

Social Impact Assessment Study

DRAFT REPORT

13.07.2021

Submission :

District Collector, Ernakulam

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR PAINGOTOOR GRAMA PANCHAYATH



SIA UNIT

Youth Social Service Organisation
Social Service Centre
College P.O, Kothamangalam-686666
Phone: 0485 2971222, 9446510628
Website: yssso.net, Email: yssso95@gmail.com

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DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR PAINGOTOOR GRAMA PANCHAYATH

District : Ernakulam

Taluk : Kothamangalam

Village : Kadavoor

Submission

District Collector, Ernakulam

Executive Engineer, Project Division, Kattappana

Special Tahasildar (L.A.), KIIFB Ernakulam

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Summary	

Name of the Project	Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingotoor Grama Panchayath
State	Kerala
District	Ernakulam
Taluk	Kothamangalam
Revenue Village	Kadavoor
Panchayath	Paingotoor
Land to be acquired	0.0810 Hectare
cost	23.00 Crore
Arthana Official	Executive Engineer, Project Division, Kattappana
Acquiring Officer	Special Thahasildar (L.A), KIIFB Ernakulam
Location of Project	Paingottoor Grama Panchayat is in Kothamangalam Taluk of Ernakulam District. This project comes in 4 th & 13 th ward of Paingottoor Grama Panchayat.

Chapter 1

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION: PROJECT AND ITS OBJECTIVES

This report is a study on social impacts of land acquisition for construction of a Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingottoor Grama Panchayath of Ernakulam District in Kerala. A drinking water Supply Scheme is a necessity amidst increasing water scarcity in the Paingottoor Grama Panchayat.

Paingottoor Grama Panchayat is in Kothamangalam Taluk of Ernakulam District. This project comes in 4th & 13th ward of Paingottoor Grama Panchayat. Eastern side of this panchayat is beautiful hills and valleys. This place is most suitable for agro-based development projects, as many small scale farmers belongs here. This panchayat has a mixed culture of people living together.

Paingottoor Grama Panchayat is facing severe drinking water scarcity. Though Kadavoor- Kalloorkkadu- Kumaramangalam integrated project is currently covering this area, it is not sufficient to fulfill requirements. Main reason for the scarcity is increasing demand and lack of sources and availability of water. And the distribution is hindered by wear and tear of machines, poor efficiency of water purification and out-of-date distribution pipes. As majority of panchayat is hilly area, regional water sources are sufficient only for 2-3 months. In summers, most wells are arid and water scarcity buds up. Water being a basic necessity, poor quality of water can create a public health issue. Most of the poor people in this panchayat depends on agriculture for living.

7 wards in Paingottoor Grama Panchayat is facing severe drinking water scarcity. April & May months in these areas are burdensome. Even public tap doesn't provide water, and people have to depend on tanker lorry bringing water which comes only twice a week. Wells nearby paddy fields only have water. Due to water scarcity, jaundice and Diarrhea are common diseases. Public and Panchayat governing body is of the opinion that this project can resolve this issue to a great extent. In this context, project will be helpful to solve water scarcity.

1.2 PROJECT AREA

0.0810 hectare area of Kadavoor village in Kothamangalam Taluk of Ernakulam District is the project area. The Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingottoor Grama Panchayath project will be established in Metrankoop area of 4th ward and Kulappuram area of 13th ward of Paingottoor Grama Panchayat. The affected area belongs to 2 private individuals, and have trees.

1.3 SIZE OF ACQUIRING LAND AND BENEFITS

The project area is 0.0810 hectare at Kadavoor village in Kothamangalam taluk in Ernakulam district. This area includes trees.

Paingottoor Grama Panchayat is of 23.50sq. kms area. It is a hilly area with layered structure. Natives are mostly poor farmers and agricultural labourers below poverty line. This is a panchayat lying east of Ernakulam district sharing border with Idukki district. It is a fast developing area and population is increasing too. This area has many public institutions like Schools, Colleges, Anganwadis, Religious & Tourist centres etc.

Increasing population & urbanization is demanding more water in the coming future. In addition to this, consequences and after effects of climate change too is increasing the concerns over this area. This project will help to resolve the issue of water scarcity they are facing.

1.4 ALTERNATE METHODS SUGGESTED

A better alternate route or location suitable for this project is not identified or suggested.

1.5 SOCIAL IMPACTS AND STEPS TO REDUCE THEM

When we analyze the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Act, 2013, it is concluded that social impacts can be managed through legal compensatory measures.

Sl. No.	Expected loss	Approach	Possible reduction measures
1.	Loss of trees	Compensation and Control	Provide adequate compensation and plant same no. of trees in private or public land
2.	Sound, atmosphere pollution, dust etc.	Control	Include in the blueprint of impact reduction measures
3.	Delay in land acquisition and compensation distribution	Effective monitoring and control	Distribution of compensation before land acquisition
4.	Include the affected through land acquisition measures	Control	Ensure participation of the affected in proceedings
5.	Grievance redressal	Control	Functioning of efficient grievance redressal committees at district and panchayat level

Chapter 2

DETAILS OF THE STUDY

2.1 BACKGROUND AND LOGIC OF THE PROJECT

This chapter includes details related to Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingotoor Grama Panchayath. The projects public goals and expenditure are included in this chapter.

2.2 DETAILS OF LOCATION, SIZE, OBJECTIVES AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROJECT

The project area is 0.0810 hectare at Kadavoor village in Kothamangalam taluk in Ernakulam district. Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingotoor Grama Panchayath will be established in Metrankoop area of 4th ward and Kulappuram area of 13th ward of Paingotoor Grama Panchayat. This area includes trees.

Paingotoor Grama Panchayat is of 23.50sq.kms area. It is a hilly area with layered structure. Natives are mostly poor farmers and agricultural labourers below poverty line.

The study team could comprehend that this project will resolve water scarcity in this Panchayat. Kerala Water Authority will be running and do further proceeding of this project. Total project cost is Rs.23.00 Crore Only.

2.3 RATIONALE OF THE PROJECT

Paingottoor Grama Panchayat is facing severe drinking water scarcity. Main reason for the scarcity is increasing demand and lack of sources and availability of water. As majority of panchayat is hilly area, regional water sources are sufficient only for 2-3 months. In summers, most wells are arid and water scarcity buds up. Water being a basic necessity, poor quality of water can create a public health issue. Most of the poor people in this panchayat depends on agriculture for living. and they are below poverty line. Due to water scarcity, jaundice and Diarrhea are common diseases. Considering the gravity of the situation, a new project has to be established.

2.4 STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION

The construction has not started yet in the project area.

2.5 IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC REQUIREMENT OF THIS PROJECT

The Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingotoor Grama Panchayath aims at providing basic infra-structure for economic development of Panchayath.

2.6 ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

It is felt that as Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingotoor Grama Panchayath is for public utilisation, the minor environment impacts are negligible when compared to its benefits.

- Should ensure eco-friendly construction
- Should protect natural resources
- A committee should be formed to prevent any harm to the environment during and after construction

2.7 ACTS AND RULES AFFECTING THE PROJECT

Acts & rules listed below affect Land Acquisition, Transparency, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement related to the Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingotoor Grama Panchayath

Sl. No.	Acts and Rules	Affected area
1.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement act and rules	Impact reduction
2.	Land Acquisition Acts & Rules Rehabilitation & Re-settlement act of the government Right to Information act 2005 Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016	Land acquisition Rehabilitation and resettlement

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2005

For the effective functioning of democratic processes in a nation, informed citizens are a prerequisite. The Right to information Act 2005 is aimed to strengthen the democratic process by public participation through citizens' empowerment, ensuring transparency and responsibility in governance and prevent corruption. This is an act giving information regarding activities of government to the citizens.

RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT 2016

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 came into being for socially and economically empowering persons with disabilities. On one hand it promotes equality and participation and the other hand it eradicates all discriminations.

Chapter 3

UNIT, APPROACH AND RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

3.1 BACKGROUND

As per G.O(P) No: C6-3031/20 dated 05-07-2021, Youth Social Service Organization, Social Service Centre, College P.O, Kothamangalam is assigned to conduct Social Impact Assessment study on Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingotoor Grama Panchayath Project. This study unit is responsible to assess social impacts of the project.

3.2 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY AND PREPARATION OF IMPLEMENTING PLAN:

Acquisition of land and properties affects social and economic sustainability, social impact study and properly planned rehabilitation programs should be done. Rehabilitation plans should establish livelihood programs of the affected people same as before the land acquisition. The study unit has conducted the preparations for the social impact assessment with these obligations as priority.

Figure 3.1 shows the approach and rationale of the study in a flowchart. And stages of the study are listed below.

Figure 3.1: Social Impact Assessment study design and method

Stage 1: Activities before study

Social Analysis and pilot meeting	Pilot survey and beginning of external works
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detailed project analysis• Preparation of the project blueprint• RFCT in LARR Act 2013• State laws on land acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pilot study• Preparation and checking of survey tools• Identifying the groups for data collection• Finalizing the pilot report

Stage 2 : Data collection methods and implementation

The affected families/people/society	Facilities required for the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for the field staff • Data collection from the affected family members • Discussions with officials of concerned departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of legal rules and regulations • Analysis of rehabilitation programs with local officials • Data analysis • Draft of collected data, their analysis and impact assessment

Stage 3 : Activities after survey and blueprint of the analysis

Tabulation of the collected data and blueprint of analysis	Concerns on the Social Impact Assessment Study
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration, categorization of data • Finalization of the report • Analysis of the collected data • Preparation and submission of the draft report of the social impact assessment study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize public hearing • Meeting and discussions on study findings with affected people • Analysis and opinions of concerned officials • Integration of the opinions and submission of final report

3.3 DETAILS OF THE STUDY UNIT:

The data collection for the social impact assessment study and their integration was done under Team Director of Youth Social Service Organization by a group of 6 experienced members. Services of experts from development and legal sector have been availed for the study and report preparation. And, revenue official helped to identify the affected areas.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation, eligibility and experience
1.	Jose Paruthuvayalil	Director, MSW, 22 years experience in development sector
2.	Kuriakose George	Project Coordinator, LLB, 15 years experience in development sector
3.	Baiju PT	Research Associate, MSW, 10 years experience in development sector
4.	Savitha Sajeesh	Research Associate, BA, 2 years experience in development sector
5.	Jinu Joseph	Research Associate, B.Com, ICW, 2 years experience in development sector
6.	Mini Jibish	Research Associate, BA, 2 years experience in development sector

3.4 SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data was prepared from the studies conducted earlier and concerned departments. The study unit could realize the social economic and cultural circumstances of the affected people through the social impact assessment study.

3.5 THE AFFECTED AREA VISIT AND PROJECT AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

Field visit and pilot study of socio economic survey was conducted before the detailed study of social impact assessment. Responses of the affected people were documented while conversing with them. The unit made adequate additions and corrections in the interview schedule.

As the area of the study and affected people were identified, primary data was collected from the concerned in July 2021, and the report was prepared by integrated analysis of the collected data.

MEETING WITH PAINGOTOOR PANCHAYATH PRESIDENT



MEETING WITH PAINGOTOOR PANCHAYATH MEMBERS



MEETING WITH WATER AUTHORITY



3.6 EVALUATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES

The data collected were analyzed and studied, and were modified as per new information was generated. The study unit has taken required measures before data collection to prevent errors.



PUBLIC HEARING

As per 14(1) form 5, public hearing has been scheduled to be held on 27rd July 2021 at Paingottoor Grama Panchayath Community Hall. Doubts and concerns of the people participating and responses from concerned officials will be included in the final report.

Chapter 4

EVALUATION OF THE LAND

4.1 INTRODUCTION

For acquiring land for Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingotoor Grama Panchayath, details of people losing land, the affected people, their socio economic information were collected through interview schedule prepared for it in July 2021. Details regarding the affected properties, their type, ownership, impacts on private properties, income and livelihood of people, and depth of impact due to project were collected. Authentic details obtained through a survey of the social impact related to land acquisition for the proposed Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingotoor Grama Panchayath Project are given hereunder.

4.2 TOTAL IMPACT DUE TO INFLUENCE OF THE PROJECT

Serial No	Address	Survey No	Problems/Demands Raised
1.	Francis Paul Mangalath Kalappurayil house Paingottoor P.O, Pin.686671	708/1A	The affected area includes 30 rubber, 1 small anjili, 1 small teak.
2.	Joshy Jacob Chencheril House Chathamattam, Chathamattam P.O Pin. 686671	1092/ 1-16-161	The affected area includes 10 cocoa, 4 arecanut, 4 large anjili, 4 jack, 1 vatta.

4.3 LAND REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

The project area is 0.0810 hectare at Kadavoor village in Kothamangalam taluk in Ernakulam district. This area includes trees.

Table 4.1 Land Required for the Project

Sl. No.	Survey No.	Description	Extent
1	708/1 A	Property	0.0405 hectare
2	1092/1	Property	0.0405 hectare
Total			0.0810 hectare

4.4 ACQUISITION OF AFFECTED LAND

The project area is 0.0810 hectare at Kadavoor village in Kothamangalam taluk in Ernakulam district. The project impacted area includes trees.

4.5 REQUIREMENT OF PUBLIC LAND

The acquiring land for Paingottoor Grama Panchayat drinking water distribution project doesn't require any public land as per the two survey numbers provided.

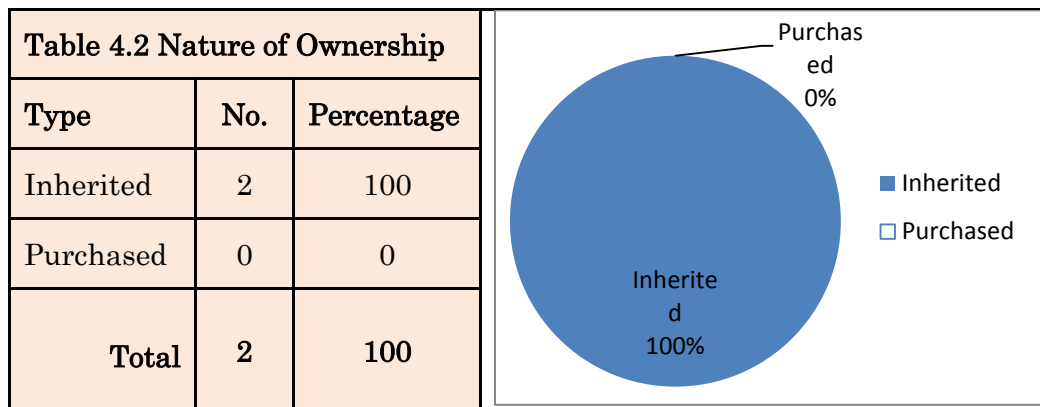
4.6 LAND PURCHASED FOR THE PROJECT

No land is purchased for the project yet. Formalities for purchasing land will begin only after social impact assessment study.

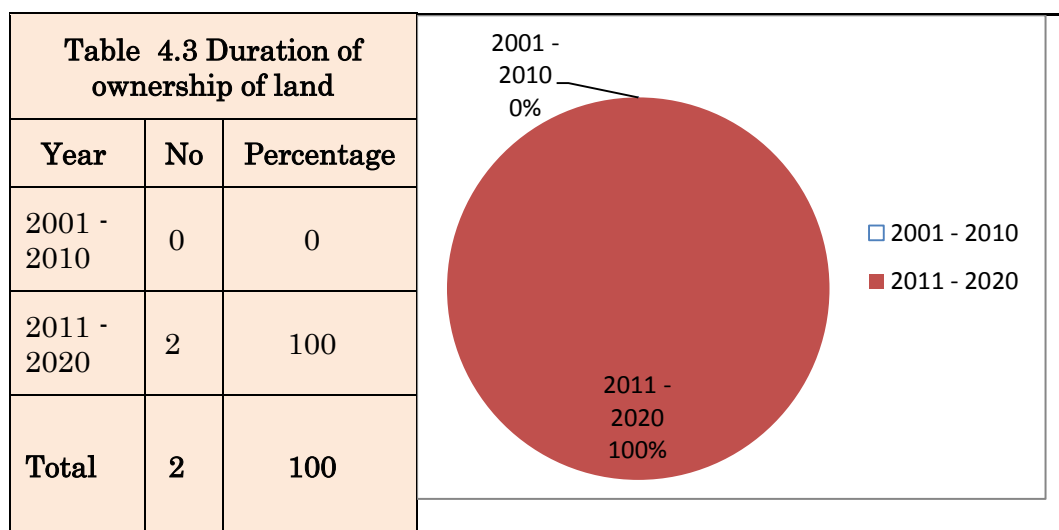
4.7 GEOGRAPHY, CURRENT PURPOSE, AND LANDFORMS

Paingottoor Grama Panchayat is of 23.50sq.kms area. It is a hilly area with layered structure. Natives are mostly poor farmers and agricultural labourers below poverty line. This is a panchayat lying east of Ernakulam district sharing border with Idukki district. It is a fast developing area and population is increasing too. This area has many public institutions like Schools, Colleges, Anganwadis, Religious & Tourist centres etc. The project impacted area includes trees.

4.8 NATURE OF OWNERSHIP



4.9 DURATION OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND



4.10 EARLIER BUSINESSES IN THE AFFECTED AREA

Informants told that there were no land transactions in previous 3 years.

(The above information was provided by informants during data collection. Documents related need to checked and verified.)

Chapter 5

NO. OF FAMILIES AFFECTED AND DETAILS OF LOSS OF LAND

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The depth of impact on people and their properties affected directly and indirectly is depicted in this chapter.

5.2 PEOPLE AFFECTED DIRECTLY BY THE PROJECT

0.0810 hectare land is required for this project. The affected area belongs to 2 private individuals. This area includes trees.

5.3 PEOPLE AFFECTED INDIRECTLY BY THE PROJECT

Those who are not directly impacted by the project, but live or work in the area, are regarded as indirectly impacted persons.

5.4 FAMILIES OF SCHEDULED TRIBE AND FOREST DWELLERS WHO LOSE RIGHT ON FOREST

The acquisition of land for Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingotoor Grama Panchayath Project does not affect any families of scheduled tribe and forest dwellers that lose right on forest.

5.5 DID THE FAMILIES DEPEND ON THIS LAND FOR LIVELIHOOD IN PAST 3 YEARS ?

The land required for the proposed project does not affect livelihood

5.6 WAS THE LAND AVAILED THROUGH ANY WELFARE PROGRAMS OF STATE-CENTRE GOVERNMENTS ?

The affected land was not availed through any welfare programs of state-centre governments.

5.7 WERE THE AFFECTED FAMILIES, INHABITANTS OF CITY FOR 3 YEARS OR MORE ?

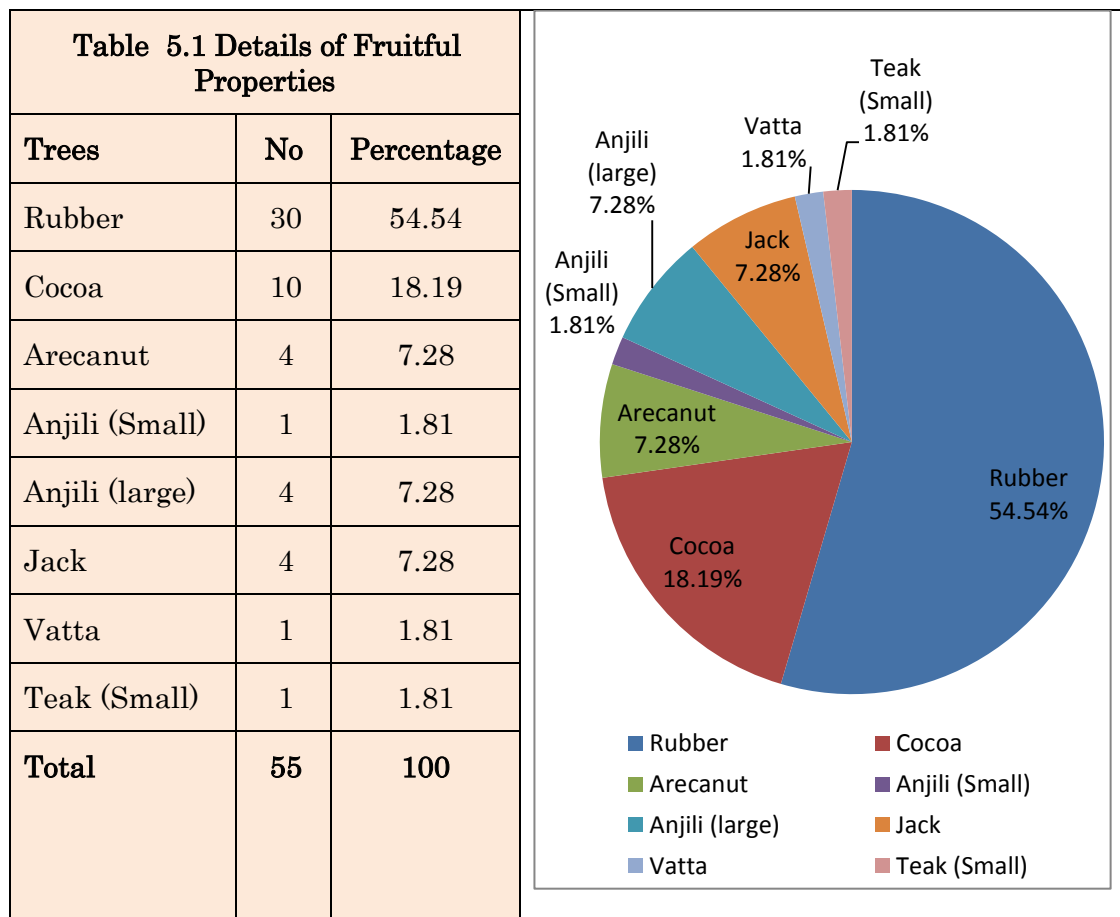
The affected families are not inhabitants of city.

5.8 ARE THE AFFECTED FAMILIES DEPENDING ON PUBLIC LAND AFTER ACQUIREMENT?

The affected does not have any families depending on public land after acquirement.

5.9 DETAILS OF FRUITFUL PROPERTIES

The project area includes fruit trees in the land owners area



Chapter 6

SOCIO ECONOMIC BLUEPRINT

6.1 BACKGROUND

This chapter includes socio economic cultural details of affected families and the situation of these factors. Demographic details, situation, livelihood affected families and additional information of the affected people are also enlisted.

6.2 FAMILY DETAILS

Table 6.1 Family income

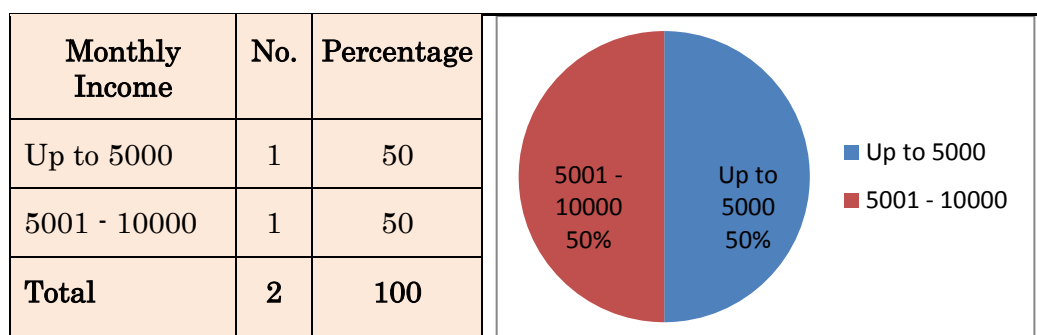


Table 6.2 Age wise categorization

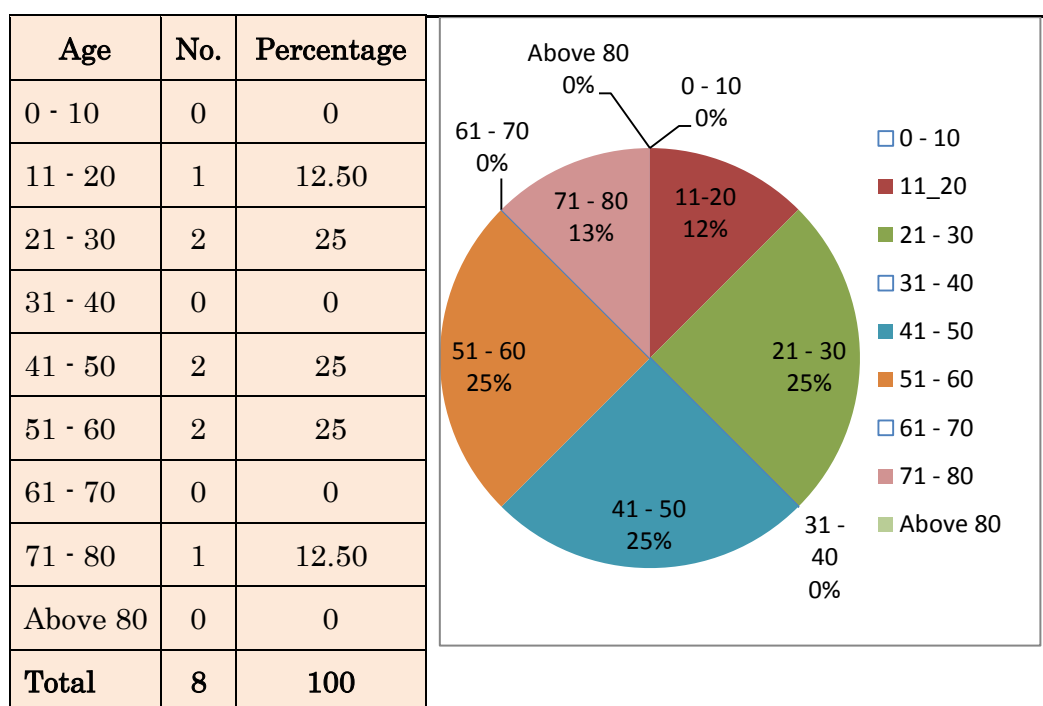


Table 6.3 Married/unmarried/widows

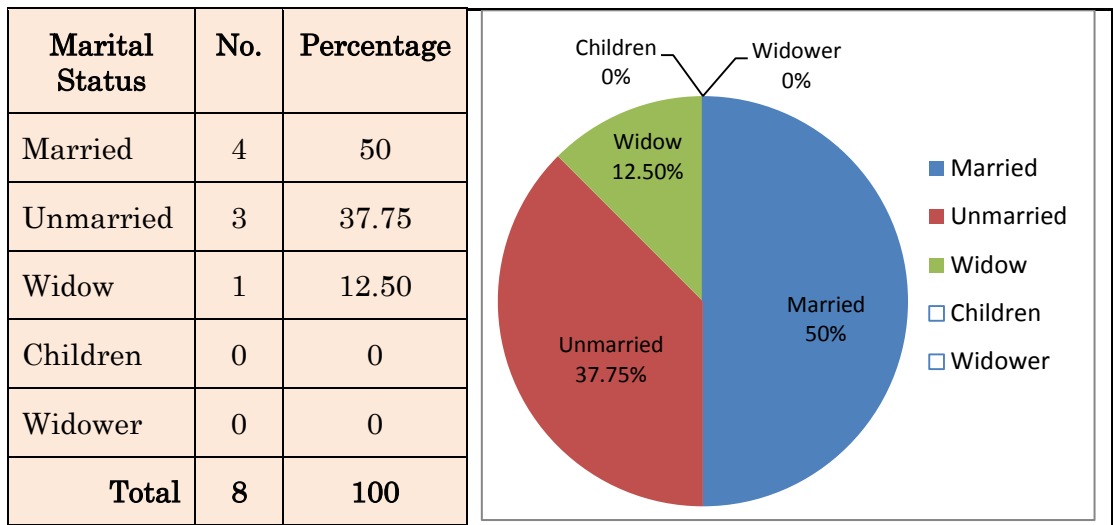


Table 6.4 Education of the affected

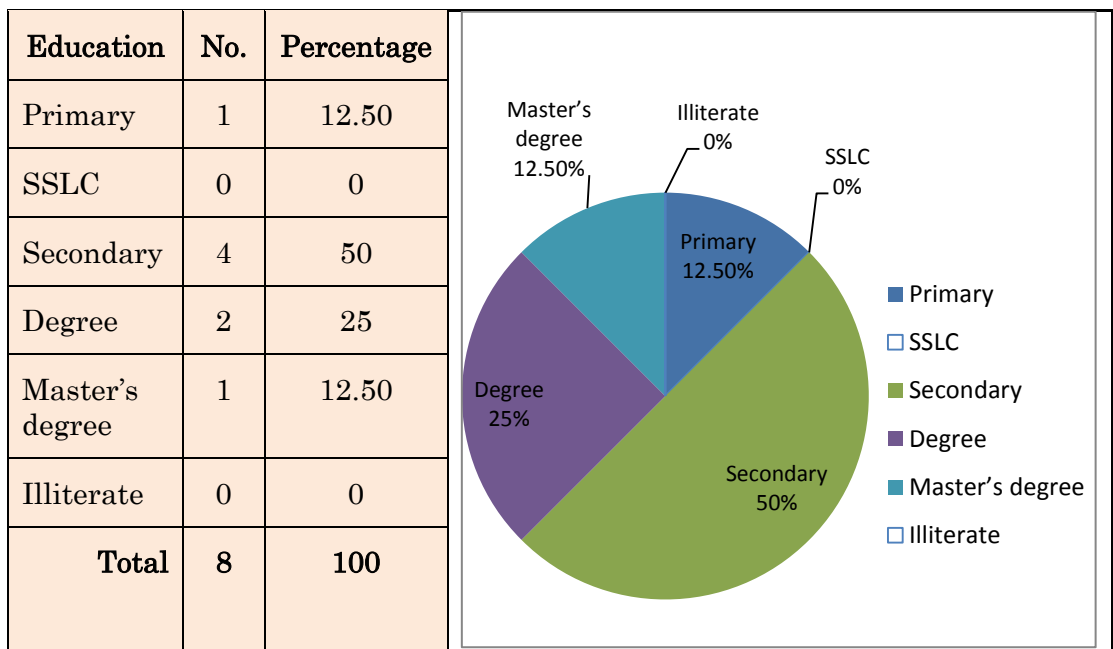


Table 6.5 Employment related data of the affected

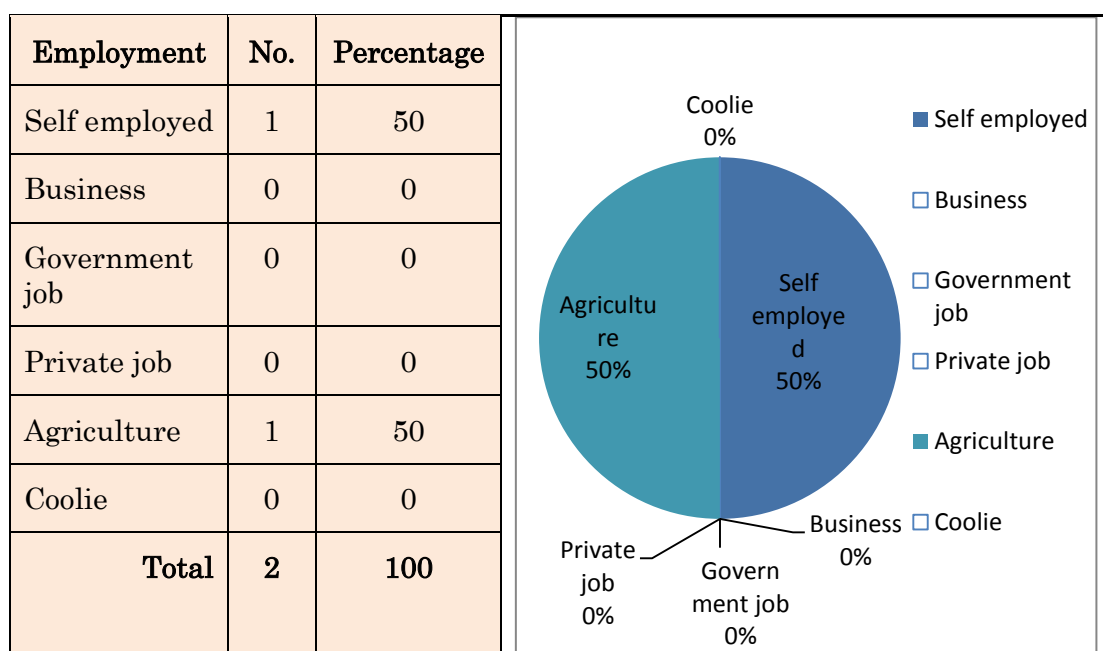
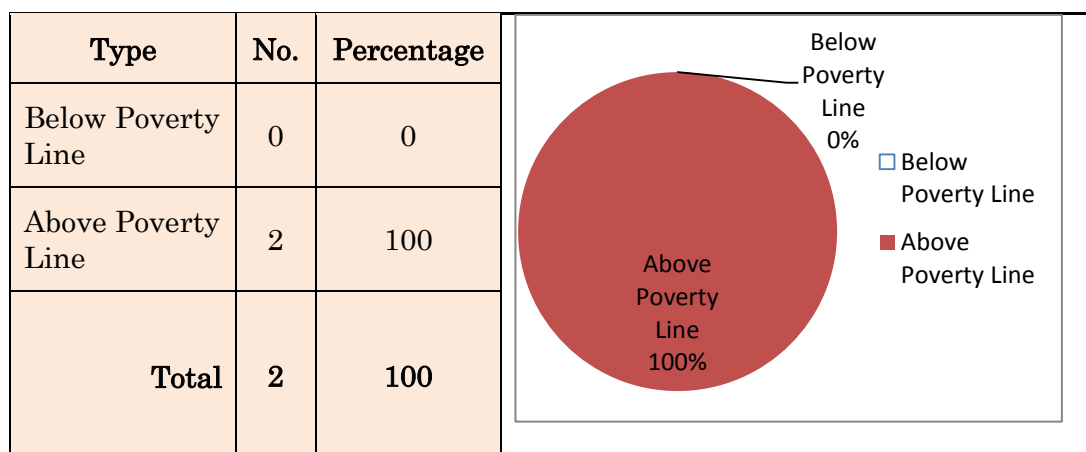


Table 6.6 Category of ration card



6.3 RELIGION

The affected people comprise of Christians communities.

(The above mentioned information is provided by the concerned parties during data collection. Documents proving these should be checked.)

Chapter 7

REDUCTION OF SOCIAL IMPACT

7.1 APPROACH TO REDUCE IMPACT

Social Impact Study Plan is made to reduce impacts of acquiring land for the mentioned project. It is suggested to discuss and finalize the price for the land and other properties being acquired and distribute the amount prior to acquisition in order to reduce social impacts.

7.2 MEASURES TO ERADICATE IMPACT OR LOSS

The compensation should be decided and distributed as per 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013) in a timely manner.

7.3 COMPENSATION FOR TREES AND OTHER PROPERTIES

An adequate compensation should be provided for trees and other properties in the land.

7.4 MEASURES TO FULFILL THE PROJECT SUGGESTIONS

A special budget needs to be identified for distribution of compensation.

7.5 MEASURES TO REDUCE IMPACT

Sl. No.	Expected loss	Approach	Possible reduction measures
1.	Loss of trees	Compensation and Control	Provide adequate compensation and plant same no. of trees in private or public land
2.	Sound, atmosphere pollution, dust etc.	Control	Include in the blueprint of impact reduction measures
3.	Delay in land acquisition and compensation distribution	Effective monitoring and control	Distribution of compensation before land acquisition
4.	Include the affected through land acquisition measures	Control	Ensure participation of the affected in proceedings
5.	Grievance redressal	Control	Functioning of efficient grievance redressal committees at district and panchayat level

Chapter 8

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT

8.1 INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEMS AND RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Administrator appointed by government as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 will be responsible for developing Re-settlement scheme for affected families. Under the supervision and guidance of government and Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Re-settlement, Administrator of Rehabilitation and Re-settlement will be responsible for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of scheme for Rehabilitation and Re-settlement.

Provision of adequate compensation to the affected, as per RFCTLARR Act 2013, will not reduce impact.

As per the laws of state government, the district level committee on adequate compensation, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement should include following persons.

- District Collector
- Administrator of Rehabilitation and Re-settlement
- Land acquisition officer
- Finance officials
- Representatives of Arthana officials for taking financial decisions
- Representatives of Local Self Government

Chapter 9

SOCIAL IMPACT ERADICATION BUDGET

9.1 EXPENDITURE FOR REHABILITATION AND RE-SETTLEMENT

The expenditure for Rehabilitation and Re-settlement is not calculated.

9.2 ANNUAL BUDGET AND PLANNING

Not applicable

9.3 CATEGORIZATION OF FINANCIAL SOURCE

Financial source of the affected area is not categorized.

Chapter 10

Social Impact Eradication Program- Monitoring & Evaluation

10.1 MONITORING & EVALUATION – IMPORTANT INDICATORS

- Participation of land owners in District Level Purchasing Committee
- Land was purchased directly from how many land owners
- Indicators used to calculate compensation
- Re-settlement of blocked entrances
- Formation of grievance redressal committee
- Time required for Rehabilitation and Re-settlement

10.2 METHOD OF REPORTING, MONITORING AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Not applicable

10.3 INDEPENDENT EVALUATION- MODEL

Not applicable

Chapter 11

ANALYSIS OF ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES: SUGGESTIONS ON LAND ACQUISITION

11.1 FINAL CONCLUSION: ANALYSIS OF POPULAR OBJECTIVES

The project area is 0.0810 hectare at Kadavoor village in Kothamangalam taluk in Ernakulam district.

Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingotoor Grama Panchayath will have considerable impact on agriculture, small scale industries etc.

Both public and governing body is of opinion that this project will resolve their drinking water scarcity. The Social Impact Assessment Study too suggests same.

The land to be acquired is in private ownership and can be acquired by providing compensation as per 2013 act. The affected are ready to provide land for the project.

11.2 NATURE & EXTREME OF IMPACTS

7 wards in Paingottoor Grama Panchayat is facing severe drinking water scarcity. April & May months in these areas are burdensome. Even public tap doesn't provide water, and people have to depend on tanker lorry bringing water which comes only twice a week. Wells nearby paddy fields only have water. In this context, project will be helpful to solve water scarcity

The project area has trees which will be lost. As majority of panchayat is hilly area, regional water sources are sufficient only for 2-3 months. In summers, most wells are arid and water scarcity buds up. Water being a basic necessity, poor quality of water can create a public health issue. Most of the poor people in this panchayat depends on agriculture for living.

But as it is a public development program, individuals need to provide their private land. Many people get affected adversely when land is acquired for public purposes. For protecting such person's rights, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 was

enacted. 4th section of this act rules that if land is acquired for the nation's development, public interest and social impact needs to be assessed.

SUMMARY

In terms of the scarcity of water in the villages, the Drinking Water Supply Scheme For Paingotoor Grama Panchayath Project is a milestone. The proposed project requires 0.0810 hectare area of land. This study helps awarding fair compensation to the impacted on per RECTLARR Act, 2013.

Landowners shall need give up own properties for the realization of any project. In this context, in connection with land acquisition for the project, will lost trees. Nevertheless, the project will indeed be a boon to the people as a whole.

The affected people should get their compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013. Hence the study unit has assessed social impact and has included suggestions to reduce impact in this report.

While analyzing the beneficial side of the project, land acquirement for the project is highly essential. RFCTLARR Act 2013, has enough provisions to acquire land and provide compensations.

