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INDIA
CHATTISGARH
RAIGARH DISTRICT

KELO MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECT

VOLUME-II RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN

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**INDIA
CHATTISGARH STATE
RAIGARH DISTRICT
KELO PROJECT**

**RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION
PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PLAN
(PAFERP)**

CONTENTS

Chapter No.	Title	Page(s)
I	INTRODUCTION	1 – 8
II	SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	9 -16
III	RESETTLEMENT AND ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PLAN	17- 32
IV	TRAINING	33- 42
V	ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT	43-49
VI	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	50-51
VII	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	52-55
VIII	PROJECT COST	56-80
IX	EMERGING ISSUES	59-60

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KELO PROJECT

Volume - II

**RES ETLEMENT AND REHABILITATION
PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PLAN**

**I
INTRODUCTION**

BACKGROUND

1.01 Irrigation projects are the stepping stones in increasing the food production and leads to alround development of the farming community. Yet, these irrigation projects lead to submergence of houses and house sites rendering the people homeless . In addition, causes loss of agricultural land affecting the overall social fabric of the affected people. It goes without saying that such adverse social impacts are unavoidable but there is a great need to minimise or completely avoid such impacts by way of providing alternative sites for resettlement, through provision of housing, infrastructure and allied facilities related to education , road, drinking water, electricity, hospital, etc., as well as extending suitable rehabilitation support. This way it will help affected people to regain at least their earlier former levels of living standards. To achieve success, it requires careful planning and implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation management plan with in built monitoring system, both by the Project administrators / managers and of course the affected lot as well.

1.02 The Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Central Water Commission of the Government of India have been identified as the nodal agencies for scrutinising and according sanction for the irrigation projects in particular. These organisations are very keen on minimising and / or if possible avoiding both direct and indirect adverse impacts while according sanctions to such projects. The Irrigation Department of Chattisgarh State is equally interested in keeping the negative / adverse impacts of the projects at the bare minimum or if possible prevent these adverse impacts both on ground as well as on population before sanctioning budgetary

provisions for implementation of the Project. It is, therefore, evident that it requires a detailed Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan for implementation for minimising the Socio - Economic Environmental impacts and making necessary provision for alternatives for reducing . avoiding such adverse effects, if any. Therefore , the present study is in line with the above needs for environmental clearance by the concerned authorities.

THE STUDY AREA

1.03 The Kelo Irrigation Project is located in Raigarh district of Chattisgarh State. The Proposed dam is located across river Kelo near Danot Village of Raigarh tehsil, District Raigarh. The Project envisages construction of an earthen dam with masonry spill way across river Kelo, a tributary of Mahanandi. The Project comprises of 2462 m long earthen dam with maximum height of 24.22 m and 192 m length over flow with 8 numbers of 14.75 m x 10 m radial gates. The length of the main canal is 26.62 Km. The Canal head regulator will be at RD 1.00 (chains) of the main dam on the right flank of the Kelo river. The project when completed will comprise.

- a) Masonry Dam Consisting of :
 - i) Over-flow section, i.e , Spillway from RD 70 m to RD 212 m of saddle -1
 - ii) Non over -flow Section, i.e., masonry dam portions flanking of saddle No.1 Viz. 25 meters on right flank and 25 meters on left flank
- b) Earthen dam flanking the non-over -flow masonry dam viz, Right Flank 45 m and on left flank 45 m, i.e,0 m to 45 m and 212 m to 237 m.
- c) Irrigation canal system on right flank of the Kelo river with off- take at RD 1240 m to Provide irrigation to net GCA of 28000 hectares, i.e., (24366 ha culturable command area)
- d)
 - i) Saddle Dam (Earthen Dam)No.1 282.0 m in length with maximum height 14.81 m above the ground level on left bank of Kelo river.
 - ii) Saddle Dam (Earthen Dam) No.2 910 m in length with maximum height 9.10 mts on left bank of Kelo river.

1.04 The implementation of the project would benefit 175 villages in command area of Raigarh and Janjgir Champra district by providing irrigation to 26800 hectares (22800 ha Kharif / 4000 ha Rabi) in four Vidhan Sabha Constituencies of Raigarh (10055 ha) Sariya (7359 ha) and Kharisnya (4172 ha) in Raigarh district and Chandrapur (1214 ha) in Janjgir - Champra district. It will also provide 4.44 m.cum of water for industrial use and also 4.44 m.cum of drinking water to Raigarh town., It will also create possibilities for development of reservoir fisheries on a commercial scale.

Involuntary Displacement

1.05 The Kelo Project affects the houses and lands both private and Government

lands due to submergence and construction of irrigation infrastructure and such aspects are required to be assessed as per the provisions of Chattisgarh Land Acquisition Act.

1.06 The Project affected families / displaced families are required to be resettled nearest to the project area or in the same village if partially affected and are resettled as per the provision of National and Chattisgarh R & R policy 2007. Therefore, there is need for a detailed Socio-Economic Survey of the affected households and identification of the households eligible for resettlement and rehabilitation as per the National Policy and the Chattisgarh Government policy leading to formulation of a detailed resettlement and rehabilitation action plan for the project affected families. The present report, therefore, is concentrated in the preparation of Project Affected Families Economic Rehabilitation plan (PAFERP)

Appro ach and Methodology

1.07 The Socio- Economic Environmental impact assessment and formulation of conducive Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan forms an integral part of the irrigation projects where the large scale inundation of land due to submergence under reservoir cause problems in the Socio- Economic Environment. Subsequently, make suggestions for suitable mitigative measures in the project area of Kelo Irrigation Project.

1.08 Based on the identified environmental impacts likely to occur in the study area due to the proposed irrigation projects. The study proposed suitable mitigative measures for protecting the Socio- Economic environment by formulating a suitable Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan for the project affected families.

Definitions

1.09 The relevant definitions for formulation of Project Affected families Economic Rehabilitation Plan (PAFERP) are as follows:

- i) Project Affected Village (PAV) : The village/ settlement either fully or partly likely to get affected due to submergence under the reservoir, irrigation infrastructure, etc, are defined as PAVs.
- ii) Project Affected Families (PAFs): The Project Affected Families are the persons who are affected by way of losing house, house sites, agricultural land and other assets etc., The family includes husband, wife, children or dependent parents.
- iii) Displaced person: A person who is losing his own house/ land or Government patta land or any other assets by way acquisition under the project will be deemed a displaced person.
- iv) Project affected person is a person according to clause 4 of the land

acquisition act who is living in the affected village for a minimum period of three years or is doing some business or work or has been cultivating on his own land for the last three years before the notification of the Act.

- v) Resettlement : Allocation of land and provision of assistance for construction of houses with provision of minimum infrastructure facilities like health, education, transport, communication , electricity, etc., in the new location is termed as Resettlement.
- vi) Rehabilitation : Provision of Economic Support Programmes either on individual household basis or for group activities for generating adequate income is called Rehabilitation.

1.10 In terms of the R & R Policy of the Government of Chattisgarh and GOI some of the definitions relevant to the present study for the purpose of formulation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation programme are as follows:

a) Project Affected Family:

- (i) Is the person or the household which suffers loss of house or loss of land with his house and land or loose 75% or more of his land under the project.
- ii) Also a person or household who suffers more than 75% loss of land and left with marginal land, falls below poverty line (BPL), Landless/ Tenant/Share croppers attached to those affected by the project fulfilling the above criteria do also fall under these category.

b) Other Affected Family : Are those persons or households who suffer a loss of less than 50% of their land holding and are not classified as PAF fall under this category.

c) Total Affected Family : Are those affected households coming under the above two categories, viz, PAF & OAF

Socio-Economic Survey

1.11 The Irrigation Projects and their related activities result in the submergence of houses, house site/ land etc. The majority population of the area is likely to be a ousted /displaced /affected and requires economic resettlement and re-habilitation measures to enable them to restore atleast to their levels of living of the pre-project stage. As such, resettlement and economic rehabilitation has now been considered as an integral part of any irrigation project development programme. It is, therefore, necessary to plan out strategies for the smooth resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected persons. In order to do this, there is need to understand their Socio-Economic background , cultural heritage and application of strategies so underlined to solve their problems and grievances in the form of a resettlement and rehabilitation package. A detailed Socio-Economic Survey of the affected families under the project was carried out in the affected areas of Chattisgarh. The Socio-Economic Survey indicated that the people ousted /displaced /affected due to the construction of the

Kelo project could be classified into three categories as summarised below.

- i) Families losing house (s) due to submergence under the project
- ii) Families losing only land due to construction of the dam and
- iii) Families losing both land & house due to the project.

1.12 Based on the Socio-Economic survey conducted in the affected villages, a detailed Rehabilitation and Resettlement plan is designed suggesting the line of action for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement and rehabilitation programme .

Aims and Objectives:

1.13 The main aims of the Socio-Economic study are to:

- a) Assess the Socio-Economic impact of the affected persons belonging to different castes and categories, viz, Scheduled tribes, Scheduled Castes, Backward classes and other classes who will be losing only house, both houses and land, land only and other assets.
- b) Formulate a Resettlement and Economic Rehabilitation programme for the project Affected Families (PAFs)

1.14 A detailed Socio-Economic survey has been carried out with the following objectives so as to fulfill the aims set for their study.

- a) To obtain the details of houses coming under submergence including homestead areas
- b) To obtain various Socio-Economic details of the affected persons such as demographic particulars , resource base including houses, land other immovable and movable assets, liabilities and income generated by other sources.
- c) To determine the nature of problems faced by displaced persons including their Socio- Economic problems, the breaking up/ damage to their production systems, cultural heritage, etc.
- d) To assess and delineate a detailed plan for the establishment of new colony for housing the displaced indicating the places for settlement of such affected persons and the build up of the basic amenities and infrastructure, and
- e) To assess the resource base of the project affected villages including availability of Government land for rehabilitation, economic opportunities arising in agriculture, business, industrial or Service sectors or other avenues

due to the implementation of the project.

1.15 The survey propose to cover all the affected households in the study area and the village - wise lists have been prepared in consultation with both irrigation and revenue officers of the concerned blocks / villages indicating the submergence of houses, submergence /acquisition of both houses and land (wet and dry) and other assets. This basic data relating to the affected persons , classified under various components and sub- components , collected/supplied by the offices mentioned above formed the basis for the conduct of the Socio-Economic Survey of all the Project Affected persons /project Affected families in the study area.

Primary Data: Primary data in respect of each affected households was collected through suitably designed household survey schedule by different field investigators. Besides the household schedule a separate women schedule was also designed for assessing the women perceptions in the likely impact of land acquisition on a sample basis.

Secondary Data: Collection of Secondary data comprised of village and block wise formats on land use patterns, cropping pattern infrastructure , etc beside the impact of the project on the existing system. The information was collected form the Block level officers, village records and Khasra pani particularly Resource Appraisal (PRA) formed part of the survey in the affected villages to study the project impact in the areas for qualitative information.

1.16 The list of project Affected families in the project area has been obtained form the concerned Revenue officers on the basis of the data supplied by the engineer - in - change of the Kelo project . The details of the total number of project Affected households related to houses, lands and other immovable assets ,etc proposed to be acquired were collected while doing so care was taken to avoid duplication of the affected households, while preparing their list. The total list of the project affected families was ensured with no repetition or duplicate as mentioned above.

1.17 Conduct of household survey: A team comprising field organiser , supervisors and investigators was deployed for covering the affected households on census basis. Prior to the visit of the team to a particular affected village , public announcements were made for full participation of all the affected households listed or left unlisted if any in the affected villages so as to ensure the total coverage of all the affected houses.

Data Processing

1.18 Computer data processing and data validation has been carried out

simultaneously for consistency and accuracy. Survey of individual houses editing the schedules and feeding the data to the computers were carried out concurrently in phases with regular interaction with field staff and central data processing staff to enable corrective measures. As per the requirements the data outputs were presented in actual numbers, proportion / ratios, percentages, ranges and averages.

1.19 The data analysis was carried out village -wise , PAF, OAF and TAF - wise as also caste- Wise in terms of SCs, STs, OBCs and OCs for studying the Socio-Economic aspects from different angles for a detailed understanding of the problems . A separate schedule designed for women was canvassed on a sample basis for an understanding of the perceptions of women and of women headed households with particular reference to loss of house / land acquisition and the resulting impact on the households

CHAPTERISATION

1.19 The Study report is divided in to Nine Chapters as follows:

1	Introduction
2	Socio-Economic Environment
3	Resettlement and Economic Rehabilitation Plan
4	Training
5	Organisation and Management
6	Monitoring and Evaluation
7	Implementation Schedules
8	Project Cost
9	Emerging issues

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**RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION
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II

SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

2.01 The Kelo project is a major irrigation project. The Project would benefit the residents of blocks Raigarh, Pussore and Kharsia in Raigarh district and Dabhra block in Jangir – Champa district as it will not only irrigate 26956 ha but would make available 4.44 m cum of water for industrial use and drinking purposes and 4.44 m cum water supply to Raigarh town for development of pisciculture on a commercial scale.

2.02 The submergence due to the project will be 1313 ha .In all land submergence/ acquisition will be covering 21 villages out of which houses submergence will be in five villages, viz. Danot lakha, Ujjalpur, Gerwani and Chandbauna and land acquisition will be in the remaining 16 villages.

2.03 The construction of the dam results in sub mergence of 1313 ha including 361.90 ha of forest land (192.76 ha forest land and 169.136 ha Revenue forest land). In all 21 settlements are affected due to land acquisition / submergence, out of which, the major settlements coming under submergence are five only. The list of settlements coming under submergence and affected due to land acquisition are given in Table 2.1

**Table 2.1 : KELO PROJECT
LIST OF SETTLEMENTS COMING UNDER LAND ACQUISITION
AND SUBMERGENCE.**

Sl. No	Name of the Settlement
I	Land Acquisition/ Submergence under the Project
1	Barbahalli (only land acquisition)
2	Aamghat (only land acquisition)
3	Ujjalpur (Land acquisition and submergence)
4	Ujjalpur (Land acquisition and submergence)
5	Gervani (Land acquisition and submergence)
6	Kuchkoba (Land acquisition only)
7	Siliyari (Land acquisition only)
8	Kuntatharia (Land acquisition only)
9	Dergaon (Land acquisition only)
10	Budgaon (Land acquisition only)
11	Bharsgadi (Land acquisition only)
12	Godi (Land acquisition only)
13	Chiraipani (Land acquisition only)
14	Chindlauna (Land acquisition and Submergence only)
15	Ratrat (Land acquisition and Submergence only)
16	Gorkhabda (Land acquisition and Submergence only)
17	Tamnar (Land acquisition and Submergence only)
18	Kasdol (Land acquisition and Submergence only)
19	Barluya (Land acquisition and Submergence only)
20	Danot (Land acquisition and Submergence only)
21	Bhulvatikara (Land acquisition and Submergence only)
II	Under the dam
1	Lakha
2	Danot
III	Under the Spillway
1	Bel vaticara
Total	21 Settlements

2.04 Out of the 21 settlements, five villages viz – Danot, Lakha, Ujjalpur, Gerwani and Chandbauna are the major ones where partial to near full submergence of the settlements is there. Thus the mentioned five villages and the remaining 16 villages constitute the study area for the purpose of payment of compensation, organizing relief, resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected families. A comprehensive Socio-economic survey was carried out in the affected villages to facilitate an in-depth understanding of the relief and rehabilitation needs for formulation of a resettlement and economic rehabilitation plan with suitable measures to tackle the problem in an effective manner with the involvement and participation of the affected people.

Project Affected Villages

2.05 The Project Affected Villages are those villages where farmers own land or Government Paramboke land or forest land get submerged under the proposed reservoir / dam down or have to be acquired for the execution of the Project work. As a result of

involuntary land acquisition for the project, a number of families living in the Project Affected Villages (PAVs) will be affected by the loss of land or house/house site or both. There are five PAVs where both land and houses are acquired and in 16 villages only land acquisition is there.

Project Affected Community

2.06 The socio-economic survey of the affected household was carried out in the Reservoir affected villages. The affected households are those who will be losing houses, house-sites, lands or both due to submergence under the proposed reservoir and development of canal and other infrastructure for the proposed command area villages. All such affected households are to be compensated for the losses affected by each of the household as per the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Relief Policy of 2007 of Government of India and Government of Chattisgarh (2007). In case of those whose houses get submerged and involuntarily gets displaced are to be resettled in a new habitant, namely a Resettlement colony with necessary social infrastructure and provision of rehabilitation measures in the new habitant. Besides the persons who lost house or house and land there are also other categories who lost land alone and such households also require rehabilitation benefits since their socio-economic life gets disrupted. Therefore the project affected households for provision of R&R benefits as per the R&R policy of Government of Chattisgarh – 2007 are further classified into project affected families (PAFs) who are eligible to get the resettlement and rehabilitation as per the R&R policy and other affected persons who don't come under the preview of the economic rehabilitation benefits except provision of compensation for the lost assets.

2.07 In other words, the Project affected Families (PAFs) are those who suffer loss of their house or loss of both house and land or loss of 75% or more of his land and left with managerial land on who is a displaced person. Besides such households the other set of affected persons are these who loose land only due to acquisition and left with no land or marginal and land are classified as functionally landless or are landless are also considered as PAFs. The other affected families (OAFs) are those who lose only lands and are left with more than minimum land such households don't come under the provisions of Resettlement and economic Rehabilitation measures. The PAFs & OAFs together constitute total affected families (TAF).

Demography

2.08 The construction of Kelo Project and development of infrastructure in the project area in all affects 21 settlements out of which two villages are affected due to submergence under the project 2 villages under the dam and one village under spill way channel while the remaining 16 villages are affected due to other infrastructure required under the project.

Affected Population

2.09 The total population of the affected households in the five settlements is 619 while in the remaining settlements is 3759. The distribution of the affected families and their population under submergence is presented in Table 2.2 and the details of the villages where only land acquisition is required is given in Table 2.3.

**Table – 2.2 : KELO PROJECT
VILLAGE-WISE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILIES IN AREAS COMING UNDER SUBMERGENCE**

Sl. No	Name of the vilalge	Head of the Family			Family members			Total			Averge Family size No	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	Raigarh Teshri Danot	10	4	14	37	35	72	47	39	86	6	832
2	Ujjalpur	4	-	4	8	8	16	12	8	20	5	667
3	Gervani	8	1	9	16	12	28	24	13	37	4	552
4	Lakha	50	12	62	176	168	344	226	180	406	6	800
5	Chandralauni	1	-	1	4	4	8	5	4	9	9	800
Grand Total		73	17	90	241	227	468	314	244	558	6	780

Family Size

2.10 The average family size among the total affected households is 6 members Table - 2.4, while the average family size of households losing land only is 4.7 (Table 2.3)

Head of Households

2.11 Of the total affected households male headed households are about 81% and 19% are female headed households. In case of households where only land acquisition is required, the male headed households account for 84.2 per cent and female headed 15.8 per cent. The distribution of households losing land or house or both, according to sex of the household head is presented in Table – 2.4. while the other affected persons losing land only is given in Table – 2.3.

**Table – 2.4 : KELO PROJECT
HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD SIX DISTRIBUTION**

Sl.n o	Name of the Village	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Ujjalpur	4	100	-	-	4	100
2	Danot	10	71.4	4	28.6	14	100
3	Gerwani	8	88.8	1	11.2	9	100
4	Lakha	50	80.7	12	19.3	62	100
5	Chandbauni	1	100	-	-	1	100
Grand Total		73	81.1	17	18.9	90	100

Age Distribution

2.12 About 41.1 percent of the total population of affected households belonging its below 18 years age group and 58.9 percent belong to the age group above 18 years. The caste-wise and age-wise distribution of the affected households is given in Table 2.5

Sl. No.	Village	Below 18 years			Above 18 years			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Ujjalpur									
	SC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ST	10	6	6	5	11	16	15	17	32
	BC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	10	6	6	5	11	16	15	17	32
2	Danot									
	SC	2	2	4	6	6	12	8	8	16
	ST	15	8	23	21	26	47	36	34	57
	BC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OC	4	4	8	8	5	13	4	4	8
	Total	21	12	33	35	37	72	56	49	105
3	Gerwani									
	SC	8	7	15	17	11	28	25	18	43
	ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OC	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
	Total	8	7	15	18	11	29	25	18	44
4	Lakha									
	SC	20	18	38	24	24	48	44	42	86
	ST	18	14	32	24	20	44	42	34	76
	BC	4	-	4	1	-	1	5	-	5
	OC	53	36	92	53	56	109	19	92	201
	Total	98	68	166	102	100	202	200	168	268
5	Chindbana									
	SC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OC	3	1	4	5	4	9	8	5	13
	Total	3	1	4	5	4	9	8	5	13
Grand Total	SC	30	27	57	47	41	88	77	68	145
	ST	43	28	71	50	57	107	93	95	188
	BC	4	-	4	1	-	1	5	-	5
	OC	63	41	104	67	65	132	130	106	236
	Total	140	96	236	165	163	328	305	269	574

Working Population

2.13 Among the rural households in general 18-60 years come under working age group and the balance are treated as dependents. The working population as per the said criteria constitute 53.1 per cent of the population of the affected households under submergence.

Housing

2.14 Among the affected households 85.8 per cent own kutchha house and 14.2 per cent own pucca house. The village wise details are given in Table – 2.6.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Kutchha		Pucca		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Ujjalapur	4	100	-	-	4	100
2	Danot	15	93.8	1	6.2	16	100
3	Lakha	63	82.6	13	27.3	75	100
4	Gerwani	9	100	-	-	9	100
5	Chindbauna	1	50	1	50	2	100
Total		91	85.8	15	14.2	106	100

Land Holding Distribution

2.15 Landholding distribution among the affected households has been analysed before and after acquisition conditions. The average size of the land holding among the affected families is 1.23 ha. There are already 80 land less households among the project affected households who lose only house under the project. Leaving the land less categories, the landholding distribution among the affected farming households is presented in Table – 2.7 . The land holding distribution among the affected households shows that 77.4 per cent of the farmers belong the small and marginal category 22.6 per cent belong to other (medium and big farmers).

Sl. No	Village	Below 0.5			0.51-1.5			1.51-3.0			3.01 and average		
		No	Extent	Avg	No	Extent	Avg	No	Extent	Avg	No	Extent	Avg
1	Ujjalapur	2	0.862	0.431	5	5.440	1.088	1	2.465	2.465	1	7.048	7.048
2	Danot	5	1.155	0.231	11	10.682	0.971	5	10.394	2.019	8	58.865	7.351
3	Lakha	12	0.501	0.042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Gerwani	1	0.308	0.308	-	-	-	3	7.903	2.951	-	-	-
5	Chindbauna	5	0.850	0.130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		25	3.676	0.047	16	16.122	1.467	9	20.762	2.485	9	65.913	3.33

Land Loss

2.16 The average land loss for the affected households is 1.45 ha and 0.28 ha due to canal infrastructure . The total land loss among the affected families is 1.20 ha.

Occupation

2.17 The occupation distribution among the affected households has been analysed. The majority of the affected households i.e.,55.69 per cent are farmers, 40.76 per cent are engaged as agricultural labour and the rest are engaged in household industries and other occupation.

**Table- 2.3 : KELO PROJECT
VILLAGE-WISE LIST OF OTHER AFFECTED FAMILIES**

Sl. No	Name of the vilage	Head of the family			Family Members			Total Family Members			Sex Ratio	Ave of family size
		Male	Famale	Total	Male	Famale	Total	Male	Famale	Total		
1	Danot	110	20	130	356	305	661	466	325	791	697	6
2	Ujjalpur	11	2	13	31	26	57	42	28	70	666	406
3	Gervani	53	4	57	96	104	200	148	108	256	729	4.49
4	Lakha	78	21	99	297	198	495	375	209	584	557	5.89
5	Chindlauna	29	4	33	85	80	165	114	84	198	737	6
6	Barbahalli	14	7	21	1	3	4	15	8	23	533	1
7	Aamghat	31	7	38	72	69	141	103	76	179	688	4.7
8	Kuchkoba	9	1	10	14	8	22	23	9	32	391	302
9	Silyari	10	3	13	31	26	57	41	29	70	707	5.3
10	Kantajharia	17	2	19	42	39	81	59	41	100	694	5.2
11	Devgaon	42	7	49	52	41	93	94	48	142	510	3
12	Budgaon	15	3	18	36	34	70	51	37	88	725	4.8
13	Bharsgadi	12	3	15	51	32	83	63	35	98	555	6.5
14	Godi	15	4	19	25	17	42	40	21	61	525	3.2
15	Chiraipani	12	2	14	21	10	31	33	12	45	333	3.2
16	Ratrot	15	1	16	32	28	60	47	29	76	617	4.75
17	Gorakbuda	20	1	21	15	8	23	35	9	44	260	2
18	Tamnar	30	2	32	88	71	159	118	73	191	742	5.9
19	Kasdol	47	13	60	53	44	97	100	47	147	470	2.45
20	Barluya	77	11	88	213	186	399	290	197	487	679	5.5
21	Belyatikanu	23	6	29	23	25	48	46	31	77	674	2.66
	Total	670	124	794	1634	1354	2988	2303	1456	3759	632	4.7

INDIA
CHATISGARH STATE
RAIGARH DISTRICT
KELO PROJECT

Volume – II

**RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION
PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PLAN (PAFERP)**

III

**RESETTLEMENT
AND
ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PLAN**

INTRODUCTION

3.01 The Department of Land Resources (DLR), Ministry of Rural Development (MORD), Government of India (GOI) formulated a policy entitled “National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Persons-2003” and amended it in 2007. According to this R & R Policy of the GOI, and Government of Chattisgarh (GOC)- 2007, the socio-economic survey carried out among 90 households, who are identified as PAFs (displaced) under the reservoir. In addition, households affected due to land acquisition for establishing the canal network had been estimated on the basis of the extent of land acquisition for the same. The number of households affected due to canal net work has been estimated to be about 795. The PAFs have been identified on the basis of the following criteria .

- i) All displaced families who have been physically displaced due to submergence of house/ house site;
- ii) Persons rendered land less after land acquisition for construction of reservoir; and
- iii) Persons whose land loss was more than 50 per cent of total land holding and left with less than 0.2 ha of land i.e deemed to be functionally landless

IDENTIFIED PAFs

3.02 On careful study of the data generated from the household survey carried out in Kelo major irrigation Project area, it was found that there were 257 PAFs identified as per the criteria indicated above and could be classified under the following categories.

- i) Persons who lost / likely to lose their house/ house site due to submergence / likely submergence under reservoir;
- ii) Persons who are likely to lose more than 75 per cent of land and left with less than 1 ha of dry or 1 ha of wet / small and marginal farmers;
- iii) Rendered landless due to complete acquisition of their holdings; and
- iv) Functionally landless who are left with 0.2 ha after land acquisition;

3.03 Keeping in view the above criteria, the affected households who come within the preview of PAF have been identified. Further the affected households which do not come under the PAF definition have been classified as “Other Affected Family” (OAFs). The caste wise distribution of the PAFs in the reservoir affected area is given in Table - 3.1. Other caste occupied the maximum households with 136 out of 257, followed by ST and SCs with 65 and 56 households respectively.

Sl. No.	District Name	SC	ST	BC	Others	Others
1	Lakha	36	35	-	110	181
2	Gerwani	-	21	-	1	22
3	Ujjalpur	-	-	-	12	12
4	Danot	29	-	-	8	37
5	Chind bauna	-	-	-	5	5
Total		65	56	-	136	257
% to the total		25.29	21.79	-	52.92	100

3.04 It could thus be concluded that there are 257 PAFs in the study area. The action plan is prepared for these households for payment of land compensation for the land acquired. Further an economic rehabilitation plan for the identified PAFs of reservoir system indicating the various entitlements as per R & R Policies of GOI (2007) and GOC (2007) is also prepared.

3.05 The Economic Rehabilitation of the PAFs is made as per the rehabilitation provisions indicated below in accordance with these policies.

- i Housing grant @ Rs.2,000/- sqm for kutchha house (55.76 sq) and Rs. 45000 per sq km (185 sqm) for each displaced BPL PAF household;
- ii Provision of land to land, to the extent of land acquired, to the ST PAFs;
- iii Financial assistance to the extent of
 - a) Rs.45,000/- , whose total holding is acquired; or
 - b) Rs. 32,000/- , if he became marginal farmer (≤ 1.0 ha) after land acquisition ; or
 - c) Rs.24,000 /- , if he became small farmer (> 1.0 and ≤ 2.0 ha) after land acquisition;
- v Financial assistance of Rs.45,000/- for each PAF household of SC / ST who is Agricultural or Non Agricultural Labour or Rs.25,000/- for each Rural Artisan PAF household;
- vi Grant for construction of cattle shed at the rate of Rs. 3,000/- per each submerged shed;
- vii Transportation grant for displaced households at the rate of Rs.10,000 /- per family;

3.06 All the above entitlements have been worked out on the basis of the guidelines issued by the MORD,GOI and GOC at the prevailing minimum agricultural wage of Rs. 64/- per day per person. The detailed policy guidelines of GOI with regard to the economic rehabilitation of PAFs along with the corresponding entitlements are presented in Annexure-III.1.

THE COST

3.07 The cost of relief, resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected households under the Kelo Major Irrigation Project has been worked out in the accordance with the R & R Policy guidelines of the Government of Chattisgarh - 2007 and Government of India 2007. Broadly, the issue has three major components : i) land compensation; ii) resettlement and economic rehabilitation of displaced persons ; and iii) economic rehabilitation of PAFs who have lost only land but not house / house site.

Land Acquisition

3.08 According to the Socio-Economic Survey, a total of 750.399 ha of land has to be acquired in the reservoir areas from 257 families residing in 21 settlements under the scheme. In addition 22.650 ha of land loss is under the canal system and about 30 ha for township and other infrastructure facilities. The total area to be acquired also proposed to provide for the reservoir and canal system etc. from different areas is given in land to land compensation to ST PAFs. The total land acquisition required for the project is estimated to be 1400 ha (Table 3.2) . The details of the land acquisition of forest, private land, etc is given in Table 3.3. However , the displaced

families are being resettled in the same village. Land compensation will be given to them. The family-wise details for the five affected villages as given in Annexure – III.2. Necessary provision has been made for compensation, housing plots, infrastructure like schools and other civic amenities.

Sl.No.	Land Acquisition for	Extent (ha)	% in Total
1	Reserve Area	86.947	6.21
2	Submergence under Reservoir	1188.140	84.86
3	Saddle No. 1 / Spill way, etc	33.92	2.42
4	Saddle No.2	10.80	0.77
	Sub -Total of 1 to 4	1319.879	
5	For canal works	22.650	1.62
6	For Road diversion	6.200	0.44
7	For Diversion of high tension line	9.385	0.67
8	Miscellaneous	15.00	1.07
	Sub -Total of 5 to 8	53.235	
9	Land for houses, school and other amenities	30.00	2.14
	Total	1400.114	100

Sl. No.	Works	Forest land	Revenue forest land	Revenue Patta land	Private lands	Total
1	Main Reservoir area	48.800	24.254	3.509	10.384	86.947
2	Area under submergence	90.730	135.350	254.825	707.235	1188.140
3	Saddle No. 1 / Spill way	-	9.532	2.480	21.980	33.992
4	Saddle No. 2	-	-	-	10.800	10.800
	Sub-Total of 1 to 4	139.530	169.136	260.814	750.399	1319.879
5	Canal works	22.650	-	-	-	22.650
6	Road diversion	6.200	-	-	-	6.200
7	Diversion of high tension lines	9.385	-	-	-	9.385
8	Miscellaneous	15.00	-	-	-	15.00
	Sub-Total of 5 to 8	53.235	-	-	-	53.235

**Table – 3.3 : KELO PROJECT
EXTENT OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR RESERVOIR, CANAL SYSTEM,
TOWNSHIP, ETC**

(Area in ha)						
Sl. No.	Works	Forest land	Revenue forest land	Revenue Patta land	Private lands	Total
	Grand total	192.705	69.130	-	750.399	1373.114

3.09 As per clause 6.4 of national policy on R & R for Project Affected Person 2007, each PAF whose entire land had been acquired may be allotted agricultural land or cultivable waste land to the extent of actual land loss subject to a maximum of two hectares of un irrigated government land, if available. Efforts are being made to resettle them in the same area. As such land has to be acquired. The total cost of involuntary acquisition of land at Rs. 2.24 lakhs per ha for unirrigated, solatium of 30 per cent for compulsory land acquisition, interest, demarcation, legal and establishment charges are given in Table -3.4. Here it may be pointed out that all provisions for land acquisition is made as per Govt of Chattisgarh Act in this area. The total compensation for land acquisition is estimated to be Rs. 2664.451 lakhs.

**Table - 3.4 : KELO PROJECT
COMPENSATION FOR LAND ACQUISITION**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Particulars	Costs		
		As per SES	Indicative Budget (5%)	Total
1	Land acquisition (in Ha)	1752.395	-	1780.395
2	Cost of land acquisition @ Rs. 2.245 lakh per ha unirrigated land	1752.840	-	1752.840
3	Solatium charges @ 30% of cost of land acquisition	525.820	-	525.820
4	Interest charges for time lag in taking possession of land for 2 years @ 9% p.a. for 25% item 2 and 3	110.160	-	110.160
5	Legal charges @ 1% of items 2+3	22.786	-	22.786
6	Demarcation charges @ 1% of items 2+3	22.786	-	22.786
7	Unforeseen and miscellaneous charges @ 5%	87.642	-	87.642
8	Establishment charges @ 6.25% (including relocation of roads, power lines, etc) of items 2+3	142.417	-	142.417
Total		2664.451	-	2664.451

No indicative budget has been proposed as land acquisition is not likely to increase any further.

3.10 As per latest R & R Policy of the Government of Chattisgarh each ST PAF household would be allotted land to the extent of land lost subject to a maximum of one ha. The ST families would be allotted government land in the command area of the project subject to the availability of the same. If suitable government land is not available private land will be purchased, through mutual negotiations and allotted to these ST PAFs . The cost of such a land acquisition is already included in the above cited Table - 3.4.

Resettlement

3.11 The implementation of the Kelo Major Irrigation Project affects of 257 families as their houses or land or both get submerged under the reservoir.

3.12 It may be pointed out here that a 5 per cent margin has been allowed in the indicative budget to meet additional claims that could arise at the time of project execution. Thus the resettlement plan provides for the construction of new colonies for the resettlement of families to be located nearer to in the vicinity of the villages / hamlets coming under submergence comprising free house site and free infrastructure facilities including roads, schools, health resettlement centres, workshop and farm service centre, training centre, etc. While calculating the requirement of land for construction of houses the number of houses to be acquired is taken as 98. The establishment of this colonies including assistance for house construction, schools and other infrastructure as loss of trees, wells etc has been is estimated to cost Rs. 393.58 lakhs as per details given in Table - 3.5.

Table – 3.5: KELO PROJECT COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF RESETTLEMENT COLONY FOR AFFECTED PERSON HOUSEHOLDS				
(Rs in lakhs)				
Sl. No	Particulars	Cost as per		
		SEs	Indicative Budget	Total Budget
1	No. of project affected person households	753	-	753
2	Land required for provision of house site for 97 houses (ha).	67.38	-	67.38
3	Sqm per kutcha house of (85) hoses	94.79	4.74	99.53
4	Cost of construction of 13 pucca houses @ Rs. 4500/- sq.mt for 13 houses.	108.22	5.41	113.63
5	Construction of other amenities	60.04	3.00	63.04
6	Providing civic amenities	50.00	-	50.00
	Total	380.43	13.15	393.58

Economic Rehabilitation

3.13 The Economic Rehabilitation package for 257 PAF households identified under the SES is estimated to cost about Rs. 261.83 lakhs. However, this amount excludes the grant for house construction which has already been taken into account under the resettlement plan. Further, a margin of 5 per cent is allowed in the indicative budget to meet any additional claims that might arise when the actual implementation of R & R programme is taken up. Thus the total cost of economic rehabilitation programme of PAF households would be about Rs. 410.54 lakhs. The details of the economic rehabilitation programme are presented in Table - 3.6. The study revealed that apart from the submergence there are additional 251 families in the 21 villages who are losing 100% land and becoming landless. Economic rehabilitation for these families also in the Economic Rehabilitation cost.

Table - 3.6 : KELO PROJECT				
ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF PAF HOUSEHOLDS				
(Amount Rs in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Item	Cost per		
		SES	Indicative Budget	Total Budget
1	Displacement grant @ Rs.11,000 /- per displaced households	28.27	-	28.27
2	A) Land grant @ Rs 48,000 /- per PAF for Total Land Acquired (257 x 48,000)	123.26	-	123.26
3	ST grant @ Rs.32000 /- for each ST PAF (65 x 32,000)			
4	Occupational grant @ Rs. 40,000 /- for each Agricultural (94) and Non Agricultural (90) labour. (184 X 40,000)	73.60	-	73.60
5	Occupational grant @Rs. 25,000/- for each Rural Artisan .(30 x 25,000)	7.50	-	7.50
6	Free Transport @ Rs. 1,000/- per each PAFs (1000 x 257)	2.57	-	2.57
7	Rehabilitation grant for 257 families @ Rs. 48000/-	120.48	-	120.48
8	Establishment at 6.25%	33.56	-	33.56
Total		410.54	-	410.54

Total Financial Requirement

3.14 The total financial requirement for the implementation of Resettlement and Economic Rehabilitation Plan would be about Rs. 3468.571 lakhs as per details given in Table - 3.7.

Table - 3.7 : KELO PROJECT	
TOTAL COST OF RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION	
(Rs. in lakhs)	

Sl.no	Particulars	SES	Indicative Budget	Total
1	Land Compensation	2664.451	-	2664.51
2	Resettlement Cost	380.43	13.15	393.58
3	Economic Rehabilitation	410.54	-	410.54
Total		3455.421	13.15	3468.571

Access to on-going Programmes

3.15 While the above are the resettlement and economic rehabilitation support provided, the PAFs may also be provided with access to benefits from the ongoing development programmes and welfare oriented schemes.

Linkages with other Development Programmes

3.16 The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) will provide adequate support in implementation of Economic Rehabilitation Programme. The concerned Sub-Collector will be the nodal agency for implementation of the R & R Action Plan. The KVIC & KVIB besides the Chattisgarh Dairy Development Corporation will also be involved for ensuring marketing of the milk and other products. Formation of village committees and village action plans through involvement of local NGOs are some of the crucial aspects in the implementation process of ERP Action plan.

Annexure - III.1

KELO PROJECT RELIEF & REHABILITATION PACKAGE AS PER THE GOC R & R POLICY 2007		
Sl. No	Details	Entitlements
1	Prevailing minimum agricultural wage	Rs. 64/- per day per person
2	Allotment of agricultural land or cultivable waste land to the extent of actual land loss subject to a maximum of one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of un irrigated land/cultivable wasteland subject to availability of Govt. land in the district	Government land / private land in the near by area of resettlement colony may be available.
3	Allotment of house sites free of cost to those project affected Family (PAF) whose houses have been acquired.	- Provided -
4	One time grant of Rs. 40,000/- for house construction to person Below Poverty Line(BPL)	Rs 40,000/- per BPL displaced household.
5	One time financial grant of Rs.10,000/- Per hectare for land development and Rs. 5,000/- per PAF for agricultural production	1. Rs. 10,000/- per PAF
6	Financial assistance of Rs. 3,000/- for construction of cattle sheds and Rs.5,000/- for transportation to each PAF	Rs. 3,000/- per shed;
7	Each displaced PAF to get a monthly allowance @ 20 days minimum agricultural wage(MAW) for a period of one year up to 240 days of MAW.	Rs. 64 x 240 days = Rs. 15,360/-
8	Each PAF whose entire land has been acquired shall get one time financial assistance equivalent to 750 days MAW for "loss of Livelihood"	Rs.64 x 750 days = Rs. 48,000/-
9	Each PAF whose entire land has not been acquired and consequently becomes a marginal or small farmer will get one time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days of MAW and 375 days of MAW respectively	1. MF : Rs.64 x 500 days = Rs. 32,000/- 2. SF: Rs. 64 x 375 days = Rs. 24,000/-
10	Agricultural labour or Non Agricultural labour to get financial assistance equivalent to 625 days of MAW	Rs.64 x 625 days = Rs.40,000/-

**KELO PROJECT
RELIEF & REHABILITATION PACKAGE AS PER
THE GOC R & R POLICY 2007**

Sl. No	Details	Entitlements
11	Each PAF of rural artisans, Small traders and self employed people will get financial assistance of Rs.25,000/- for construction of shops or working sheds.	Rs. 25,000/-
12	A one time financial grant assistance equivalent to 500 days of MAW for loss of customary/grazing/fishing rights in addition to other R&R benefits to Tribal PAFs	Rs. 64 x 500 days = Rs. 32,000/-
13	Tribal Person resettled out of the district to get higher R&R benefits to the extent of 25% in monetary terms	NA
14	Foolproof Review Mechanism consisting of representatives of affected Person, including SC/ST, women, elected representatives and government machinery	- Provided -
15	Tribal PAFs will be resettled close to their natural habitat in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity	Has been taken care by the R & R implementing agency.
16	The Tribal Land Alienated in violation of the laws and regulations in force on the subject would be treated as null and void the R&R benefits would be available only to the original tribal	The detailed socio-economic survey indicated that there were no such cases., This would be taken care at the time of settling the payments for land acquisition.
17	The Tribal Person residing in the Project Affected Areas having fishing rights in the river/pond/dam shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area	No such Person
18	Tribal PAFs enjoying reservation benefits in the affected zone shall be entitled to get the reservation benefits at the resettlement zone.	Will be provided

KELO PROJECT

Volume – II

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PLAN (PAFERP)

IV

TRAINING

Introduction

4.01 Human Resources Development is the primary aspect for development of skills and upgrading the existing skills among the implementing personnel on one side and beneficiaries/project affected persons on the other, through training the individuals in the specific areas depending on the role/involvement of the person. Training is a very crucial component for successful implementation of the EMP having varied components related to different disciplines. The training is also important for the project affected persons in upgradation of their skills and also learning new skills to undertake different avocations of their interest. In view of the interdisciplinary nature of the EMP this chapter is focussed on human resources development through adequate training to the implementing personnel as well as the PAFs under the project. The training for implementation of various components of EMP is at two levels.

- a) Department Level for the implementing personnel; and
- b) Project affected Persons and the beneficiary farmers in the command area and also NGOs.

TRAINING OF IRRIGATION PERSONNEL

4.02 The training of irrigation engineers in Environmental Management Plan implementation including Resettlement and Rehabilitation will have the following course content.

- i. Awareness on Environment
- ii. Environmental Impact Assessment
- iii. Environmental Impact Statement
- iv. Environmental Management Plan
- v. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of GOAP
- vi. Preparation of Land acquisition schedules, sending proposals for acquisition;
- vii. Preparation of lay-outs, and providing roads, drinking water, community buildings in resettlement colonies, etc.
- viii. Quality control, procurement procedures, accounting procedures, preparation of claims for reimbursement;
- ix. Submission of periodical progress reports; and
- x. Latest methods of monitoring through CPM and PERT.

4.03 They should also be encouraged to participate in seminars, workshops, and awareness camps on Environmental Management and Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

TRAINING FOREST OFFICERS

4.04 The training component for the Forest Officers comprise the following:

- i. Awareness on Environment
- ii. Environmental Impact Assessment
- iii. Environmental Impact Statement
- iv. Environmental Management Plan
- v. Anti Poaching Laws
- vi. Soil and Water Conservation Measures in the Catchment
- vii. Compensatory Afforestation
- viii. Foreshore Plantation Development
- ix. Preservation of Flora and Fauna and endangered species
- x. Measures for development of flora and fauna

TRAINING AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS

4.05 The Officers from Agricultural Department involved in implementation of Environmental Management Plan may be trained in the following areas.

- i. Awareness on Environment
- ii. Environmental Impact Assessment
- iii. Environmental Impact Statement
- iv. Environmental Management Plan
- v. Soil and Water Conservation in the Catchment Area on Agricultural lands and private holdings
- vi. Treatment of Drainage lines
- vii. On-farm development
- viii. Treatment of Water Logged areas

- ix. Agricultural Extension on farm management

TRAINING FISHERIES OFFICIALS

4.06 The fisheries officials drawn for implementation of EMP require the training in the following areas:

- i. Awareness on Environment
- ii. Environmental Impact Assessment
- iii. Environmental Impact Statement
- iv. Environmental Management Plan
- v. Reservoir Fisheries Development
- vi. Hatchery Management
- vii. Estuary and mangrove protection and development
- viii. Aesthetic aspects of fisheries development

TRAINING R & R PERSONNEL

4.07 The training of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation personnel require a specific nature of upgrading the skills in different developmental sectors. Therefore, the training to R & R personnel at the project level comprise the following areas:

- i. Awareness on Environment;
- ii. Environmental Impact Assessment;
- iii. Environmental Impact Statement;
- iv. Environmental Management Plan;
- v. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of the State;
- vi. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Programme components;
- vii. Development of Resettlement Colonies;
- viii. Infrastructural needs and development of infrastructure;
- ix. R & R entitlements to different categories of PAF;
- x. Income generation schemes in various sectors, such as Irrigated Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and ISB;
- xi. Identification of developmental schemes for PAFs;
- xii. Grounding of schemes for creation of assets and giving assets to the beneficiaries;
- xiii. Successful and gainful maintenance of assets;
- xiv. Establishing backward and forward linkages;
- xv. Disbursement of maintenance allowance, and cattle maintenance allowance through Bank accounts;
- xvi. Formation of women groups for APRPRP type of group activity;
- xvii. Identifying the beneficiaries for vocational training under APRPRP; and engineering trades, and their placement in the respective fields for self-employment or employment elsewhere, etc;
- xviii. Methods of implementation monitoring.

4.08 They should also be encouraged to participate in seminars, workshops and awareness camps conducted for the benefit of PAFs.

TRAINING THE PAFs

4.09 The identified PAFs and the members of PAF households are the ultimate beneficiaries of the PAFERP. The Action Plan will not be successful without the deep involvement and active participation of the beneficiaries. This requires proper understanding of the R & R policy of GOI and GOAP, imparting knowledge on new skills, and upgrading the existing skills including proper maintenance of assets provided. The strategy of training to PAFs and women beneficiaries comprises the following:

- i. Awareness of aims and objectives of R&R action plans, R&R policy of the Government and their entitlements under the action plan;
- ii. Co-operating with the NGOs and implementing staff in identifying the PAFs for LABS of APRPRP and vocational training for which a provision of Rs.3000/-per PAF is made in the Budget. It also includes choosing the training centres for different trades, attending such training and suggesting placement in the respective trades.
- iii. Imparting training to PAFs in selected centres for proper utilisation of productive asset grants for purchase of appropriate assets and the need to keep them intact. They should also be encouraged to avail the loan facilities available through banks.
- iv. Women beneficiaries are to be trained in formation of groups on APRPRP pattern, selection of suitable activities for making use of the revolving fund matching grant of Rs.1000/-provided for each woman beneficiary for income generation and to inculcate thrift culture through bank accounts.
- v. The training to women beneficiaries should be preceded by deputation of the presidents and leaders of their groups, for a week's training by a reputed NGO in the district in organising thrift groups and ensuring their successful implementation.. Their experiences should be shared with other members both during the training of women groups and implementation.
- vi. Training programmes for the benefit of PAF tribals should be organised covering the following aspects;
 - a) Beekeeping, collection of honey and its processing;
 - b) Collection of gum karraya and its processing;
 - c) Collection of forest produce like neem seed, plants of medicinal value and collection of seeds/oilseeds of tree origin like Mahua, Dhupa, Pisa, Sal, etc.
 - d) Importance of Agro-forestry in maintenance of environment.

- vii. a) The farmers in the coastal belt are accustomed to flood irrigation of their paddy fields which leads to a number of problems like salinity, water stagnation, etc. The farmers should, therefore, be trained in the economical and profitable use of water.
- b) Training on land development programmes as well as adoption of new cropping pattern based on soil types.
- viii. The training to PAFs would also include lectures, visual aids, and visits to nearby places where such activities are already taking place.
- ix. Knowledge about the entitlements accruing to PAFs through village Action Plans etc., would be disseminated to all the beneficiaries, during the course of training for ensuring transparency.

TRAINING BENEFICIARY FARMERS

4.10 The farmers in the command area who are the beneficiaries under the project require the training in the following areas.

- i. Awareness on Environment
- ii. Environmental Impact Assessment
- iii. Environmental Impact Statement
- iv. Environmental Management Plan
- v. Water Users' Association Act of GOAP and formation of Water Users' Associations
- vi. Soil and Water Conservation
- vii. Irrigation Water Management
- viii. Improved Agricultural Practices
- ix. Plant Protection Applications
- x. Usage of biological fertilisers and biological pesticides
- xi. Measures for groundwater development

TRAINING NGOs

4.11 The NGOs involved in implementation and monitoring of EMP require the following areas of training:

- i. Awareness on Environment
- ii. Environmental Impact Assessment
- iii. Environmental Impact Statement
- iv. Environmental Management Plan
- v. Soil and Water Conservation in the Catchment Area on Agricultural lands and private holdings
- vi. Treatment of Drainage lines
- vii. On-farm development

- viii. Treatment of Water Logged areas
- ix. Agricultural Extension on farm management
- x. R & R policy of the State and entitlements to PAFs
- xi. Motivational skills

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

4.12 Chattisgarh state is a newly formed state as such National Level Training centres are not available. There are a number of training institutions of national repute located Andhra Pradesh particularly at the capital city of Hyderabad. Besides these institutions, there are Departmental training centres located at different places in each district in the areas of agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, industry, etc. In addition to these training centres, there are several NGOs in the State for providing training services to the weaker sections. Some of the training centres for providing training to the Technical Engineers and rehabilitation staff of R & R Unit and centres for beneficiary level training within & outside the state area are indicated below:

1. Training Centres for Irrigation Personnel
 - i. Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute (WALAMTARI), Hyderabad
 - ii. Environmental Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI), Hyderabad.
 - iii. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad
 - iv. JNKVV Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.
 - v. Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad.
 - vi. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad
 - vii. Engineering Staff College of India, Hyderabad
2. Training Centres for Forest Personnel
 - i. Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute (WALAMTARI), Hyderabad.
 - ii. State Forest Training Institute
 - iii. JNKVV Jabalpur, MP
 - iv. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad
 - v. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)
 - vi. Environmental Protection, Training and Research Institute (EPTRI)
3. Training Centres for Agricultural Personnel
 - i. Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute (WALAMTARI), Hyderabad.
 - ii. JNKVV Jabalpur, MP

- iii. Agricultural College, Raipur
 - iv. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)
 - v. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)
 - vi. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)
 - vii. International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
 - viii. Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI)
 - ix. Environmental Protection, Training and Research Institute (EPTRI)
4. Training Centres for Fisheries Officials
- i. Environmental Protection, Training and Research Institute (EPTRI)
 - ii. JNKVV Jabalpur, MP
 - iii. Central Fisheries Training Institute, Cuttack
5. Training Centres for R & R Personnel
- i. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad
 - ii. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad.
 - iii. National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM), Hyderabad
 - iv. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad
 - v. JNKVV Jabalpur, MP
 - vi. Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad
 - vii. National Institute for Small Industries , Extension and Training (NISJET), Hyderabad.
 - viii. International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad
 - ix. Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd (AFC), Bombay (for tailor made training programmes, Workshops, Seminars, etc.)
6. Training Centres for PAFs
- i. Agricultural College, Raipur
 - ii. JNKVV Jabalpur, MP
 - iii. District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)
 - iv. Regional Agricultural Research Stations
 - v. Horticultural Research Stations
 - vi. Krishi Vignana Kendras (KVKs)
 - vii. National Institute for Small Industries, Extension and Training (NISJET), Hyderabad.
7. NGO Training Centres
- i. Environmental Protection, Training and Research Institute (EPTRI)
 - ii. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad
 - iii. National Institute of Agriculture Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad

- iv. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)
- v. KVIC, Bombay for training in Honey Bee/Honey extraction, gum collection, collection of forest produce like neem seed, etc, collection of plants of medicinal value.
- vi. KVIC, Raipur

Financial Requirements

4.13 The cost involved for training departmental staff involved in EMP implementation may be drawn from the normal budgetary provisions of the respective departments. However, the personnel involved in R & R implementation are to be trained at the project cost. Therefore, the cost involved for training the staff and the PAFs is assessed. The training of beneficiary farmers may also be drawn from the agricultural extension budgetary provisions of agricultural department.

4.14 The total financial requirements are to the tune of Rs. 16.00 lakh which includes training of R & R staff including NGOs (Rs. 1.00 lakh), and training of PAFs Rs. 15.00 lakh as shown in Table 4.1.

Table – 4.1 : KELO PROJECT TRAINING YEAR – WISE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (Rs. In lakhs)				
Sl.no	Details	Total	1 st Year	2 nd Year
1	Rand R Staff	1.00	1.00	-
2	PAFs Training	15.00	8.00	7.00
Total		16.00	9.00	7.00

TRAINING MODULES FOR PAF BENEFICIARIES				
Sl. No	Programme	Scheduled Time	Duration	Participants
I	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY			
1	Milch Animals			
a	Orientation training to all beneficiaries under dairy scheme	Before receiving animals	4 days	All the beneficiaries of dairy schemes
b	Intensive training, on dairying	Soon after receiving the animals	7 days	All the beneficiaries of dairy schemes
c	Refresher training, once in every 15 days	15 days after grounding	1 day	All the beneficiaries of dairy schemes
2	Sheep & Goat Rearing			
a	Primary/Orientation training	Before receiving animals	3 days	All the beneficiaries of Sheep&Goat rearing schemes
b	Intensive training	After receiving animal	5 days	All the beneficiaries of Sheep & Goat rearing schemes
c	Refresher Training once in every 15 days	15 days after grounding	1 day	All the beneficiaries of Sheep & Goat rearing schemes
3	Poultry			
a	Poultry keeping and health care. Backyard poultry keeping	Before grounding the schemes	7 days	All the beneficiaries of poultry schemes, and other interested youth (for backyard poultry)
II	AGRICULTURE			
1	Sericulture			
a	Training programme on growing mulberry	Before plantation	4 days	All beneficiaries of sericulture schemes
b	Training programme on rearing silkworm and health care	After plantation	15 days	All the beneficiaries of sericulture schemes
c	Refresher Training once in 15 days	15 days after grounding	1 days	All the beneficiaries of sericulture scheme
Sl. No	Programme	Scheduled Time	Duration	Participants

Annexure - IV.1

TRAINING MODULES FOR PAF BENEFICIARIES				
Sl. No	Programme	Scheduled Time	Duration	Participants
2	Training programme on Water Management	Before sowing season	7 days	Ayacut all beneficiaries
b	Training on Land Development of Cropping pattern	before sowing season	7 days	Ayacut all beneficiaries
III	TRAINING PROGRAMME IN AGRO FORESTRY			
a	Bee keeping and Processing and honey	After completion of project	7 days	All tribal PAFs
b	Collection of forest produce and its processing like gum karays, etc.	After completion of project	7 days	All tribal PAFs
IV	HEALTH			
a	Nutrition and Preventive health care	1 month after grounding of all schemes	1 day	All the beneficiaries of all schemes
b	Refresher Training	Once in every 15 days	1 day	All the beneficiaries of all schemes
V	SAVINGS			
a	Small savings and investments	45 days after grounding the schemes	2 days	All the beneficiaries of all the schemes
b	Refresher Training	Once in every 15 days for 4 months	1 day	All the beneficiaries of all the schemes

INDIA
CHATTISGARH STATE
RAIGARH DISTRICT
KELO PROJECT

Volume – II

**RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION
PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PLAN (PAFERP)**

V

ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

Introduction

5.01 The Project Affected Families Economic Rehabilitation Plan (PAFERP) for Kelo Major Irrigation Project - a major irrigation project has the component related to Resettlement and Economic Rehabilitation, which requires cooperative support from various line departments related to Irrigation, Agriculture, Public health, Electricity, Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Rural housing etc. for its implementation. The present chapter is focussed on the aspects of Organisation and Management for implementation of the PAFERP.

Institutional setup and functions

- a) At the Government Level
- Principal Secretary Irrigation heads the Department of Irrigation and Command Area Development with over all control of the administration supported by others.
 - Principal Secretary (Forests) is responsible for implementation of catchment area treatment, compensatory afforestation, canal bank plantations. Under him the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests is responsible for implementation of Anti-poaching laws, protection of forests, flora, fauna and wild life. He is also responsible for implementation of Social Forestry, canal

bank plantations & re-plantation in the reserve forests.

- Principal Secretary (Agriculture) is responsible for implementation of agriculture development programmes, soil and moisture conservation measures, on farm development in the command area, extension, crop monitoring, and implementation of contingency plans.
- Principal Secretary (Hazard Mitigation) or the Secretary of the Department responsible for Disaster Management in the event of disaster hazards etc.
- Besides the above departments there are other departments like, Medical and health and Fisheries, etc. each headed by a Principal Secretary/Secretary.
- At State level it is also proposed to establish Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) at State level exclusively for Kelo project to monitor the implementation of the R & R economic rehabilitation plan in the project area. PMU will be headed by an officer in the rank of Chief Engineer under the Department of I & CAD.

b) At Department Level

- There is Chief Engineer, Minimata(Hasdev) Bango Project stationed at Bilaspur for project preparation and monitoring of the Kelo irrigation project. He is responsible for preparation, implementation, monitoring of EMP major for major and medium irrigation projects in particular.
- Besides the above, the Agriculture Department is headed by Director, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests for Social Forestry, Wild Life, and implementation and monitoring of anti-poaching laws in the reserve forest areas in the State. The other departments like, medical and health, electricity, public health engineering, etc. each headed by a State Department head.

c) At District Level

- At district level the District Collector as head of the District Administration will ensure inter-action and coordination between different agencies involved in the project and will generally oversee and monitor the effective implementation of the EMP. He is supported by the District heads of development departments related to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, electricity.
- The other line Departments namely agriculture headed by Deputy Director of Agriculture, Forestry headed by Conservator of Forests, Medical & Health headed by District Medical & Health Officer supporting the District

Administration are responsible for implementation of the components related to their area of operation. The involvement of various line departments in implementation of the components of EMP is as follows:

d) At Project Level

- The Engineer, Kelo Project stationed at Polavaram is exclusively incharge of Construction activities of the major irrigation project activities supported by Executive Engineer and other supporting staff.
- The Executive Engineer, Kelo Major Irrigation Project stationed at Raigarh is responsible for construction of the present major irrigation project and also implementation Resettlement and Economic Rehabilitation Programme in close association with respective line departments.

Executing Agency

5.02 The Chief Engineer, Munimata Project is the Chief Executive for implementation of EMP in Kelo Project stationed at Bilaspur district. He would be responsible for allocation of funds for catchment area treatment, command area development and canal bank plantations and disbursal of the funds to agriculture and forest departments. He will also maintain necessary liaison with Medical & Health and Fisheries Departments.

Rehabilitation Officer

5.03 The Kelo Project being a major multipurpose project affecting large extent of areas, population property, literature, etc. done submergence in the State of Chattisgarh, in Raigarh district, requiring rehabilitation of over ----- households, requires an exclusive rehabilitation officer headed by a Rehabilitation Officer in the rank of a Joint Collector supported by team of subject matter specialists related to entrepreneurial grant, rural industry, animal husbandry, horticulture, etc. The rehabilitation officer is responsible for implementation of R & R economic rehabilitation plan of the project in the project area (Chart - V.1).

Revenue Department

5.04 The Revenue Department is responsible for identification of the affected persons as per the land records and disbursal of compensation amounts for the assets acquired from the affected households after careful assessment. The compensation for land, house, house site, etc. need to be paid as per the land acquisition procedure and existing norms. The early disbursal of the compensation to the assets acquired would facilitate smooth implementation of the project. Any delay in clearance of land acquisition deeds and payment of compensation would result in delay in implementation of the project thereby escalating the project cost. The early payment of the compensation to the affected person would reduce the hardship and mental agony and facilitate him to purchase alternative land in the place of his choice. Earnest efforts of the revenue department in land compensation

processes would not only help the smooth functioning of the implementation of the project but also help in minimising the mental agony of the affected persons to a great extent. The Revenue Department is also responsible for provision of alternative sites for resettlement of the affected households and the identified sites nearer to the project should be handed over to the irrigation department prior to implementation of the project.

Forest Department

5.05 The Forest Department will take up the work of Compensatory afforestation and supply necessary planting material and also help in maintenance of the canal bank plantation. Necessary funds will be provided by the Irrigation Department .

Fisheries Department

5.06 Though the project does not have noticeable impact on the migratory fisheries, the project has good potential for development of fisheries. The Fisheries Department should provide all technical support for implementation of the riverine fisheries which may be handed over to the local beneficiaries particularly the affected persons. The reservoir fisheries would be possible only on completion of the barrage with stabilised yield levels and water depth in the reservoir. Relevant funds for implementation of the fisheries development may be drawn from the normal development programmes of the fisheries department. The Assistant Director of Fisheries in the district is responsible for drawing suitable plans, identification of the beneficiaries from the affected households, provision of technical support and implementation of the fisheries programme.

Agriculture Department

5.07 The Agriculture Department is responsible for implementation of Catchment Area Treatment Plans in the agricultural lands on the upstream of the reservoir. The Department is also responsible for implementation of on-farm development in the command area particularly in construction of field channels and field drains. The Department has to deploy the required field staff for timely implementation of the measures proposed for catchment area treatment and command area development. The Joint Directors Agriculture of the district are responsible for timely implementation of the measures proposed.

Medical and Health Department

5.08 The Department of Medical and Health has to give special attention for curative and preventive measures concerning water borne diseases, viral diseases, etc. during pre-project and post project periods by deploying required para-medical staff for the purpose. The EMP proposed mobile vans to go round the project area for taking necessary prophylactic measures. In case the Department is already having such a mobile medical units, the same may be deployed to cover the project area on priority basis. Necessary water samples may be collected periodically and analysed for studying the water contamination to take necessary preventive measures. The Department can provide treatment to the migrant

labour during construction phase.

Ground Water

5.09 The Dy. Director Ground Water will regularly monitor the water levels, study the water table from the point of view of waterlogging. He will suggest conjunctive use of water and suitable drainage wherever required.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (ITDA) / TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

5.10 The District Tribal Welfare Officers (DTWOs), of Khammam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts have to provide clearance certificate to the project authorities after having compensated land for land to the tribals preferably in the command area. The ITDA, Bhadrachalam in Khammam district, ITDA R C Varam in East Godavari district and K R Puram in West Godavari district, have to extend all needed support in smooth processing of compensation and implementation of the economic rehabilitation support meant for scheduled tribes in the area. The DTWOs, have to provide the access to the ongoing development programmes for the affected tribals under the project. The training programmes, formation of women thrift groups, mobilisation of self-help groups, may be organised in the command area as well as among the project affected tribal households. The Project Officers, ITDA, DTWOs, in the submergence area districts are also responsible for successful implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation programme relating to the PAF tribals under the project. Necessary funds for land for land may be drawn from the budgetary allocations made for EMP by the GOAP and suitable sites may be identified if necessary. The affected tribal farmers may be given necessary suggestive and motivational measures for their socio-economic development.

SC CORPORATION / SCHEDULED CASTE AND TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

5.11 The SC Corporation may extend the access to their normal development programmes meant for scheduled castes who are affected under the project. The SC corporation can provide access to their development programmes to the identified PAFs and those who may be identified during the course of implementation of R & R. The Executive Director, SC Corporation at District level is responsible for affecting the ongoing development programme benefits to the affected SCs under the project.

HOUSING

5.12 The district level Officer for rural housing would undertake the construction of resettlement colonies in the identified sites nearer to the project. The relevant funds for construction of resettlement colonies would be channelised through the Irrigation Department from the approved project budget including the resettlement and economic rehabilitation.

DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY(DRDA)

5.13 The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) headed by the Project Director who is supported by Subject Matter Specialists in the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, sericulture, minor irrigation, etc. has abundant experience in implementation of poverty alleviation programmes under Integrated Rural Development Programme , Human Resources Development and IKP by providing training to the eligible youth and formation of Women Thrift Groups under IKP programmes. The DRDA / IKP which has the holistic approach in rural upliftment and economic development of the poverty stricken rural poor would be the ideal agency for implementation of the Project Affected Families Economic Rehabilitation Plan (PAFERP). The PAFERP components which are having more entitlements over the entitlements would be adequate enough to a great extent in upbringing the affected lot enabling them to reach higher levels of economic living standards over and above the existing levels. The DRDA would also provide support through TRYSEM and DWCRA programmes for training and formation of women thrift groups. The budgetary requirements designed as per the R & R policy of the State and approved under EMP programme may be utilised for implementation of the PAFERP. The required funds may be drawn from the Executive Engineer, Project Division concerned.

ELECTRICITY

5.14 The Divisional Engineer, APTRANSCO provides electricity connections by laying power lines and transformers to the resettlements. It also undertakes provision of street lights along the approach roads to the resettlement colonies. The APTRANSCO would also lend its support in provision of electricity connections to the rural industry, agriculture and domestic purposes. The required funds for provision of electricity connections to the resettlement colonies and street lights may be drawn from the budgetary allocations made by the Government for PAFERP.

EMPLOYMENT

5.15 The District Employment Officer (DEO) would also be involved for according priority to the oustees under the project for local employment. The DEO may extend his support by registering the eligible skilled and unskilled workers in the resettlements colonies and recommend them for local employment.

5.16 The District Industries Officer (DIO) provides the training to the skilled and unskilled in rural industry. The DIO is also responsible for motivating the local people for group industrial avocations. The DIO may give priority to the PAFs under the normal developmental programme.

LEAD BANK

5.17 The District Lead Bank Officer is required to provide separate allocations for the PAFs under the project in the District Credit Plans for provision of credit to the PAFs. The Banks can play a crucial role in the socio-economic upliftment of the PAFs

by providing required financial support to the households and group oriented income generating activities.

NGOs

5.18 The Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have a specific role in the EMP. The NGOs play catalytic role in transforming the affected persons and bringing them to the pre-project levels of economic living standards. The NGOs motivate the PAFs and organise group activities and also participate at various stages of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of PAFERP. The NGOs can also participate in catchment area treatment, command area development, improvement of drainage system in the command area, foreshore plantation development, health and hygiene, etc.

KELO PROJECT

Volume – II

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PLAN (PAFERP)

VI

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

6.01 The successful implementation of PAFERP requires continuous monitoring of the programme at different levels namely project/district level and state level. Currently in connection with the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Programme under Kelo Major Irrigation Project,, the GOC has already constituted a state level monitoring committee, district level monitoring committee and project level monitoring committee. While the monitoring system evolved by the State is already under operation for monitoring the most crucial component of the resettlement and economic rehabilitation, the same monitoring system needs to be extended to cover additional related sectors for monitoring and evaluation of the PAFERP. However, certain modifications have been made to the existing monitoring and evaluation mechanism for major irrigation projects in accordance with the suggestions contained in the recently formulated R & R Policies of both GOI and GOC.

6.02 The Volume - I of the report on Environmental Impact Assessment has identified various possible environmental adverse impacts of the project and in Volume - II of the report mitigative measures are suggested in the form of Environmental Management Plan by providing various issues and solutions for overcoming the adverse impacts and also to create a healthy environment in and around the project area through suitable measures. The environmental monitoring requires at different spheres on land, hydrology, ecology, health, etc. This needs an exclusive environmental monitoring organisation in the form of Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) which may be constituted to timely monitor the implementation of the EMP in the project area.

Project Monitoring Unit (PMU)

6.03 The Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) should be headed by a Project Monitoring Officer in the rank of Chief Engineer at State Level supported by subject matter specialists related to Environmental Engineering, Hydrogeology, Disaster Management, Socio-Economist and public health engineering. The functions of the PMU are:

- i. Monitor the progress of implementation of Catchment Area Treatment;
- ii. Relocation of structures of archeological importance;
- iii. Compensatory afforestation;
- iv. Reservoir Fisheries Development and formation of Fisheries Societies;
- v. Health Services and Sanitation; etc.
- vi. Arresting Soil Salinity, water logging during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon and winter
- vii. Land compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement measures

State Level Environmental Monitoring Committee

6.04 It is also proposed to constitute a State Level Environmental Monitoring Committee headed by the Chief Minister as Chairman and Secretary (Projects) as Convenor supported by the Ministries of all line Departments at State Level.

6.05 The State Level Environmental Committee oversees the implementation of the various components of EMP from time to time and takes necessary policy decisions for successful implementation of the EMP.

District Level Monitoring Committee

6.06 At District Level the Collector is the convenor. The member included is the concerned Minister for the District, Local MLAS / MPS, the Chief Engineer. The Committee meets on regular basis to review the progress of implementation of R & R plans and resolves the issues that may come up in the process. The Committee would also attend to the Grievance Redressal of the local people on various aspects of environmental issues.

KELO PROJECT

Volume – II

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PLAN (PAFERP)

VII

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

INTRODUCTION

7.01 The construction of the project, with its entire constituent works is proposed to be completed in three years from the year of starting. The full development of Ayacut can be achieved immediately after completion of project. Existing ayacut can be continued with construction of Canals as and when the project work is taken up.

Environmental Management Unit (EMU)

7.02 For implementation of EMP, I & CAD need to have an Environmental Management Unit (EMU). This unit will be ultimately responsible for handling all the earlier mentioned environmental matters/concerns such as CAT,CAD, Flora & Fauna and public health, which involves line departments like irrigation, agriculture, forests, public health, electricity, etc. for effective implementation of the plan. EMU unit consists of the following :

7.03 Institutional set up at state level should be monitored by;

- Secretary, (Irrigation), with the support of the Secretary (projects) and other staff.
- Secretary, (Forests) is responsible for implementation of CAT and compensatory afforestation, canal bund plantation etc.
- Principal conservator of forests is responsible for implementation of flora and fauna plan

Implementation

- Principal Secretary, (Agriculture) is responsible for implementation of agriculture related programmes such as soil moisture conservation, crop monitoring etc., in the command area.
- Chief Engineer of the Project Monitoring Unit
- Besides this there are other departments like medical and health and fisheries,
- Project Monitoring at State level, implementation and monitoring of EMP
- At the district level, the District Collector will monitor and see over implementation and coordinate all the activities with the support of all line departments involved in the project.
- Rehabilitation Officer responsible for implementation of PAFERP.
- The Chief Engineer / EC in charge for construction activities of the irrigation project with the support of EE and DE concerned.

7.04 The Chief Engineer of Kelo Project is responsible for provision of timely funds for implementation of EMP. He is responsible for utilisation of funds for CAT and CAD etc, while R & R Plan would be implemented by Project Rehabilitation officer stationed at Raigarh district.

7.05 The project possesses good potential for development of Fisheries in the proposed reservoirs. The fisheries department should provide all necessary help and assistance to implement the fisheries programme which may be handed over to the affected population. The DD/AD, Fisheries is responsible for identification of beneficiaries and drawing suitable plans and preparation of action plan and providing technical guidance and support mechanisms and financing the beneficiaries for purchasing nets and boats.

7.06 The JD/DD Agriculture is responsible for implementation of CAT plans in the up stream lands. Further the department is responsible for implementation of on- farm developments in the CAD specifically formation of bunds and field channels by deploying the field staff and giving technical support to the beneficiaries. The JD/DD is responsible for extending necessary extension and training facilities, supply of good quality seeds as desired by the project people. The Rehabilitation Officer is responsible for implementation of PAFERP in the project area with proper monitoring and attending to the grievances of the project affected families.

Constitution of Implementation Committee at District level

7.07 There should be one implementation committee in the district under the chairmanship of the District collector to oversee day to day activities. It should consist of district level officers of the Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare Departments, a few representatives of the affected persons from the mandals concerned, a few representatives of the host community and a few representatives of the N.G.O's working for the Welfare of the weaker sections besides an officer of the Irrigation Department who is to be its member-secretary. Some sub-committees may be formed, one for acquiring or purchasing land for the affected families, another for securing employment for the oustees in the project work or nearby establishments and third to supervise training programmes and fourth for hearing grievances.

Implementation

Implementation Committee (at District Level)		
1	Collectors East and East Godavari Khammam, Krishna and Visakhapatnam	Chairman
2	Project officers,ITDA,EG, and Khammam	Member
3	Joint collectors EG,WG Khammam, Krishna and Visakhapatnam	Member
4	Project Directors , DRDA of each district	Member
5	Executive Director, SC Corporation	Member
6	EE (I& CAD), EG, WG, Khammam, Krishna and Visakhapatnam	Member
7	DEEs (I& CAD), EG, WG, Khammam, Krishna and Visakhapatnam	Member
8	District Manager, Housing	Member
9	Deputy Director, Social Welfare Department	Member
10	Deputy Director, Tribal Welfare Department	Member
11	M R Os (Polavaram, Devipatnam, Bhadrachalam, Kunavaram, Burgampadu, Kukunoor, Velairpadu, V.R.Puram, Chintoor.	Member
12	M D Os (Polavaram, Devipatnam, Bhadrachalam, Kunavaram, Burgampadu, Kukunoor, Velairpadu, V.R.Puram, Chintoor.	Member
13	NGOs from 5 Districts (2 representatives from each district)	Member
14	PAF's from 5 Districts (2 representatives from each district)	Member
15	Executive Engineers R & B from 5 Districts	Member
16	Executive Engineer (I & CAD), Investigation Indira Sagar Project	Member

Implementation

7.08 Any delay in implementation of project would escalate the project cost resulting in delayed benefits and the cost of the project overtakes its benefits. Therefore, proper and timely completion of the project is most important for the anticipated benefits of the project. Proper planning and implementation is very essential for completion of the work in the stipulated time. The implementation of the EMP plan requires to be attended within the specified time frame to avoid cost escalations.

Implementation Schedule

7.09 The Kelo project has to be completed in a period of 5 years. The schedule of the

implementation is as follows.

1st Year

- Environmental clearance from the MOEF
- Land acquisition and payment of compensation
- Soil and moisture conservation works
- Foreshore plantation
- Provision of health facilities in the resettlement colonies

2nd Year

- Monitoring of afforestation, foreshore plantations and soil and moisture Conservation programmes in Catchment and command area
- Creation of project level disaster management unit for monitoring and surveillance of the dam safety

3rd Year

- Monitoring of afforestation, foreshore plantations and soil and moisture conservation programmes in the Catchment area and command area
- Completion of construction of barrage
- Completion of main canal, distributaries, land development
- Formation of water users association in the command area.
- Development of fisheries

INDIA
CHATTISGARH STATE
RAIGARH DISTRICT
KELO PROJECT

Volume – II

**RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION
PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES ECONOMICREHABILITATION PLAN (PAFERP)**

VIII

PROJECT COST

INTRODUCTION

8.01 The PAFERP proposed for the contemplated Kelo Project is scheduled to be implemented over a period of three years. The present chapter is focussed on the financial requirements for implementation of the proposed PAPERP as envisaged in this report. The salient features of the PAFERP outlay is discussed below.

RESETTLEMENT AND ECONOMIC REHABILITATION

8.02 A major impact of the construction of Kelo Project is the submergence of about 1319.879 ha land, in addition to 53.285 ha of land for development of irrigation infrastructure, establishing rehabilitation colonies and creation of green belt which is mostly agricultural land belonging to the farmers of Project Affected Villages and submergence of 98 houses and the disruption of the economic life of about 257 PAF households who either lose their house and/or more than 75 percent of their land holdings resulting in the size of their holding falling below that of the Minimum Economic Holding (2 ha dry or 1.0 ha of wet land). Payment of compensation for land acquisitions estimated at Rs. 2.24 lakh per ha for and other benefits amounted to about Rs. 3290.24 Lakh. The resettlement of displaced persons included payment of compensation for loss of house and solatium, to displaced person household, sanction of housing grant for construction of a new house for BPL families of PAFs and provision of free infrastructure facilities like roads, electricity, drinking water, school, health centre, resettlement centre (with workshed and farm service centre). The cost of constructing resettlement colonies is estimated to be about Rs.363.58 Lakh. Besides, a package of economic assistance is also proposed to assist about 257 PAF households (including displaced person households)

to enable them to attain at least their pre-project levels of living standards. This assistance package includes displacement grant for displaced household, land grant, ST grant, occupational grants, and free transportation of household goods of displaced households. This economic package is estimated to cost about Rs. 261.83 lakh. In addition an amount of Rs. 2664.451 lakhs has been provided towards compensation of land cattlesheds and others. Thus the total outlay on all the components of Resettlement and Economic Rehabilitation plan would be of the order of Rs. 3290.24 Lakhs.

Training

8.03 It is proposed to impart training to the staff dealing with Economic Rehabilitation Programme since it involves an inter-disciplinary approach and co-ordination with different agencies. It is also proposed to train the PAFs to make them aware of their entitlements and to enable them to take appropriate decisions in choosing the type of economic activity suitable to their skills and family background. The training is also designed to help the PAFs in the efficient use of the productive asset grants sanctioned to them and in the efficient up-keep and maintenance of the equipment. The cost of training the R&R staff and PAFs, monitoring and evaluation R & R plan implementation and NGO services is estimated at about Rs. 16.0 lakhs.

Involvement of NGO

8.04 It is proposed to involve Non-Government organisations in the implementation of programmes, particularly those involving Project Affected Persons, with a view to ensuring transparency in the disbursement and utilisation of assistance on a large scale. The NGOs could help a great deal in mollifying the feeling of the affected people, dispelling their mis-givings and articulating them about the benefits of various programmes that are being undertaken to resettle and rehabilitate them.

Total Outlay proposed for PAPERP

8.05 The total outlay proposed for the implementation of PAFERP for the Kelo Project amounted to about Rs. 3335.861 Lakh. The component wise distribution of PAPERP outlay is presented in Table-8.1.

Table - 8.1 : KELO PROJECT TOTAL COST OF PAFERP				
(Rs. In lakh)				
Sl. No.	Particulars	SES	Budget Indicative	Total Budget
I	Land Compensation			
a)	Cost of land acquisition	1752.840	-	1752.840
b)	Solatum at 30%	525.82	-	525.82
c)	Others (including legal charges interest, etc.)	385.791	-	385.791
	Sub- Total of I	2644.451	-	2644.451

Table - 8.1 : KELO PROJECT TOTAL COST OF PAFERP				
(Rs. In lakh)				
Sl. No.	Particulars	SES	Budget Indicative	Total Budget
II	Cost of Construction of Resettlement Colony for displaced persons			
a)	Cost of Land for houses, etc	67.38	-	67.38
b)	Cost of Construction of 85 Kutchha houses	94.79	4.74	99.53
c)	Cost of construction of 13 pucca houses	108.22	5.41	113.63
d)	Construction of other amenities	60.04	3.00	63.04
e)	Providing civic amenities	50.00	-	50.00
	Sub- Total of II	380.43	13.15	393.58
III	Economic Rehabilitation of PAF households			
a)	Land grant	28.27	-	28.27
b)	Housing Grant @ Rs. 48,000/- per 257 houses	123.76	-	123.76
c)	ST Grant @ Rs. 32000/- for each ST family (65 x 37000)	20.80	-	20.80
d)	Occupational grant @ Rs. 40,000 for Agrl labour (95) and non-agrl labour (90 x 40000)	73.60	-	73.60
f)	Occupational grant @ Rs. 25,000 for each rural arties and (30x25000)	7.50	-	7.50
g)	Free transport @ Rs. 1000 for each PAF	2.57	-	2.57
h)	Establishment charges @ 6.25%	5.53	-	5.53
	Sub- Total of III	261.83	-	261.83
	Total of I to III	3306.711	13.15	3319.861
IV	Training of R&R Staffing PAFs	16.00	-	16.00
	Grand Total of I to IV	3322.711	13.15	3335.861

8.06 The cost of PAFERP amounting to Rs. 3335.861 lakh has to be apportioned in the updated project estimate for Kelo Project to arrive at the total cost of construction of the major irrigation project.

INDIA
CHATISGARH STATE
RAIGARH DISTRICT
KELO PROJECT

Volume – II

**RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION
PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PLAN (PAFERP)**

IX

EMERGING ISSUES

9.01 The implementation of PAFERP requires multi-disciplinary approach with various subject matter specialists drawn from different line departments. The area likely to get submerged requires acquisition of land, houses and other assets, making the affected people displaced from their original habitat. The entire social fabric of the affected people gets distorted and they need to be involuntarily resettled at a new locale closer to the existing environs. Identification of suitable resettlement site nearer to the project acceptable to the affected people may be a difficult task. However, motivational and suggestive measures through active involvement of the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) would ease the situation making them amenable and appreciate the rationale for the project and thus mentally preparing them for shifting to the identified new location where the resettlement colony is constructed for the displaced.

9.02 The project affects 257 families in 5 settlements who need resettlement and economic rehabilitation support. The benefits of ongoing developmental programmes meant for scheduled tribes may be extended to these affected households. The other identified affected households do require access to the ongoing development programmes from the DRDA, IKP SC Corporation, BC Corporation and other line Departments. The resettlement and economic rehabilitation programme designed for the affected households under the project need to be implemented with utmost sincerity and seriousness with a view to enabling the affected lot to regain their former levels of Socio-economic living standards

9.03 The construction of reservoir would not only displace the existing households but also cause great morbidity to the household by loss of land, loss of production, loss of income and loss of age old avocation. Such mitigative measures need to be tackled meticulously through suitably designed economic rehabilitation measures to the affected households with a view to restore their former levels of Socio-economic living conditions. The implementation of economic rehabilitation plan requires the support of various line departments like agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry, rural industry, etc. Besides provision of individual household level economic asset grant, it also requires a group approach by opting for group oriented income earning programmes to provide sustained income to the households. Formation of women thrift groups on similar lines of IKP would also help the empowerment of rural women.

9.04 The reservoir fisheries proposed in the project would facilitate production of more fish and provide employment to large number of fishermen. The fisheries department should assist in identification of suitable fishermen mostly drawn from the project affected families.

9.05 Health and hygiene may pose a big problem in the project area due to stagnation of water in the reservoir making it a healthy ground for breeding, leading to waterborne diseases like malaria, cholera, diarrhoea, etc. Disease surveillance, suitable preventive and curative measures in the pre and post project conditions and also during construction phase would minimise such occurrence.

Village Danot																
Sl.no	Name	Occupation	Name of the Family Members			Caste	No.of Plots to be distributed	Total Expt of te land (ha)	Land to be acquired (ha)	% Submergence	House Kutcha	House Pucca	Trees	Wells Kutcha	Wells Pucca	Other assets
			More than 18 Years	Below 18 Years	Total											
1	Shamsher Singh	Cultivaiton	6 M 2 F	2 M	10	ST	5	7.048	5.475	78	1	-	8	1	-	1 Tank
2	Smt. Sheetal W/o Vasudev	Cultivaiton	1 M 1 F	1 M	3	ST	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	Dhajjaran S/o. Tatku	Cultivaiton	1 M 2 F	2 M 1 F	6	ST	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
4	Smt Sushila		2 M 2 F	-	4	ST	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	Smt. Bai		1 M 4 F	-	5	ST	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	Salik Ram		3 M 2 F	-	6	OC	3	1.396	1.279	92	1	-	-	-	-	-
7	Smt Tara Bai W/o Vishwanath		1 M 1 F	-	2	ST	1	1.008	0.773	77	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dharam Singh S/o Boudhitam		2 M 1 F 3 M 4 F	3 M	6	ST	2	0.992	0.992	100	1	-	2	-	-	-
9	Tejram S/o Munshi		3 M 4 F	4 M 2 F	13	ST	4	0.437	10	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
10	Santram S/o Nanhu		2 M 2 F	1 F	5	ST	2	0.405	0.405	100	1	-	-	1	-	-
11	Bhola S/o Trilochan		4 F 3 M	3 M 4 F	14	OC	4	0.61	0.61	100	2	-	1	-	-	-
12	Chhatakhal / chamar		2 M 3 F	1 M	6	ST	3	2.87	2.465	8.6	1	1	-	-	-	-
13	Gadarai S/o Rama		1 M	1 M 1 F	3	OC	1	1.464	1.464	100	1	-	-	-	-	-
14	Lakshmiram / Chitki		2 M 1 F	1 M 1 F	4	ST	2	2.351	0.356	15	1	-	1	5	-	-
Grand Total					86		105	18.581	14.256	-	15	1	22	1	-	-