The proposed land located beside of the Thrissur-Shornur road at the 2nd ward of Mulamkunnathukavu Panchayath of Killannur village in Thrissur taluk of Thrissur district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 5

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

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

5.1 Estimation of families

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

The properties of 4 land holders which belong to 3 families will be affected by the expansion/development of the KILA at Mulamkunnathukavu. The list of land owners affected by the proposed land acquisition is given in table below.

Table 5.1 List of Land owners

Sl. No	Owner	Suvey No
1	Suhra	538/1
2	Suhra Subaida	539
3	Aisha Rukkiya	540/1
4	Suhra	543/1

5.1.2 Religion and Caste of the affected family members

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

5.1.3 Family Pattern of the affected Families

All the affected families are following nuclear family system.

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

Neither any Scheduled Tribes, nor any other community with special forest rights are reported to be affected with the project.

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

Common property resources are not being affected due to the project.

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

Land assigned by the government is not being affected in the proposed acquisition.

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

Not Applicable.

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

5.6.2 Inventory of productive assets and significant lands.

Table 5.6.1 Impact on Productive Assets

Name of the Tree	Number /Acres
Coconut	110
Grass Cultivation	10.5 Acres
Well	1
Man made pond	1
Plantain	4500

CHAPTER 6

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

This chapter contains information about the socio-economic and cultural aspects of the affected families. It includes the demographic details, economic status, vulnerability among the affected families, local economic activities in the area, socialization pattern of the project affected persons, and other related information.

6.1 Demographic details of the population in the project area

Families are not residing in the project area. The social impact assessment unit surveyed 3 affected families. The socio-economic and cultural profiles of the affected families are given below:

Table 6.1.1 Age Distribution of the affected persons

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

Table 6.1.1 shows the age group distribution of the affected family members of the project. 3 members falls under the age group of 0 – 18, 6 members comes under the age group of 19 – 30. 2 members fall under the age group of 31 – 45.

2 people come under the age group of 46 – 59. There are 4 peoples comes under the age of 60 and above.

Table 6.1.2 Gender Distribution of the affected persons

Gender	Number
Male	8
Female	9
Total	17

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

Table 6.1.3 Marital Status of the Adults among affected population

Marital Status	Total
Married	10
Unmarried	2
Widow	2
TOTAL	14

As illustrated in Table 6.1.3 detailing the marital status of adults in the affected families, about more than half of the population is married (N=10) and Two (2) are reported as unmarried. Survey also counts Two (2) persons as widow.

6.2 Income and poverty levels

There will be only 3 families which are directly affected by the project. Their income and poverty level is described below. From the affected families 2 families have the monthly income of Rs. 40000 and one family have their

monthly income Rs. 1.25 lakhs. All the families are above the poverty line (APL).

6.3 Vulnerable groups

Out of total 3 affected families, 4 members are above 60 years of age and 3 children are below 18 years of age. Among the elderly people 2 are widows.

6.4 Land use and livelihood

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

6.5 Local economic activities

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

6.6 Factors that contribute to local livelihoods

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

6.7 Kinship patterns and social and cultural organization

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

6.8 Administrative organization

Mulamkunnathukavu grama panchayat office is located very near to the proposed land. But the panchayat is not affected due to the project.

6.9 Political organization

None of the political organizations are affected due to the project.

6.10 Community based and civil society organizations

No such organizations are affected by the project.

6.11 Regional dynamics and historical change processes

The new construction shall enable KILA to conduct all trainings within its secured compound and the convenience of trainees will be enhanced. The proposed land acquisition enables KILA to enhance its services such as to conduct research in the relevant fields, for the better administration of training for local self governments, for further advancements of standard accommodation facilities for trainees. KILA will also get direct access to main road. The proposed expansion of KILA will help to increase more training and that will enable the development of the locality as well as the Mulamkunnathukavu panchayat.

6.12 Quality of the living environment

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

CHAPTER 7

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT

7.1 Approach to mitigation

To assess the mitigation, the expert research team of SIA Unit has adopted an approach that is spanned in four phases. In the first phase, a physical observation of the area was held to understand major risks and opportunities involved with the project. Later the affected families was surveyed by using a structured questionnaire and collected details on the socio-economic background of the families dynamics of risks of each affected families is collected. To understand generic and common risks involved with the project, in-depth interviews were held with selected key persons and stakeholders of the project. A draft report is prepared based on the scientific analysis of the data collected through survey and interview and presented on the Public Hearing held on 10.10.2019 at Mulankunnathukavu Grama Panchayath Hall. The project affected families and stake holder got opportunity to suggest additions and deletions required in the report. The anxieties raised by the project affected families regarding the project and land acquisition was replied by the Land acquisition office and requiring body.

7.2 Measures to avoid mitigate and compensate impact

The proposed land acquisition for the expansion of KILA is planned without disturbing residential plots and with minimum impacts. However, 3 families will be adversely affected and they will lose their ancestral property. Families are not residing in the proposed project area. The following measures may be taken to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact of the land owners.

- Compensation shall be provided to the land owners as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 & Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.
- The Resettlement package as per the Policies issued by Revenue (B) Department, Kerala vide G.O (Ms) NO.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015 and G.O. (Ms) No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 in lieu of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected land owners.
- The income receives as coconut yields from 110 coconut trees and from grass cultivation and plantain cultivation should be considered for compensation.
- Loss of 1 well and one manmade pond should be compensated
- Measures to be taken to plant saplings in lieu of the trees to be destroyed for the project.
- Proper waste management should be ensured.
- During construction measures should be taken to ensure that the public mobility and transportation is not hindered.

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

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

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

Requiring body stated that sufficient fund has been reserved for payment of compensation to the affected title holders.

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

Not Applicable

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

To mitigate the social impact of the proposed land acquisition, R&R package should be provided to the families as per the Policy issued by Revenue (B) Department, Government of Kerala vide G.O (Ms) NO.485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015 and G.O.(Ms)No.448/2017/RD dated 29/12/2017 for the rehabilitation and resettlement package for land acquisition in the state in lieu of RFCT in LAR&R Act 2013 by strictly following the time plan stated in the Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015.

Table 7.6 Mitigation Plan

Sl. No.	Mitigation Strategies	Activities	Timeline
1	Compensation and Resettlement	Assessing the impact Calculation of Compensation Acquisition of land and Disbursement of Compensation	As per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 and Kerala Rules 2015.
2	Environmental Mitigation	Distribute saplings or take initiatives to replant plants/trees which will be lost due to the project	

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

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

In the proposed land acquisition for the expansion of KILA in ward no. 2 of Mulamkunnathukavu Grampanchayath of killannur village in Thrissur taluk of Thrissur district, the major mitigation measures from the acquisition can be handled by providing the appropriate compensation under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

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

- District Collector, Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation,
- Land Acquisition officer
- Finance Officer
- Representatives of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf,
- Representatives of Local Self Government Institution will monitor the

Rehabilitation Action Plan (No such rehabilitation is required for this project)

8.2 Specify role of Non Governmental Organizations etc, if involved

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

8.4 Timelines for each activity

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

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

9.1 Costs of all resettlement and rehabilitation costs

The requiring body stated that necessary budget provision exists for meeting the cost of acquisition. Total cost of the project is calculated as 21 crores.

9.2 Annual budget and plan of action

Not Applicable

9.3 Funding sources with break up

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Key monitoring and evaluative indicators

KILA shall work with the Land Acquisition Office and shall set specific indicators for appropriate and efficient management plan to mitigate social impact. Some of the broad and key monitoring and evaluative indicators are

- Fair compensation and resettlement measures as per RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013.
- Timely disbursement of funds to the affected families.
- Implementation of the proposed project in the timeframe defined.
- Safety and environmental measures.

10.2. Reporting mechanisms and monitoring roles

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

10.3. Plan for independent evaluation

Not Applicable

CHAPTER 11
ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS AND
RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

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

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

The new construction shall enable KILA to conduct all trainings within its secured compound and the convenience of trainees will be enhanced. The proposed land acquisition enables KILA to enhance its services such as to conduct research in the relevant fields, for the better administration of training for local self governments, for further advancements of standard accommodation facilities for trainees. KILA will also get direct access to main road. The proposed expansion of KILA will help to increase more training and that will enable the development of the locality as well as the Mulamkunnathukavu panchayat.

As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Section 2(1) b (v) the project can be considered as a public purpose. The proposed 9.05 acres of land from ward no. 2 of Mulamkunnathukavu Grampanchayath of killannur village in Thrissur taluk of Thrissur district is owned by 3 families. The land is not using for their

residential purpose so the land acquisition will not cause eviction of families and also not losing their livelihood. Even then the families will lose a fruitful land which is their ancestral property is the major impact of the project.

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

Based on the analysis and assessment of the positive and negative impacts of the project of the expansion/development of KILA at ward no. 2 of Mulamkunnathukavu Grampanchayath of killannur village in Thrissur taluk of Thrissur district, SIA team recommends the project to implement with the existing acquisition plans. The project is expected to improve infrastructure facilities/development of KILA.

The following measures are recommended to mitigate the impact of the affected family.

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

- Consider the income that the families get from the proposed land and ensure sufficient compensation as per their income from the land.
- All families will lose their land. Ensure that all of them will get the sufficient fund as compensation.
- The income receives as coconut yields from 110 coconut trees and from grass cultivation and plantain cultivation should be considered for compensation.
- Consider the demand of families for full acquisition.
- In the land there is one well and one manmade pond these will be affected, and should be considered for compensation.
- Take initiatives to replant trees which will be lost due to the project.
- Proper waste management should be ensured during the construction period.
- During construction, measures should be taken to ensure that the public mobility and transportation is not hindered.
- Measures to be taken to plant saplings in lieu of the trees to be destroyed for the project.

References

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

Annexure falls in the appendix pages.