

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

Kavinmunamb Bridge and Approach Road Construction Project In Pattuvam-Cherukunnu Villages, Kannur-Thaliparamba Taluks, Kannur District



**SUBMITTED TO
DISTRICT COLLECTOR, KANNUR**

By

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4 August 2023

DECLARATION

Kannur District Administration through its promulgation with (File No. DCKNR/9767/2022/C3. dated 04-08-2023) and with the Govt. of Kerala Gazette Notification (4/1) G.O.(P)No.2494/2023/RD dated 27/07/2023 , entrusted to APTA Trust, Kasargod, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the construction of Kavinmunamp Bridge and Approach Road in Pattuvam-Cherukunnu villages, Kannur- Thaliparamba Taluks, Kannur District. Data from primary and secondary sources have been collected to elicit the information for the current process. As part of SIA, a detailed socio-economic survey has been conducted by experienced members of the SIA unit in the affected area, meeting every affected land owners to assess the adverse impacts, measures, / suggestions to mitigate the impact and their opinion about the project. As per the land details given by the Deputy Collector (LA), Special Tahasildar- KIIFB Kannur, the guidance and alignment sketch from the Asst. Engineer, KRFB-PMU Kannur, Panchayath Presidents of Pattuvam and Cherukunnu Panchayaths, Ward members, village Officers of Pattuvam & Cherukunnu, the SIA unit collected data from the project affected families, other affected institutions and the stakeholders of the proposed project, as soon as we received the Intimation. The draft report was published on 11 August 2023 and the public hearing on 26/08/2023, the final report has been drawn up. The supportive documents have to be verified by the concerned authorities.

Director
Social Impact Assessment Unit
APTA Trust, Kasargod

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CHAPTER – 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

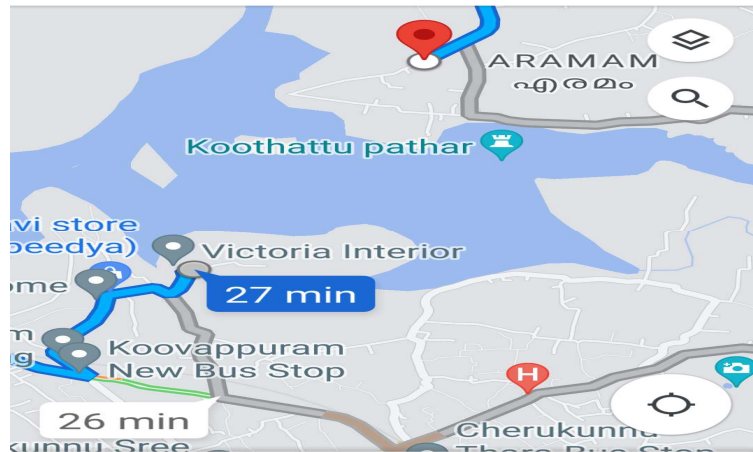
1.1 Project and Public Goals

Land acquisition work is for the construction of Kavinmunap Bridge and Approach road in pattuvam-Cherukunnu villages, Kannur and Thaliparamba Taluks, kannur District. It is important in terms of the traffic rush and people from Kannur and Cherukunnu to reach Pariyaram Medical College and Thaliparamba and also helpful for the devotees to visit Rajarajeswara Temple in Thaliparamba and Annapoorneswari Tempmle in Cherukunnu. The Bridge and approach road will reduce about 14 kilometre. Bridge and Approach road is for the public purpose. Hence it is Inevitable; the government has positively considered the issue and decided to look into Kavinmunamb Bridge and Approach road project.

The required land from 4 Survey numbers in Cherukunnu Village and 7 Survey numbers in Pattuvam Village is about 26.86 Ares of land from private possession and both sides of the river. The land acquisition responsibility is entrusted to the Special Tahasildar (L.A-KIIFB) Kannur, and the road construction responsibility is entrusted to KRFB-PMU Kannur. The Bridge will have a length of 1.395 K. M, and the width is about 12 Metre. The estimated budget for the bridge and the approach road is Rs. 59.98 Cr. through KIIFB.

1.2 Location

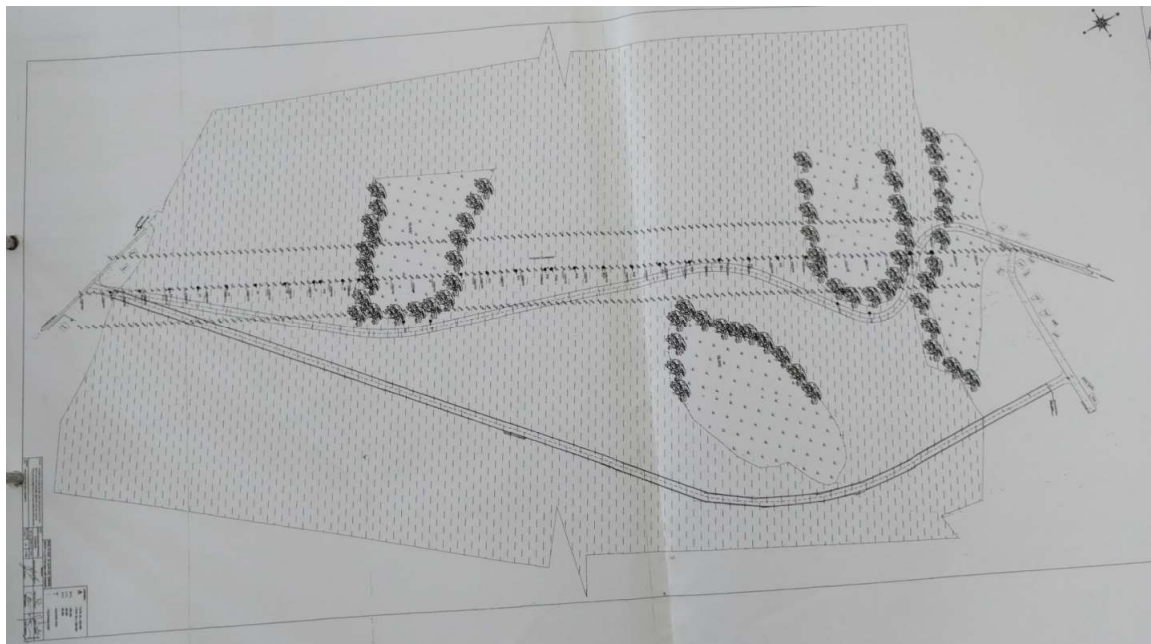
Land acquisition work for the construction of Kavinmunamb Bridge and Approach road is in Pattuvam-Cherukunnu villages in Kannur- Thalipramb Taluks, in Kannur District. The location is coming in the 10th Ward of Pattuvam Panchayath and ward 03 of Cherukunnu Panchayath. One end lands near Pazhangod Boat Jetty in Cherukunnu and the other end lands in Kavinmunanb in Pattuvam Panchayath.



Google location map is given in chapter 2

1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The total land required is about 26.86 Ares for the Kavinmunamb Bridge and Approach road. The lands have the attributes like coconut trees, pronse farm, land etc.



Sketch map

1.4 Searches for Alternative

The study team searched for plans and designs for Kavinmunamb Bridge and Approach road. Hence Bridge will reduce a length of 14 km. to reach Cherukunnu to Thaliparamba and covered by the people of the area there was no objection and no other alternate alignment was proposed. There is no residence or major social impact due to the acquisition of land and so the present alignment is recommended

1.5 Social Impact

The area of land required to be acquired for Kavinmunamb Bridge and Approach road is about 26.86 Ares. in Pattuvam-Cherukunnu villages (from 11 survey numbers) of Kannur and Thaliparamba Taluks in Kannur District. The major negative impacts of the project directly affecting are the loss of land and properties belong to 12 landholdings /households and their dependents. The losses include agricultural livelihood assets like coconut trees, pronse farm etc. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 54 (Male 25, Female 29) people from 14 families. For some of them (6) it is their ancestral property and they are forced to break that emotional attachment too. A comfortable compensation and rehabilitation may be enough to cure/settle wholly the wound by the acquisition.

1.6 Mitigation Measures

It appears from the analysis and overview of the Act that the provisions of compensation for land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to manage the social issues. Speeding up the acquisition process and disbursement of compensation is recommended.

Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Status: Direct/indirect	Proposed Mitigation Measure
1	Loss of houses	Nil	
2	Loss of Land	12 Land holdings would be affected – Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
3	Loss/damage of Built-up Property	Nil	
4	Loss of Productive Assets & Livelihood	coconut tree, pronse field will be destroyed - Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
5	Loss of public institution and service	Nil	Nil

Note: The above data/information is arrived as per the information provided by the respondents /representatives of the affected and the observation by the data collection team during the survey. Supporting documents need to be verified and the losses calculated as per the government norms.

1.7 Social Impact Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Measures)

Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the Social Impact Assessment of land acquisition for the Kavinmunamb Bridge and Approach road Project; the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed. The major mitigation measures drawn are:

Economic Measure

Loss of property, assets, and livelihood due to acquisition of land for Kavinmunamb Bridge and Approach Road Project should be compensated as mandated by the RFCTLARR Act-2013 under sections 26 to 31 and in the First Schedule of the Act for the 12 householders / property owners. Among the affected there are two house frontages. As the bridge and Road come on an elevated mode, the frontages of the houses are lost and it will be difficult for them to live there further. Hence they demand change in the alignment by taking more land from the other side where there are no houses. The compensation for the acquiring property and the rehabilitation support will enable the affected to pursue their economic life, should be provided as early as possible. Considering the loss of the affected for a public utility, maximum price would compensate the affected due to the acquisition of the land/property.

Environmental Measures

Based on the observations and enquiries with various people in the locality and the affected the proponent shall design eco-friendly drainages at the site/alignment minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas.

Table No. 1.3 Positive Impacts			
Impact	Direct/ Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/Minor
Less traffic block at the local level and link two villages.	Direct	Permanent	Major
Travelling time and fuel consumption reduced by the Bridge and approach road make it easy to travel from Kannur, Chrukunnu side to Pariyaram Medical College and Thaliparamba town area and save 14 km. travelling.	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major
Enhanced infrastructure for transportation	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major

The discussions and interactions with various stakeholders, including the affected families, majority of the affected are favouring this acquisition and suggested for maximum compensation. Some of them, suggested the need to speed up the acquisition and the compensation and thus to end the immense sufferings of the affected. The SIA team is of the view that this land be acquired by providing due compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provisions. The team emphasizes that the project is important for better transportation. It is recommended that preventive measures be given first consideration in order to reduce the cost of undertaking the mitigation measures and at the same time, minimizing the negative impact of the project.

1.8 Rehabilitation & Resettlement Measures

It appears from the analysis and overview of the Act that the provisions of compensation for land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to manage the social issues. Speedy disbursement of compensation is recommended. Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to mitigate the impacts like loss of land, loss of productive assets, and others. No resettlement is required as there are no houses affected.

1.9 Major Suggestions by the Affected

Following are the major suggestions and recommendations proposed by the affected.

- Some lose their sole property and livelihood, so better compensation.
- Value calculation in par with market value for compensation and speed up the acquisition process
- Unusable leftover land should be taken over by the government and compensation should be given

CHAPTER 2 DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

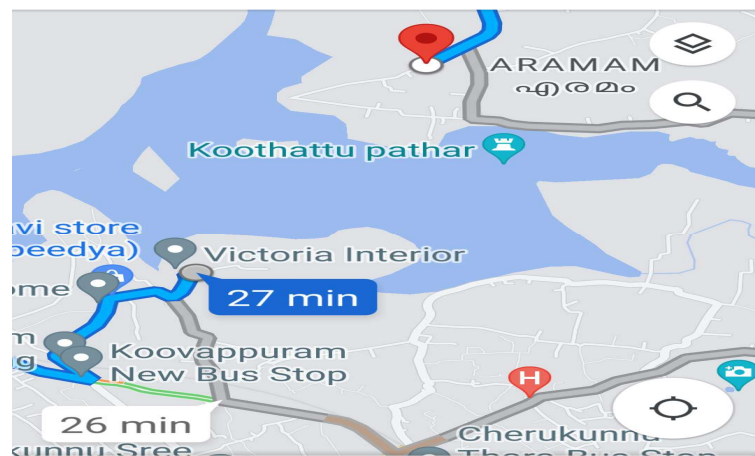
2.1. Project and Public Goals

Land acquisition work is for the construction of Kavinmunap Bridge and Approach road in Pattuvam-Cherukunnu villages, Kannur and Thaliparamba Taluks, Kannur District. It is important in terms of the traffic rush and people from Kannur and Cherukunnu to reach Pariyaram Medical College and Thaliparamba and also helpful for the devotees to visit Rajarajeswara Temple in Thaliparamba and Annapoorneswari Temple in Cherukunnu. The Bridge and approach road will reduce about 14 kilometres. Bridge and Approach road is for the public purpose. Hence it is Inevitable.

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2.2 Location

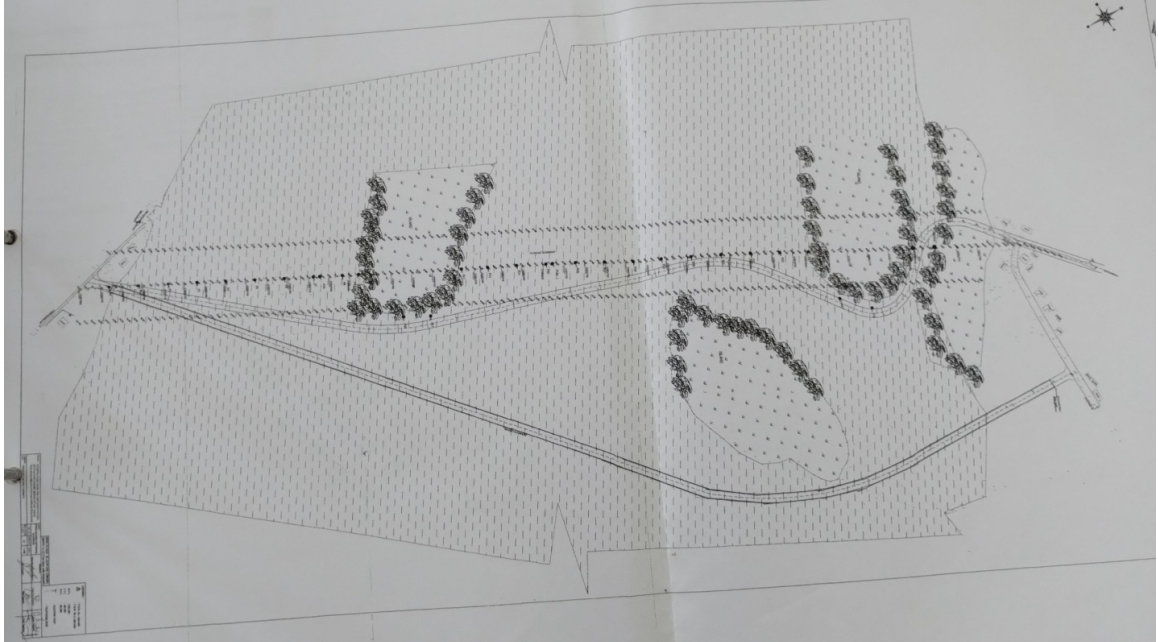
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2.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

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2.4 Searches for Alternative

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2.5 Details of Environment Impact Assessment

The proposed project does not require large land filling/ digging / earth moving or lose of large water bodies and forest cutting down. It is not going to make a serious environmental impact.

2.6 Workforce Requirement.

The work force needs to be equipped with modern machineries and planned man power in various ranges in terms of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labours.

2.7 Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities

The elevated bridge and approach road would hamper the mobility the residence whose' frontages are lost in the alignment. Hence there should be a service road in that side.

2.8 Applicable Rules and Statutes

Application of National Statutes and Regulations on socio-economic impact suggests that the Proponent has a legal duty and social responsibility to ensure that the proposed development be implemented without compromising the status of the environment, livelihood of people, natural resources, public health and safety. This position enhances the importance of this social impact assessment for the proposed site to provide a benchmark for its sustainable operation. The major legislation that governs the land acquisition for the present project is hereby discussed briefly:

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act (Kerala) Rules 2015.
- Government of Kerala – Revenue Department - State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition.
- Right to Information Act, 2005.
- The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

The chapter IV, Section 11 of the Central Act states that 'whenever it appears to the appropriate government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification to that effect along with details of land to be acquired shall be published in the official Gazette, two daily newspapers, uploaded on the website of appropriate government and in the affected areas to all the persons affected.' (RFCTLARR Act, sec.11). Prior to the acquisition, Section 4 of the Act mandates 'conduct of a Social Impact Assessment' study of the affected area to study the impact the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport etc. Similarly, where land is acquired, fair compensation shall be paid promptly to all persons affected in accordance with sections 28, 29 and 30 of the Act, along the following parameters:

- Area of land acquired,
- Market value of the property decided by the Collector,
- Value of things attached to land or building
- Damages sustained from the severance of the land,
- Damages to other property in the process of acquiring the said land,
- Consequences of changing residence or place of business by the land owners,
- Damages from diminution of profits of the land acquired.
- Award of Compensation.
- Interest paid at the rate of minimum 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the social impact assessment study.

The Proponent has undertaken Social Impact Assessment and developed mitigation measures for those who will be affected by the proposed project. The Proponent shall adhere to the requirements of the Act in the implementation of land acquisition.

Chapter-3

TEAM COMPOSITION, STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Background.

Kannur District Administration through its promulgation with (File No. DCKNR/9767/2022/C3. dated 04-08-2023)) and with the Govt. of Kerala Gazette Notification (4/1) G.O.(P)No.2494/2023/RD dated 27/07/2023 , entrusted to APTA Trust, Kasargod, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the construction of Kavinmunamp Bridge and Approach Road in Pattuvam-Cherukunnu villages, Kannur- Thaliparamba Taluks, Kannur District. The objective of a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to enumerate the affected land and structures, affected families and persons to identify social impacts, and to prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). Data from primary and secondary sources have been collected to elicit the information for the current process. As part of SIA, a detailed socio-economic survey has been conducted by experienced members of the SIA unit in the affected area, meeting every affected land owners to assess the adverse impacts, measures, / suggestions to mitigate the impact and their opinion about the project.

3.2. SIA Team

The SIA unit that undertook SIA study comprised of members headed by the Director, APTA Trust, MSW, M.Phil and with 28 years experience in research, project planning, and implementation development sectors. The Coordinator of the SIA unit is also with MSW and more than 10 years experience in development sector, over decades.

Sl. No.	Name	Qualification & Designation	Experience
1	Sebastian KV	MSW, M. PHIL SIA Unit Director	28 years experience in Development Sector
2	Charls P A	MSW, Coordinator	10 years experience in development sector
3	Joseph Mathai	B.Tech, Research Associate.	28 years experience in development sector
4	Felix B	M.Com. Data entry operator.	2 years experience in development sector

3.3 SIA and SIMP Preparation Process

With the help of the Deputy Collector LA Kannur, Special Tahsildar LA KIIFB- Kannur and staff members, The Panchayath Presidents of Pattuvam and Cherukunnu, Ward members, and following the

alignment sketch, the study team identified the affected area project site/ alignment and met the affected. Before starting the detailed SIA study, field visits and pilot study of the socio-economic survey were conducted. For the data collection, the affected people were administered the interview schedule and their feedbacks collected carefully. From secondary sources, an understanding of the physical, social, economic, ecological, and cultural set up of the project area was obtained. Many pre-coded questions were included in the questionnaire. The survey forms duly filled in were consolidated and entered into a database, the information updated and the report prepared.

While preparing draft SIA SIMP the study team followed some essential components and steps which are (1) identification of socio-economic impacts of the projects, (2) legal frameworks for land acquisition and compensation (RFCTLARR ACT, 2013). The various steps involved in the study have been described in detail.

3.4. Methodology and Data Collection

The methodology adopted for the assessment was a mix of quantitative and qualitative processes. “By using both qualitative and quantitative methodology, more comprehensive data will be obtained, and a more holistic product would result, without excluding important areas of assessment” (DEAT, 2006).

Quantitative information on the Project Affected Persons and Families were gathered through the household survey. The household interviews of the affected land holders for the SIA study area covered 12 property holdings and their dependents who own property. Household survey was undertaken by qualified and experienced data enumerators by administering predefined interview schedules targeting the Project Affected Population (PAP). It was a very difficult task to trace the land owners who own the land/property in the alignment and settled / residing far and wide.

Qualitative information was gathered along with the field study / household survey through consultation with stakeholders. The consultations were conducted with the help of interview guides and guideline points. The SIA team developed several formats of interview methods to target various groups of stakeholders which included Project Affected People, elected representatives, and representatives of various government departments. The key informant stakeholders, viz., elected representatives like Panchayath Presidents and the ward members, revenue officials etc. were contacted, and relevant information collected.

During the study a number of informal consultations and discussions were conducted apart from the formal interviews and other information gathering process. Thus the respondents who have land in the project location were covered in the assessment study. The stakeholders were identified and consulted

with the objective of understanding the existing socio-economic conditions of the affected area and the immediate surroundings of the proposed project.

The data obtained from the survey was analysed to provide a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations - all types of project impacts which include direct and indirect impact of physical or economic nature on the people and the general environment. The responses received from the community, the local administration and representatives of government departments through the public consultation and socio-economic survey are represented in the subsequent chapters of this report.

Stills from the study



View from Cherukunnu side



Ward member Predeep Kumar

Affected area in Cherukunnu



Kavinmunamb in Pattuvam



site visit along with Pattuvam Panchayath President



Affected area in Pattuvam



affected pronse farm

3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 05/08/2023 onwards the SIA team contacted the Acquisition authorities and visited the site to verify the alignment drawings and to identify the affected area. After identifying the affected areas, the SIA unit consulted with different stakeholders at the project affected people and area.

3.6 Summary of Public Hearing

The public hearing of the Social Impact Assessment for Land Acquisition for the construction of Kavinmunamb Bridge and Approach road in Pattuvam- Cherukunnu villages, In Kannur- Thaliparamba Taluks, Kannur District, Conducted by the SIA unit APTA Trust, Kasargod was held on 26th August

2023 at Pattuvam Hall at 11.00 am. There were 10 officials including the Acquisition Officer and the Requisition Authority representatives. There were 8 affected/ representatives who attended in the meeting

The officials present in the Public hearing:

1. Mr. Rajan K, Special Tahasildar (LA-KIIFB) Kannur
2. Mr. Rakesh P R, KRFB, PMU- Kannur
3. Mr. Rajan V V, Vice-President, Pattuvam Gram Panchayath
4. Mr. Balakrishnan K T, (LA-KIIFB) Kannur
5. Mr. Pradeep Kumar, Ward Member-3 Cherukunnu Gram Panchayath
6. Mrs. Regi C, Village Officer, Pattuvam
7. Mr. Swathirag, KRFB, PMU- Kannur
8. Mr. Sabu P. C. J S, RDO Office Thaliparamba
9. Mr. Charls P A, Coordinator, SIA Unit, APTA TRUST, Kasargod.
10. Mr. K. V. Sebastian, Director, SIA Unit, APTA TRUST, Kasargod

The list of participants is provided in the annexure



Mr. Sebastian K V, SIA Director explaining the study findings

The session started at 11.10 am. Mr. Rajan V V, Vice-President, Pattuvam Gram Panchayath chaired the meeting. Mr. Sebastian K V, SIA Director welcomed the gathering. And introduced the SIA process and purpose of the public hearing and briefed the major findings of the study.



Vice. President, Pattuvam Gram Panchayath

In the presidential address the Chairperson said the Bridge and Approach road is a very important and needed project for the development and smooth transportation of the region. The bridge would enable the smooth transportation from Kannur- Cherukunnu to Pariyaram and Thaliparamba area. The land acquisition is affecting the people badly but for the public purpose and hence they should be compensated and supported well. So the Panchayath will give all support for the affected and the department for acquisition and construction activities.



Pradeep Kumar, Cherukunnu Panchayath Member

Cherukunnu Panchayath 3rd Ward Member Mr. Pradeepkumar attended the session actively and demanded better packages and compensations for the affected. The people, who lose their land, have the right to know all aspects regarding the acquisition. The government is committed for development and at the same time the affected will get fair compensation.



Mr. Rajan K, Special Tahasildar (LA-KIIFB) Kannur

The Special Tahasildar (LA- KIIFB, Kannur) explained the process of acquisition, calculation of compensation, and other concerns and worries of the affected were clarified. He replied that the compensation will be double or more than their expectations. The compensation will be for land and the assets on it. Moreover, in case the acquisition procedure is delayed they will get interest on their compensation. He explained the value calculation. It is calculated by taking average of the highest rate of sale in the last 3 years in three kilometre surrounding and double the same plus 100% solatium adding 12% of interest from the date of GO for acquisition. The land value will be based on the similar land deal rate. He suggested the affected to keep all the land documents ready and provide the consent paper as early as per to speed up the acquisition process.



Pattuvam Village Officer

The village officer urged the affected make all the documents updated including the land tax. She said it is important to have legal heir certificate in case the land owner is passed away.



Mr. Rakesh P R, KRFB, PMU- Kannur explaining the technical details
 The KRFB-PMU Kannur asst. Engineer Mr. Rakesh (Requisition Agency) explained details for Bridge and approach road. He said the Bridge will have a length of 1.98.km. and width of 12 metre. The previous alignment was shorter but forced to rework due to the Mangrove tree in the area, to save the environmental issues. The bridge will have an estimate budget approved by KIIFB as Rs. 59.95 Cr. He urged the affected that the earlier the consent letter given by them for acquisition the faster the works can start.



The affected attended

Though 12 persons are affected, only 8 of them attended the Public hearing. 4 of them informed in advance that they will not be able to attend the meeting due to other important reasons. A number of affected expressed their anguishes, doubts and opinions are given bellow:

SN	Name	Concerns and Opinion
1	Ismail (Late) Kunjamina & others	I am a widow and fair compensation should be given. The remainder land which will be unusable should be taken over by government and due compensation should be given
2	Bhargavi Cherukunnu	I am a widow and Better compensation should be given. The land is with agricultural assets and we will lose the agricultural income.
3	Pavithran	Not against development. Provide maximum compensation. Takeover the unusable remainder land.
4	Uvais	The land belongs to 3 persons. C.K Zara, C.K Muhammad, and Punnakkal Ayisha. As per the alignment, the left over land will be long unusable shape and hence it should be acquired along with the required land.
5	Madhavi	This bridge is required here. Willing to give the land better compensation should be given.
6	Bhargavi Pattuvam	Supporting the development, maximum compensation and remaining unusable land should be included in the acquisition.

Major study findings agreed upon:

- ❖ It is unanimously approved that the project is for Public Utility.
- ❖ The affected parties are not willing to give their properties for the project.
- ❖ Fair compensation should be sufficient to mitigate the impact to a great extent.
- ❖ If the remainder land is unusable it should be included in the acquisition and compensation should be given.

Common Proposals

- ❖ Fair compensation / market rate
- ❖ Takeover of remainder land, if rendered unusable.
- ❖ Proper Rehabilitation packages for the affected.
- ❖ The affected with serious problems (widows) in their family should be considered empathetically.
- ❖ If there is service Road to the land in both sides to avoid blocking the entry in to the land only the land can be given.

Conclusion: All the affected are willing to give the land for the Kavinmunab bridge and approach road. The directly affected have made some suggestions to acquire the entire land if rendered unusable and maximum compensation. After a vote of thanks to all the people gathered by the Director APTA Trust, the Chairperson disbursed the gathering at 12.30 pm.

CHAPTER - 4

VALUATION OF LAND

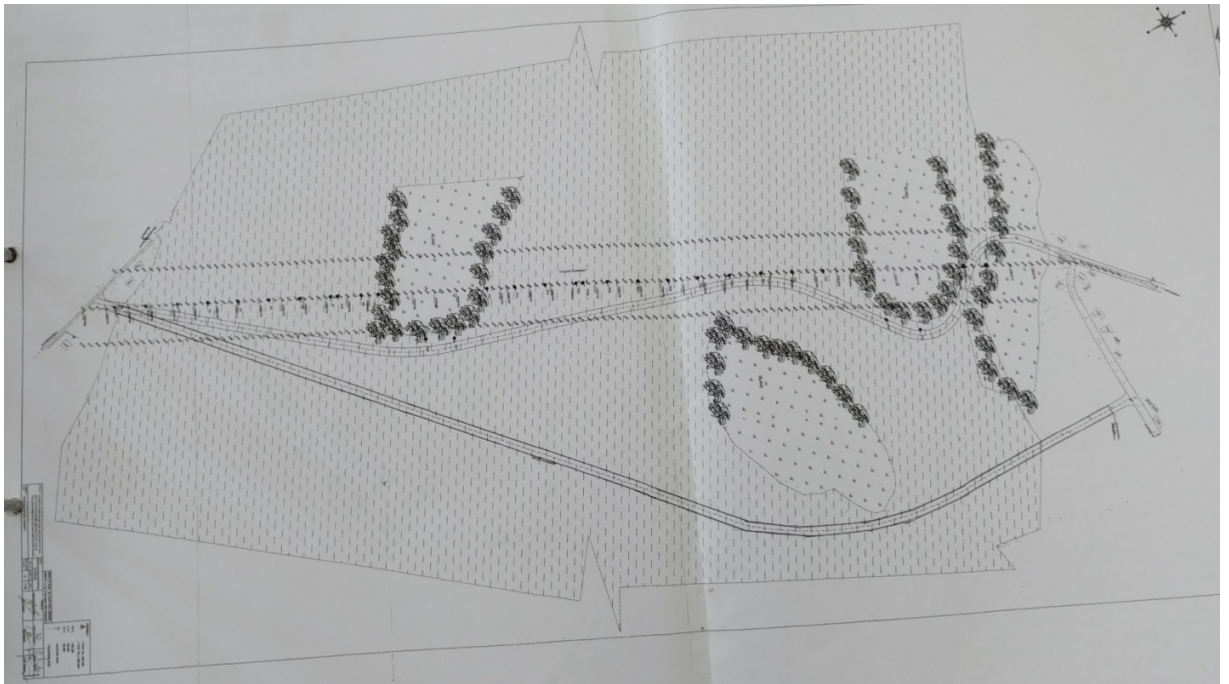
4.1 Background

The Social Impact Assessment unit conducted the socio-economic survey of the families and individuals affected by the Project at the project location during the month of August 2023. It was learnt through this survey to what extent the proposed project would impact on the properties, income, livelihood etc. of each family. A pre-coded Questionnaire was used for the purpose. The major goal of the survey was to assess the socio-economic structure, type of property, right to the assets, the likely impacts and their depth, details of properties etc. of the affected families. The findings of the survey and the gravity of the problems are discussed in this chapter.

4.2 Area Affected by the Project

The land acquisition is for the Kavinmunamb Bridge and Approach road in Pattuvam-Cherukunnu villages of Kannur- Thaliparamba Taluk Kannur district. The required land to be acquired is about 26.86 Ares of land. There are agricultural assets like coconut, pronse farm etc.

4.3 Site Sketch Plan



Sketch plan

4.4 Required land for the project

Required land for the project		26.86 Ares	
Survey number	Village: Pattuvam		
330/35, 330/40, 330/41, 330/49, 339/26, 340/9, 340/10		Area :	0.1935 Ha
Survey number	Village: Cherukunnuí		
331/9C, 331/8, 332/3A2C, 332/3BB		Area:	0.075 Ha

Table No.4.1 shows the details of Survey Numbers (11 nos.) of land required for acquisition.

4.5 Use of Public Land

The existing roads and the bank of the river are the public utility properties coming in the alignment.

4.6 Land Already Purchased

There is no land already purchased

4.7 Previous Transactions/liabilities on land

Based on the information given by the respondents about the previous transactions on land, Out of 12 land holdings, none said to have any transactions in the last 3 years.

CHAPTER - 5

ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION

This chapter presents the livelihood of the affected families and the scale of impact on the affected families. It also mentions about the loss of inventory among the affected. Besides, this chapter provides an estimation of the units affected at the marked alignment in Pattuvam - Cherukunnu villages, Kannur-Thaliparamba Taluks, Kannur District.

5.1 Number of Properties Affected

Details of assets affected					
Thrikkandiyur village					
SN	Survey No.		Mob.	Assets affected	Land possessed
1	NA	Bhargaviamma & others	9746004959	land	7 cent
2	330/40	Ismail (late) Chappamkaitheri Kavinmunamp	9744189879	Land, Coconut	2 R
3	330/49	Muhamedkunji C K, Sara CK, Chappamkaitheri	9562589348 9562247990	Land, Coconut	16 cent
4	339/26	Rajan Thekkan House, Koothad	7902395142	land	3 cent
5	339/26	Rajesh Kappacheri	9349136954	land	6 cent
6	NA	VISMA Pvt. Ltd.	8075970187 9447038098	Pronse Land, Coconut	7.4 Acre
7	339/26	Nisha	9946976855	Land, Coconut	3 cent
8	339/26	Lakshmanan	9946985647	Land	3 cent
Cheriyamundam villages					
9	NA	M. Bhargavi	9744592603	Land, Coconut	10. cent
10	331/10	Madhavi	8606595090	Land	3 cent
11	331/11 7	Lakshmiamma Aashadam, Kannapuram	9447965464	Land	3 R, 84 Sqm
12	332	Sunish Kolangarath	8606268194	Land	12.25 cent

5.2 Extent Affected

Table No. 5.2 Extent Affected	
Extent	Frequency
Totally affected	3
Partially affected	9
Total	9

Table No.5.2 shows the extent of land or property affected by the acquisition. Out of 14 land (* the exact measurement is not taken and hence some of them are not able to say the extent.) all 14 land holders/properties are partially affected.

5.3 Ownership of the Land

Table No. 5.3 Type of Land Ownership	
Ownership Type	Frequency
Hereditary	6
Purchased	6
Total	12

Table No. 5.3 shows the type of ownership of the property affected by the acquisition. Out the 14 land holdings, 6 land ownerships are hereditary, 6 land ownerships are by purchase.

5.4 Patta for the Land/land documents

The responses of property holders reveal that among the 12 directly affected has *patta*/deed for their entire property.

5.5 Current Use of the Affected Property

Table No.5.5 Use of Land/Property	
Items	Frequency
Land & coconut trees	11
Pronse farm	1
Total	12

Table No. 5.5 shows the use of the land affected by the acquisition. Out of the total 12 landholdings, 11 landholders have land and coconut trees, and 1 land has pronse farm

5.6 Possession of Other Lands

The details of possession of land anywhere else. Out of 12 stated that they have land other than the land in the project site.

CHAPTER – 6

SOCIO – ECONOMIC DESIGN

6.1 Preface

This chapter contains the social, economic, and cultural status and the peculiarities of the families in the project affected areas. Details of the population, socialisation of the people and such related information are added to this chapter.

6.2 Number of Family members

SN	Affected Population			Male	Female	Total
	Survey No.		Phone			
1	NA	Bhargaviamma & others	9746004959	2	2	4
2	330/40	Ismail (late) Chappamkaitheri Kavinmunamp	9744189879	1	3	4
3	330/49	Muhamedkunji C K, Sara CK, Chappamkaitheri	9562589348 9562247990	3	2	5
4	NA	Rajan , Thekkan House, Koothad	7902395142	5	1	6
5	339/26	Rajesh Kappacheri	9349136954	2	2	4
6	NA	VISMA Pvt. Ltd.	8075970187 9447038098	3	1	4
7	NA	Nisha, Thalladiyan house	9946976855	2	1	3
8	3369/26	Lakshmanan	9946985647	1	3	4
9	NA	M. Bhargavi	9744592603	0	2	2
10	NA	Madhavi	860659590	0	4	4
11	331/117	Lakshmiamma, Aashadam, Kannapuram	9447965464	5	5	10
12	332	Sunish Kolangarath	8606268194	1	3	4
13		Total		25	29	54

Table No. 6.1 shows the details of families. A total 54 members - 25 male and 29 female - from 12 families/households and one organisation are directly affected by the acquisition.

6.3 Monthly Family Income

Table No. 6.3 shows the monthly income details of the land owners. Out of the 12 landholders affected, 8 of them stated that their family income is below 10000 per month. 4 of them said their family income is above 40000.

Income range	Frequency
Below 10000	8
Above 40000	4
Total	12

6.4 Effect on Family Income

10 out of 14 affected stated that their family income will be affected and 4 of said no if their property is acquired.

6.5 Employment / Major Source of Income

Source	Frequency
Business	1
Gulf	2
Agriculture	1
Kooli	2
Pension	6
Total	12

Table No.6.5 shows the details of major income source of the landholders. Out of 12 landholdings, 2 of them stated that the major income source is Gulf and. There are 1 people surviving with agriculture. 2 of them said that they get income from kooli labour. 6 of them have pension for survival and one is having pronse business.

6.6 Type of Ration Card

Type	Frequency
APL	8
BPL	4
Total	12

Table No.6.6 shows the type of ration cards possessed by the landholders. Out of 12 landholders 8 of them are APL. There are 4 land owners who possess a ration card in the BPL category.

6.7 Affected Vulnerable Groups

<i>Social Category</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
OBC	13
Not Applicable	1
Total	18

Table No. 6.7 presents the vulnerable social group affected by the project. There are 13 families from Other Backward Community affected by the acquisition. 1 is in the Not Applicable category.

CHAPTER – 7

PLANNING OF COUNTER – IMPACT IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Approaches to Impact Mitigation

The social counter-impact project has been planned to reduce / mitigate the social impact caused in connection with land acquisition. Most of the affected are willing to give their land for the project and demand satisfactory compensation. Therefore, what has been proposed as a counter-impact mitigation step is to derive the amount for the loss of land and properties with the affected parties concerned and pay them well in time. This will help the minimum and basic requirement to mitigate the possible impacts.

7.2 Methods for Negation, Mitigation, and Compensation of the Impact

During the SIA study the team got the feedback from some of the affected community that they are willing to give their land / property if a fair compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is given. Make the compensation payment at the appointed time as per the strict execution of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which insists on Fair compensation, Transparency, Rehabilitation, Resettlement, and other packages.

SN	Name of the affected	Impact	compensation
1	Bhargaviamma & others	Coconut tree -3	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act,
2	Ismail (late) Chappamkaitheri Kavinmunamp	land	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
3	Muhamedkunji C K, Sara CK, Chappamkaitheri	Land, Coconut	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act, left over unusable land should be taken over by the government.
4	Rajan, Thekkan House, Koothad	Land, Coconut	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act,
5	Rajesh Kappacheri	land	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act. provide similar land / compensation
6	VISMA Pvt. Ltd.	Pronse Land, Coconut	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act.
7	Nisha	Land, Coconut	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act.
8	Lakshmanan	Land, Coconut	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act,
9	M. Bhargavi	Land, Coconut	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act. Remaining land will have less value and hence give extra land price
10	Madhavi	Land	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act

11	Lakshmiamma Aashadam, Kannapuram	Land	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act
12	Sunish Kolangarath	Land	Compensation/packages as per the RFCTLARR Act

7.3 Measures Included in Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Compensation as outlined in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act 2013 shall be provided to the affected. The proponent also shall clearly and transparently uphold the provisions of the Act and disseminate the compensation for rehabilitation packages as per the Act and as per the directions from the government that comes time to time. It includes the land value compensation, properly and fairly assessed structured property values for rehabilitation charges and support services respecting the grievances of the affected etc.

7.4 Measures Requiring Body Has Stated to Introduce to the Project Proposal

The Requiring Body need to make a separate budget to provide compensation in par with the present money value, inflation, and market realities particularly in Kerala. The affected are giving up their valuables and some of them losing their land which was meant for building a house for the benefit of the larger public and their sentiments / emotional attachment to the property should be considered with at most reality.

7.5 Alterations to Project Design to Reduce the Social Impact

There was no suggestion/request for alternate alignment of the project.

7.6 Impact Mitigation and Management Plan

Based on the desk review, field investigations, and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment study for the Kavinmunamb Bridge and the approach Road Project, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed to mitigate the negative social impact that may arise. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measure for the project implementation lies with the District administration and the proponents (KRFB- PMU Kannur). This mitigation plan is addressed to reduce negative social impact of the acquisition of. The mitigation measures suggested:

Table No. 7.1 Impact Mitigation and Management plan			
Impact	Mitigation Means	Factors to be monitored	Concerned Agency
Concern about the compensation packages	Calculation of loss/damage and calculation of the compensation/ valuation considering the inflation rate	Ensure the compensation is utilised for the Rehabilitation. Transparency in compensation Number of complaints	The proponent / Revenue Department

		about compensation	
Concern of the livelihood/income loss. Pronse farm	Provide RFCTLARR Act packages to support the cases	Periodic inspection of livelihood activities and consultancy services if required	RFCTLARR Act/ Revenue department
Concern about left over unusable land	Acquire the unusable land and provide compensation	Concerns taken care	RFCTLARR Act/ Revenue department
Apprehension about Rehabilitation/ insufficient compensation	Disseminate the Packages and provisions fixed by the government	Compensation value reaches Transparently. Package provisions are correct and for the right purpose	Dept of Revenue
Complaint about the delay in the payment of the compensation	Finalise the amount before handing over the land to the Project	Number of affected waiting for the amount even after the taking over is completed	Dept of Revenue

Economic Measures

The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 12 households, their dependents. Loss of property and the assets due to acquisition of land should be compensated as mandated by the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 under sections 26-31 and which are listed in the First Schedule of the Act.

Environmental Measures

- a. At the designing phase of the project, care should be given to design eco-friendly drainages as much as it is required, minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the area.
- b. The construction plan also should include proper drainage, avoiding water logging during the monsoon, as the acquiring area is a wet land and low lying.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures

No residence/ structure is affected fully for resettlement. The affected households be properly and transparently provided fair compensation timely. The rehabilitation of land or property must be taken care with utmost care and the sentiments of the affected should be respected.

7.7 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate

- Proper compensation to the affected in due time as per the Act.

- The livelihoods affected families directly / indirectly are to be supported with proper compensation.
- A redressal system may be set up with representatives from Revenue Department, Panchayaths (including ward members), and the proponent (KRFB-PMU) for the speedy settlement of the unanticipated issues that may crop up during various stages of the project.

Comparing / weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it can be easily concluded that the former outweighs the latter reaffirming the identified site as the most suitable and apt one for the construction of the Bridge and approach Road. Nevertheless, the project is justified as the negative is minimal. It is also observed by the SIA team that many of the negative impacts highlighted above can be minimized or mitigated further with appropriate and effective mitigation measures / strategies mentioned above.

CHAPTER – 8

SOCIAL IMPACT ACTION PLAN DIRECTORATE

8.1 Introduction

Following the desk studies, field investigations and public consultations undertaken in this study, a Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has subsequently been developed. The SIMP provides a general outlay of the social aspects, potential impacts, and mitigation measures. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measures for the project implementation lies with the Institutional Framework and key persons designated by the Government for the said purpose in accordance with the sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013).

8.2 Institutional Structures & Key Persons

The Government of Kerala has set up a well-established institutional frame work for the implementation of social impact mitigation/management plan (SIMP) and to perform the functions under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.

GO (Ms)No.56/2019/RD dated 14/2/2019, Thiruvanthapuram, Revenue (B) Department
At state level the land Revenue Commissioner is entrusted to perform the functions designated to them in relation to RFCTLARR Act-2013.

As per the GO read above a High level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary with the following members was constructed for issuing sanction for acquisition of land and guidelines had been issued for placing proposals before the High Level Committee. The guidelines specify that all proposals for Land Acquisition shall be examined in detail by the concerned Administrative Department and forward the same to Revenue Department for approval by placing before the High Level Committee and thereby issuing sanction for acquisition.

1. Chief Secretary - Chairperson
2. Secretary Revenue Department Member
3. Secretary of the Administrative Department - Member
4. Any Officer nominated by The Chairperson may be called as a Special Invitee.

As per the same policy at the **district level a Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee with its members as** District Collector, Administrator for resettlement and

rehabilitation, Land Acquisition officer, Finance Officer, Representatives of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf and Representatives of Local Self-Government Institution has been set up to undertake various functions under the Act.

The **Administrator** in the committee appointed in line with sub-section (l) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act' 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation' execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O. (P) No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) in each District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land besides, as per G. O. (P) 589/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015, has appointed the Land Revenue commissioner as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), for supervising the formulation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme or plans, proper implementation of the same and to carry out post-implementation of social audit.

At the district level as per G O. (P) No.649/2015/RD dated 4 December 2015, the Government of Kerala in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (g) of Section 3 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), r/w sub-rule (l) of rule 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala) Rules, 2015 has appointed Special Tahasildar LA-KIIFB, Kannur & Deputy Collector LA Kannur to perform any one or more functions of a Collector under the said Act within the area specified in column (3) thereof and authorize them, their servants and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 12 in respect of any land within their respective jurisdiction for the acquisition of which a notification under sub-section (l) section 11 of the above Act.

CHAPTER - 9

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING OF MITIGATION PLAN

9.1 Costs of all Resettlement and Rehabilitation Required

The cost is to be calculated for resettlement and rehabilitation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 by the Land Revenue Commissioner at the State and the District levels.

9.2 Annual Budget and Plan of Action

To be worked out by the land acquisition section of the Revenue Department.

9.3 Funding Sources with Break Up

Not available.

CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Introduction

Monitoring is a long-term process which should begin from the start of the construction works of the Kavinmunamb Bridge and approach road should continue throughout the life of the project. Its purpose is to establish benchmarks so that the nature and magnitude of anticipated social impacts can be continually assessed. Monitoring involves the continuous or periodic review to determine the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures. The types of parameters that can be monitored may include mitigation measures or design features, or actual impacts. However, other parameters, particularly those related to socio-economic and ecological issues can only be effectively assessed over a more prolonged period of say 3 to 5 years.

The government of Kerala in accordance with the State Policy for Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition frame in connection with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), has established district and state level mechanisms for reporting and monitoring the land acquisition process and the implementation of various social mitigation measures. It includes the following:

10.2 State Level Body

At the state level as per G. O. (P) M. 589/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015, *the Land Revenue commissioner appointed as the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement* in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for supervising the formulation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme or plans, proper implementation of the same and to carry out post-implementation of social audit.

10.3 District Level Body

At the district level, the **Administrator** appointed in line with sub-section (1) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act' 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation, execution

and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O. (P) M. No. 590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) Kannur District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and Rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land'

Besides, the ***Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the district level*** and ***Land Revenue Commissioner*** is authorized to ensure finalization, implementation and monitoring of the compensation, rehabilitation & resettlement package and mitigation measures.

The District Level Committee is expected to finalize the fair and reasonable price of land and compensation along with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement package to be given to the affected person/family. The committee shall ensure that eligible affected family is given Rehabilitation & Resettlement as envisaged in the second and third schedule of the Act.

The state level empowered committee is expected to approve or return the estimate prepared and submitted by the District level Fair Compensation, Resettlement, and Rehabilitation Committee with suggestions/observations.

CHAPTER 11

ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION

11.1 Final Conclusion and Assessing the Aims

The of Kavinmunamp Bridge and Approach Road in Pattuvam-Cherukunnu villages, Kannur-Thaliparamp Taluks, Kannur District is an inevitable and needed for the smooth transportation of the locals and people from Kannur – Cherukunnu area to Pariyaram Medical College and Thaliparamba and back.. The Bridge and approach road make it easy to travel for the devotees of Rajarajeswara temple in Thaliparamba and the Annapoorneswari temple in Cherukunnu. The design and the length of the Bridge also will invite a lot of tourists/ travellers which will be a boost to tourism. So the acquisition of land for the Kavinmunamp Bridge and Approach road is for the public purpose. The affected agree to the situation and are willing to give up their properties. The authorities can go for all the suggested mitigation measures and compensate adequately to continue with the acquisition process. It enables to and fro smooth journey for the passengers, and goods transportation and locals.

11.2 Character of Social Impacts

The proposed land for acquisition is from 12 survey numbers and the area is about 26.86 Ares with coconuts trees and pronse farm etc. Lose of these properties and the incomes from the land are the major social impact. For some these lands are for constructing their houses. The families expressed the concern that, for the acquisition they need to get fair compensation considering the loss of livelihood and income and future growth opportunities. Since the project is treated as ‘framed for a public purpose’ under RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the people of the area should feel secure and through this Act, they need to get fair compensation. If all the authorities and people of the project area work together, the implementation of the project will be successful. Considering the public advantage and interest and treating it as inevitable, the project needs to be implemented.

11.3 Major Suggestions by the Affected

Following are the major suggestions and recommendations proposed by the affected to mitigate the impacts on them:

- Some lose their sole property income from the property, so better compensation.
- Consider the compensation in par with the Market values.

- Speed up the acquisition process and complete the project fast.
- Leftover land after acquisition will be unusable and hence takeover the remaining unusable land and provide compensation.
- Proper compensation will mitigate the impact.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

The Kavinmunamb Bridge and approach Road project is for a public purpose. It will enhance the lical infrastructure development program. The proposed project involves acquisition of 26.86 Ares of land in 12 survey numbers from 12 households. The remaining land includes the existing road and river banks. The Project is aimed at public utility and there is no alternative suggested. Most of the affected have expressed their willingness to give land for acquisition expecting a fair compensation and other packages. This study report helps the affected people to receive fare compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.

To execute this project, many people need to sacrifice and give away their property. For this, the team has studied the social impact on the area and proposed methods to reduce the negative impact. As part of the Social Impact Assessment the public hearing was conducted on 26 August 2023 at Pattuvam Panchayath hall. At 11.00 am. When we explore the positive impacts with long term goal of the project, it is necessary to acquire land from people for the Kavinmunamb Bridge and approach road. Provisions of compensation for the land acquisition under the RFCTLARR Act 2013 are enough to mitigate the impact of the loss of land/property and livelihood.
