

# **SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FINAL REPORT**

## **ANAKKAMPOIL- KALLADI- MEPPADI TUNNEL & APPROACH ROAD**

**Thiruvampadi- Kodanchery villages of Thamarassery  
Taluk, Kozhikode District**



**SUBMITTED TO  
THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR  
KOZHIKODE**

**SIA UNIT**

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## **DECLARATION**

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# CHAPTER 1

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 Project and Public Goals

Land acquisition work is for the Anakkampoil- Kalladi- Meppadi Twin Tunnel in Thiruvampadi- Nellipoyil villages of Thamarassery Taluk, Kozhikode District. The Tunnel Road begins at Anakkampoil, Muthappanpuzha- Maripuzha and runs under the Swargamkunnu reaching Kalladi to finally reach Meppadi. This route is 30 km shorter than the Thamarassery Pass to Wayanad and it will be time saving and fuel is saving. Once the project is completed the People of Kozhikode, Malappuram and beyond can reach Wayanad to reach Karnataka or Ootti areas of Tamil Nadu the border regions of Wayanad. Being the third largest tunnel in India, the Tunnel will invite a lot of tourists from far and wide so also the tourism and economy will have faster growth. Hence the project and the acquisition are for the public utility purpose.

The acquisition of land will be for a bridge across Marippuzha, Twin Tunnel which will have an approximate length of about 6.8 km and it is designed as a twin tunnel with double line, an approach road with a temporary bridge to transport materials to the Tunnel and the Muck collecting from the tunnel. There will be 5 hectors of land acquiring for the Muck disposal. Government will totally acquire 11.1586 hectors of land from 18 survey numbers. The approximate costs of the tunnel will be Rs. 20 crore per kilometre and thus the total estimated cost is about 900 crore .

### 1.2 Location

The location for the Anakkampoil – Kalladi - Meppadi Twin Tunnel project is in Thiruvampadi and Kodenchery Panchayaths- in Thiruvampadi- Nellipoyil Villages of Thamarassery Taluk, Kozhikode District. The Twin Tunnel starts at Anakkampoil, Muthappanpuzha- Maripuzha and runs under the swargamkunnu reaching Kalladi to finally reach Meppadi. The acquisition requires about 11.1586 Hectors of land from here with 18 survey numbers.

### 1.3 Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The total land required is about 11.1586 hectors. The land required for the proposed Ankkampoil-Kalladi-Meppadi Twin Tunnel, bridge and road, an approach road and temporary bridge for material transportation and muck disposal land. The attributes in the land include

commercial/livelihood (resorts and home stay), residence building, botanical nursery water source-well, agricultural assets like rubber, coconut, other trees, and plain land etc.

#### 1.4 Searches for Alternatives

The study team looked at several plans and designs for the Anakkampoyil- Kalladi-Meppadi Twin Tunnel, Bridge and the approach road. The team also inquired views of the affected and the key informants regarding the possible alternatives. None of the affected suggested any other alternatives including the elected representatives and other stakeholders.

#### 1.5 Social Impact

The area of land required to be acquired for the Anakkampoyil- Kalladi- Meppadi Twin Tunnel and approach road is about 11.1586 hectores in Thiruvampadi and Nellipoyil villages (from 18 survey numbers) of Thamarassery Taluk in Kozhikode District. The major negative impacts of the project directly affecting are the loss of houses, commercial/livelihood structures, 28 households and their dependents. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 135 (Male 64, Female 71) people from 28 families. In addition, all 28 families said that they will lose their livelihood directly/indirectly as the acquisition affects either partially or fully. For 14 of them it is their ancestral property and they are forced to break that emotional attachment too. A maximum comfortable compensation and rehabilitation will be enough to cure/settle wholly the wound by the acquisition.

#### 1.6 Mitigation Measures

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

<b>Table No.1.1 Breakdown of Social Impact and Mitigation Steps</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Type of Impact</b>	<b>Status: Direct/indirect</b>	<b>Proposed Mitigation Measure</b>
1	Loss of Land & Agriculture	20 Land holdings would be affected – Direct Impact	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Loss/damage of Built-up Property	4 Built up properties either full or partially affected - Direct Impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
3	Loss of land and House	1- direct impact	Rehabilitation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
4	Water source	Drinking water well-1, brooks	Should be protected and allowed to continue its use
5	Loss of Productive Assets	Rubber, coconut tree, mango trees, and number of other agricultural	Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013

		assets will be destroyed - Direct Impact	
6	Loss of Livelihood	27 families are affected directly as they lose their livelihood/family income/rent. Business of all affected has indirect impact.	Compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013

Note: The above data/information is arrived at from the information provided by the respondents/ and the observation by the data collection team during the survey. Supporting documents need to be verified and the calculation of loss done as per the government norms.

### 1.7 Social Impact Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Measures)

Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment of land for Annakampoyil twin tunnel and approach road, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed. The major mitigation measures drawn are:

#### Economic Measure

Loss of property, assets, and livelihood/ resorts/ home stay due to the acquisition of land for the Anakkampoyil- Kalladi- Meppadi Twin Tunnel and the Approach Road Project should be compensated as mandated by the RFCTLARR Act-2013 under sections 26 to 31 and in the First Schedule of the Act for the 28 householders / property owners. The compensation for the acquiring property and the rehabilitation support will enable the affected to pursue their economic life, should be provided as early as possible. Maximum compensation would compensate temporarily for the loss of the livelihood likely to be affected due to the acquisition of the land/property. Whenever a job opportunity is created in connection with the Tunnel project and Tourism growth, the priority must be given to the affected and locals.

#### Environmental Measures

Based on the observations and enquiries with various people in the locality and the affected, the water source like well, streams and rivers must be protected and made available for. The proponent shall design eco-friendly drainages at the site/alignment minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the areas. It is true that it is very steep high land mountainous region and development work should be designed and built in such a way that there will be sufficient drainages to avoid flood/land slide. The mud and the muck obtained out of the constructions must be properly and safely deposited to avoid land slide/related calamities.

Table No.1.2 Positive Impact			
Impact	Direct/ Indirect	Temporary / Permanent	Major/ Minor
It will reduce a distance of about 30 km. for the travellers from Kozhikode, Malappuram and beyond to destinations in	Direct	Permanent	Major



Karnataka and Tamil Nadu (Ooty) via Wayanad			
Enhanced infrastructure – Approach Road, bridge, Tunnel	Direct & Indirect	Permanent	Major
Easy for the heavy vehicle which consume 1.5-liter Diesel per km. in the Thamarassery Vythiri Road / Pass.	Direct & Indirect	Permanent	Major
Enhancement of tourism and economic growth.	Direct	Permanent	Major
Employment creation like resorts, home stay, restaurants etc. stalls for the visitors and tourists.	Direct & indirect	Permanent	Major

Some of the property/ resort owners are not the residents in the locality and hence for them it is economic impact rather than social impact. The discussions and interactions with various stakeholders including the affected families, majority are favouring this acquisition. Some of them, suggested the need to speed up the acquisition and the compensation and thus to end the immense sufferings of the affected. The SIA team is of the view that the land be acquired by providing due compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provisions. The team emphasizes that the project is important for the better transport and communication and the proponent is suggested to balance environmental and social considerations and benefits through implementation of the proposed mitigation measures as well as the future perspectives of the region. It is recommended that preventive measures be given first consideration in order to reduce the cost of undertaking the mitigation measures and at the same time, minimizing the negative impact of the project.

### 1.8 Rehabilitation & Resettlement Measures

It appears from the analysis and overview of the Act that the provisions of compensation for land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to manage the social issues. Speedy disbursement of compensation is recommended. Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be enough to mitigate the impacts like loss of land/structures, loss of productive assets, loss of business, and others. A total of 4 built up properties including a resort are either fully or partially affected. One household in Nellipoyil Village requires a resettlement. They need to get all packages of resettlement provisions in the Act. Some of the owners of affected properties like resorts/home stay are not residing in the affected place. They live elsewhere and hence the social impact is less.

### 1.9 Major Suggestions by the Affected

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

- As the area is surrounded by hills construction should be done carefully. Hence more care and attention should be given.

- Some are losing their means for livelihood hence proper compensation should be given.
- People who are affected should get priority in jobs related to tourism in the locality.
- Acquisition of buildings that are merely affected should be avoided.
- Help should be provided to start a new livelihood
- If the land, left after acquisition is not beneficial to the land owner then it should be taken by government and proper compensation should be given.
- It is said by the officials that the land value here is less, which is not right. High value should be given.
- The property that is for the muck disposal is 4km away from the site. Why this land is taken for muck disposal try to find some other land.
- The market value should be considered for compensation
- When the land is acquired for approach road there will be some land which left between river and road, Government should take that land too.
- When fencing is done the left-over land should be taken by Government.
- When the resort is closed it will affect the livelihood. So should get a job.
- Land can be given for lease
- The land is highly fertile and organic farming is done here. Hence we are not ready to give the land.
- My Land is facing the river on one side and the Road on the other side this site is of high value due to the river fronting, I request the govt to please compensate as per the RFCTLARR Act of 2013.
- House rent income is lost, so maximum compensation.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **2.1 Background and Rationale of the Project**

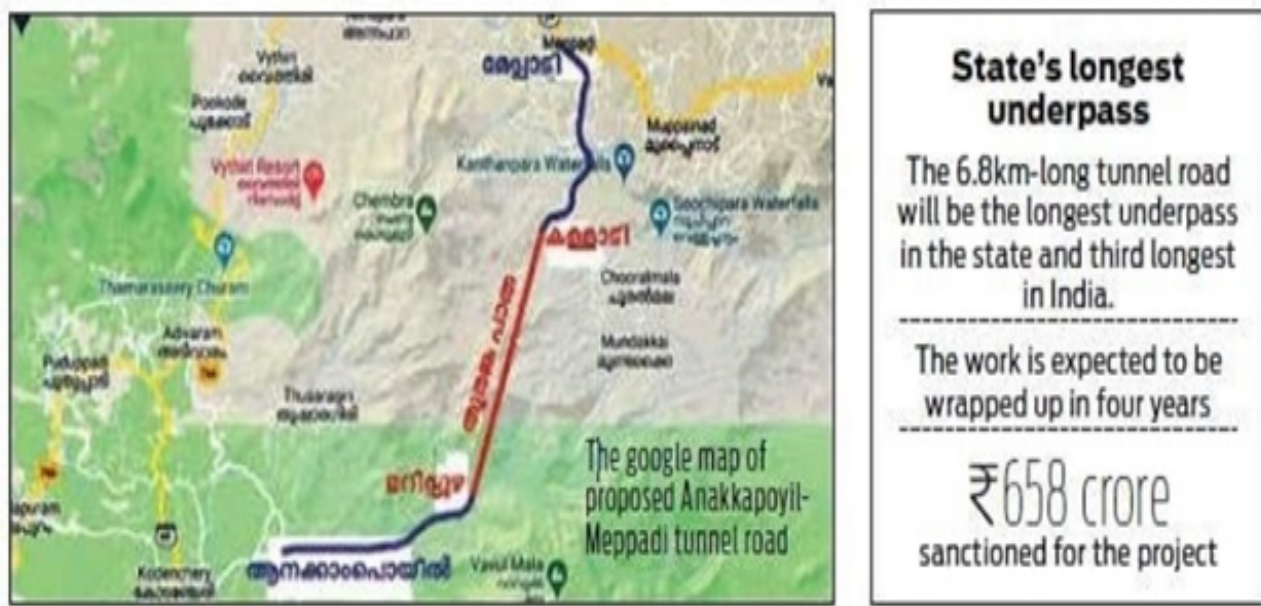
The Anakkampoyil twin tunnel and approach road project plans to take over 11.1586 hectares of land belonging to 28 land holdings of Thiruvambadi and Nellipoyil village in Thamarassery Taluk Kozhikode District. With the completion of the project a new transport opening is made which will ease the journey from Kozhikode/ Malapuram District, vice-versa to the bordering regions of Wayanad (Karnataka and Tamil Nadu). This route is 30 km shorter than the Thamarassery Pass and less risk; fuel efficient, transport route will enable the people of Kozhikode, Malapuram and beyond can reach Wayanad to reach Karnataka or Ootti areas of Tamil Nadu. Being the third largest tunnel in India, The Tunnel will invite a lot of tourists from far and wide and the tourism and economy will have faster growth.

Most the land to be acquired for construction is under private possession. The Tunnel Starting location – Maripuzha below the Swargamkunnu and surrounding is more than 2500 feet high above the sea level. The natural scenic beauty, mountainous topography, the rolling Western Ghats etc are a point of attraction for tourists. A number of resorts and home stays are already functioning there. The tunnel will have a length of 6.8 km which will be 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in the subcontinent. The bridge across Maripuzha will be of 70 meter. Once such an elegant tunnel is made the number of tourists and travellers will increase many more times. And thus, this project will invite employment creation, and economic growth. Hence it is for the public purpose.

The Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd has been roped in for the contraction. KIIFB/ PWD and Revenue department is responsible for the acquisition and supervision. 658 cores have been sanctioned out of the total estimated cost of 900 cores (20 cr./km tentative).

#### **2.2 Project Size & Location**

The location for the Anakkampoyil – Kalladi - Meppadi Twin Tunnel project is in Thiruvampadi and Kodenchery Panchayaths-in Thiruvampadi-Nellipoyil Villages of Thamarassery Taluk, Kozhikode District. The Twin Tunnel starts at Anakkampoyil, Muthappanpuzha- Maripuzha and runs under the Swargamkunnu reaching Kalladi to finally reach Meppadi. The acquisition requires about 11.1586 Hectors of land from 18 survey numbers.



Project Location Google map

### 2.3 Examination of Alternatives

The study team Searched for alternate plans and designs for the construction of the Twin Tunnel, bridge and its approach road. As confirmed by the key informants like Deputy Collector (LA) Kozhikode, Special Tahasildar LA (KIIFB), Shri. Babu Kalathur- Koduvally Block Panchayath President, Panchayath Presidents of Thiruvampadi and Kodencheri, and other stakeholders like Executive Engineer PWD, AE, the plan selected now is the most suitable one. According to the majority of the affected, an alternative route is not proposed / required.

### 2.4 The Project Construction Progress

The Project comprises of the Bridge across the Maripuzha, its road, and an Approach road along with temporary bridge for transportation of materials and muck for the twin tunnel. The land acquisition and construction activities are under the state government. The construction will take place after the acquisition is completed. The muck collection during the Tunnel construction will be deposited in the specified land which is going to be acquired.

### 2.5 Details of Environment Impact Assessment

Detailed environment impact assessment is necessary for Anakampoyil twin tunnel and approach road as it is going to affect wide range of natural resources like vast area of mountain range, forest, land, water sources etc.

## **2.6 Workforce Requirement**

The work force needs to be equipped with modern machineries and planned man power in various ranges in terms of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labours. The locals and the family members whose livelihood/income are affected by the acquisition may be given opportunity in the construction work as a temporary relief.

## **2.7 Need for Ancillary Infrastructural Facilities**

There is no such requirement for any ancillary infrastructural facilities other than that which is proposed in the project. The proposed Tunnel site is about 18 km. away from the nearest town Thiruvampadi. The hazardous works involved in making the Tunnel and allied activities require hundreds of labours. It is expected to have clinic with a doctor and Nurse for the service of the people/labourers. It will help to provide primary assistance in case of any casualty also.

## **2.8 Applicable Rules and Statutes.**

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

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

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

The chapter IV, Section 11 of the Central Act states that ‘whenever it appears to the appropriate government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public

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

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

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

## CHAPTER 3

### TEAM COMPOSITION, STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Background

The Kozhikode District Administration through its promulgation No DCKKD/424/2022-B3 based on G.O.(P)No. 159/2022/RD dated 25.05.2022 Go. No. 1703/2022/dated 26/05//2022 entrusted to Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Iritty (Kannur) the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Land Acquisition for the Anakkampoyil –Kalladi-Meppadi Twin Tunnel, Bridge and Approach Road Project in Thamarassery Taluk, Kozhikode District. The objective of a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to enumerate the affected land and structures, affected families and persons to identify social impacts, and to prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). Data from primary and secondary sources have been collected to elicit the information for the current process. As part of SIA, a detailed socio-economic survey was conducted by experienced members of the SIA unit in the affected area meeting every affected land owner of Maripuzha (Thiruvampadi village and Nellipoyil village) to assess the adverse impacts of the projects.

#### 3.2 SIA Team

The SIA unit that undertook SIA study comprised of members headed by the Vice-Principal & Head of the Department of Social Work, Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, affiliated to Kannur University, Kannur. The head of the team is having MBA and MSW and has wide experience in academic and development sectors. The Coordinator of the SIA unit is also with MSW and M. Phil. in Social Work with 28 years of experience in research, project planning and implementation in development sector. The Research Associates are MSW with field experience and project works.

Table No. 3.1 SIA Team Members			
Sl. No.	Name	Qualification & Designation	Experience
1	Fr. Sojan Pananchikal	Director	HOD & Vice principal, with 10 years experience in administrative, academic and developmental sector
2	Sebastian KV	MSW, M. PHIL Team Leader, SIA Unit	26 years experience in Development Sector, Research etc.
3	Greeshma Joseph N	Research Associates	MSW.
4	Tessia Sebastian	Research Associates	MSW.

### 3.3 SIA and SIMP Preparation Process

With the help of the Deputy Collector LA, Tahasildar LA- KIIFB, Executive Engineer PWD and staff members, and following the alignment sketch, the study team identified the affected area. Before starting the detailed SIA study, field visits and pilot study of the socio-economic survey were conducted. For the data collection, the affected people were administered the interview schedule and their feedbacks collected carefully. The information was verified with the help of proper documents. From secondary sources, an understanding of the physical, social, economic and cultural set up of the project area was obtained. Many pre-coded questions were included in the questionnaire. Before filling the questionnaires, the study team ensured the whereabouts of the respondents by examining their address proofs and property documents.

The survey forms duly filled in were consolidated and entered into a database, the information update and the report prepared.

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

### 3.4 Methodology and Data Collection

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

Quantitative information on the Project Affected Persons and Families were gathered through the household survey. The SIA grouped Project Affected People into three broad categories, namely, Project Affected People whose land only is required for the proposed project and affected partially due to the acquisition; Project Affected People whose houses and land are to be acquired and are affected fully by the project; and Project Affected People whose commercial establishments / Industry being acquired for the project are affected fully/partially. The household interviews of the affected land holders, residents and commercial establishments and other structures of the SIA study area covered 28 households and their dependents who own property at the project location were conducted. Representatives of these households were contacted to elicit information pertaining to the subject.

Household survey was undertaken by team by administering predefined interview schedules targeting the Project Affected Population (PAP). It was a very difficult task to trace the



land owners who own the land in the alignment and are settled/ residing elsewhere; one of such affected family is not available to furnish the required information as the whole family is living in Gulf country.

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

During the study a number of informal consultations and discussions were conducted apart from the formal interviews and other information gathering process. Thus 28 respondents and others which include the representatives of all the affected families including the one family not available that have land in the project location were covered in the assessment study. The stakeholders were identified and consulted with the objective of understanding the existing socio-economic conditions of the affected area and the immediate surroundings of the proposed project.

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

### SOME STILLS FROM THE AREA AND SIA PROCESS



Guidance by the panchayath President



Discussion with Block panchayath President



Discussion with Deputy Collector (LA)



Discussion with Special Tahasildar (KIIFB)



Field Investigation –SIA Team

### 3.5 Site Visits and Information Gathering

From 02/06/2022 onwards the SIA team visited the site to verify the alignment drawings and to identify the affected area. After identifying the affected areas, the SIA unit consulted the different stakeholders at the project area. The survey team collected the data visiting far and wide, where the landholders settled.

### 3.6 Details of Public Hearing

In connection with the land acquisition for the Anakkampoil- Kalladi- Meppadi Twin Tunnel project in Thiruvampadi- Nellipoyil villages of Thamarassery Taluk, Kozhikode District the public hearing of the landowners along with the authorities and other stakeholders was held at Muthappanpuzha St Sebastian's School at 3.30 pm on 7/7/2022.



SIA Director, Panchayath President and the Block Panchayath President

The Session was chaired by the Honourable Babu Kalathoor, Block Panchayath President in the presence of Thiruvampadi Gram Panchayath President Mrs. Mercy. The meeting was attended by 35 affected participants and others. There were 11 officials representing KIIFB, Revenue department, and SIA Unit staff, ward members and elected representatives etc.



SIA Coordinator explaining the study findings.

The SIA unit coordinator welcomed the participants and officials and introduced the purpose, and process of public hearing. He explained the findings and the draft report after welcoming the officials in order to get the concerns of the affected and also to resolve their issues and worries. He also informed the participants that they have the chance to interact with the respective officials about the technical side of the project and also about acquisition of land and its valuation.



LIST OF OFFICIALS ATTENDED			
SN	Name	Designation	Department
1	Mr. Babu Kalathoor	President	Koduvally Block Panchayath
2	Mrs. Mercy Pulikkatte	Panchayath President	Tiruvambady Grama Panchayath
3	Mr. K.A Abdurahman	Vice President	Tiruvambady Grama Panchayath
4	Mrs. K Chandrarekha	Revenue Inspector	KIIFB (LA), KKD
5	Mr. Suresh K.N	PM-ESG	KIIFB
6	Mr. Subhash M	Sustainability Lead	KIIFB
7	Mr. K.R Manikandan	LA Advisor	KIIFB
8	Fr. Sojan P Joseph	Director	SIA Unit Don Bosco Arts & Science College
9	Mr. Sebastian K.V	Coordinator	SIA Unit Don Bosco Arts & Science College
10	Miss. Sandra Joshy	Research Associate	SIA Unit Don Bosco Arts & Science College
11	Mr. Astin Joseph	Research Associate	SIA Unit Don Bosco Arts & Science College

NB: List of affected participant's: registration copy given in the annexure



Block Panchayath President Mr. Babu Kalathoor addressing the affected people

Honourable Block Panchayath President Mr. Babu Kalathoor explained about the significance, benefit and necessity of the project that would bring development of the area and also welcomed the people to point out their concern in order to evaluate it and identify the socio-economic problems to make the report and to submit before the government. He noted to sustain the available transportation services, road/ entrance to all houses and start the construction. If it is damaged/ lost they need substitute road to all houses/properties and other necessary facilities as soon as possible.

### Concerns and suggestions of the affected

Some of the affected people expressed that they don't know what is actually happening. They need to know the actual plan of the project and how it affects their property. How it is built, will our roads be lost, will there be road to our houses, and need to know the plan and structure of the tunnel, when we will get the compensation, how it is valued and when the project will complete. The affected were mostly concerned about the value calculation and criteria, the specifications of the Tunnel and the bridge, rehabilitation packages etc.

A number of affected expressed their anguishes, doubts and opinions are given below:

SN	Name	Concerns and Opinions
1	Binu	<p>We need to know the actual compensation that will be given, how much will be given, when will be given.</p> <p>Most of us are losing roads to our home and land, need to know the plan of project and how is the construction.</p> <p>Land documents are already submitted for valuation of our land at collectorate but it is not accepted, why it is not accepted. Without getting proper compensation we are not ready to give our land.</p> <p>Submitted land documents should be considered for the valuation purpose, if it is not we want the reason for the declination.</p> <p>What stage of the project and the acquisition is now? When will be the valuation done? We have doubt about the road, our property, trees and houses. We need answer from the respective officials. Mr. Binu later informed over phone that he does not want compensation as money instead, govt. provide same type of land.</p>
2	Jose P Nilavoor	<p>We want to know the proper plan of the project and proper compensation for our land properties and trees from the officials, not based on the act but the actual rate of everything that we lose.</p> <p>We need job in the Tunnel project. The affected, as evictees or anyone from his or her family should be given jobs in the project.</p>
3	Babu	Need to keep the transportation services and existing roads/ access/convenience to each house/property, if it is lost/destroyed.
4	Jose	I have only 30 cents of land, when the tunnel comes there won't be any way to reach the land, we are losing road to our land and our house.
5	Jaison	We should get access to our remaining land.
6	Benny Mundackal	Near to the land taken for labour camp, reaming land of 10/20 cents also should be acquired along with the needed land.
7	Abdul Salam	2 acres of land is marked for dump yard, it is 5 km far from the project area. We are ready to give our land but not ready to give the ownership, ready to provide land on lease and the compensation should be based on the condition of the land after the construction.

8	Ithikutti	My land of 10 cent from the marked portion of labour camp should be excluded.
9	Baby Kakkarakunnel	My 10-15 cent of land marked for the labour camp should be excluded.
10	Mani Chembarathikkal	Remaining land after marking for road and labour camp should be taken by the government.
11	Aneetta	We need the facilities to live in our land, we need road access and other services. All type of losses should be compensated as per the requirements of the affected. What about the land under dispute/litigation?



Revenue Inspector Ms. K Chandrarekha with the affected people

The queries and doubts were clarified by the Revenue Inspector K. Chandrarekha. She explained about the purpose of SIA and gave an outline of the project. She described that the SIA study is to identify the losses of people caused by the project. She replied that the existing roads/entrances will be sustained or make alternatives in case it is lost in the acquisition.



Affected people sharing their concerns and queries to the officials

Affected people demanded that any member from the affected family should be given permanent job in the project from the beginning of construction works. Needed employees should be primarily selected from the affected families and the family members. Many lose their land, properties, so as a means of compensation permanent jobs for the affected family members.

#### **Major study findings agreed upon:**

- All agreed the Anakkampoil- Kalladi- Meppadi Twin Tunnel is an important and necessary project.
- All the affected parties are willing to give their properties for the project.
- Fair/maximum compensation will be sufficient to mitigate the impact to a great extent.
- Compensation should calculate in par with the current market value they have identified (5) that transactions have been taken place.
- We need more transparency and dissemination of information regarding the project, land acquisition, value calculation, and project construction and running phase etc.

#### **Common proposals**

- Fair compensation for the land, trees and properties.
- Sustain/ provide access to the properties.
- Takeover of remaining land, if rendered unusable.
- Land documents that are submitted should be considered for the rate/ valuation of the land.
- Losses should be compensated as per the requirements to buy another land.

- Need permanent jobs for the affected family members in the construction of the tunnel from the beginning onwards.
- Needed employees for the construction should be primarily selected from the family members of the affected.
- Without knowing the rate of the land and properties, not ready to give land.
- Need the detailed project report and plan.

**Conclusion:** the entire affected are willing to give their land and properties for the tunnel project at the time of field study. They blamed the govt. officials for not being transparency in the acquisition process and project. Their demand is to know the rate of the land and how the valuation is done. They also demanded plan of the project to know the details. Affected demand permanent jobs for the affected family members from the beginning of the construction because it affects livelihood of many people and their wealth and asset. They do not know the details about the project, how it is done, when it will complete, when the compensation will be given.etc. Without knowing the rate and getting proper compensation for their affected assets they are not ready to give the same for the project. They need proper response and cooperation from the authorities and officials related to the acquisition and valuation.

The meeting got disbursed at 5.30 pm.



## CHAPTER 4

### VALUATION OF LAND

#### 4.1 Background

The SIA unit conducted the socio-economic survey of the families and individuals affected by the acquisition at the project site during the month of June 2022. It was learnt through this survey to what extent the proposed project would impact on the properties, income, livelihood, etc. of each family. A pre-coded questionnaire was used for the purpose. The major goal of the survey was to assess the socio-economic structure, type of property, right to the assets, the likely impacts and its depth, details of properties, etc. of the affected families. The findings of the survey and the gravity of the problems are discussed in this chapter.

#### 4.2 Inventory List

Table No. 4.1 List of Inventories:				
Thiruvampadi village				
Sl. No.	Survey No.	Land Owners	Area of land	Assets Affected
1	NA	Johnson Kilivallikkal Muthappanpuzha	45 cents	7 Nutmeg, 8 cocoa, 1 cashew, 4 other tree, 1 coconut
2	NA	Sunny Joseph, Anakallunkal	65 cents	1 coconut, 1 Jackfruit, 5 other tree
3	NA	Benny Chacko Mundakkal	1A 25 cent	10 coffee plant, 3 Nutmeg, 10 cocoa, 2 other tree, 20 coconut, 5 Mango, 8 jack fruit tree
4	NA	C V George, Puthukallil	91 cent	Nutmeg, cocoa, Mango, jack fruit tree
5	NA	Rasheed, Green land Farms Maripuzha	6 A 50 cent	Road side
6	NA	Mammad & Zaisikutty Panakachal	1A	30 Pepper, 50 arecanut, 20 Coco, 25 Coffee plant, 20 coconut, 4 mango tree, 5 jack fruit tree
7	NA	George & Devasia Kakarakkunnel	4A	15 Pepper, 20 arecanut, 20 Coco, 6 Coffee plant, 2 coconut, 30 other tree, 4 jack fruit tree, 20 Teak
8	NA	Chinnamma Varghese Poyikkal	2 A 50 cent	old house. 2 Nutmeg, 4 jack fruit tree, 2 mango tree, 2 coconut tree,
9	NA	Jose Mathai, Neduthadathil Muthappanpuzha	2 A 60 cent	2 coconut
10	NA	Mani Chembarathikkal	93 cent	20 Coco, 2 coconut, 3 mango tree, 3 jack fruit tree, 20 coffee plant, 3 other tree
11	NA	Jose T, Nilavoor Pulliyampara	70 cent	DK
12	NA	Chekku Mammad	24 cent	4 Jack fruit tree, 1 mango tree, 40 arecanut
13	163	Priya Joseph, Jose Nivas Kalathil road	6 A	3 homestays, 12 Nutmeg, 2 coconut, 15 arecanut, 17 other trees, 1 pipeline
		P S Joseph, Palayoor		

		Prabha Joseph		
		Sham Jacob		
14	NA	Anet Jacob, Flat.No 612 KSHB apartment	73 cent	10 coconut, 2 Mango tree, pepper plant, 3 Jack fruit tree
15	NA	C P George, A004 ARS Garden, Bangalore	42 cent	12 Nutmeg, 12 arecanut, 8 Coco, 6 Coffee plant, 6 coconut, 15 other tree, 1 jack fruit tree, 9 Teak
16	NA	Subin Jacob, Pichapallil Muthappanpuzha	2 A	Land
17	NA	Dr. Sajan, 6A Tamerit Nest	1 A	Land
18	NA	Mariyumma	24 cent	Mango tree, coconut, arecanut, Jack fruit tree, coco
19	NA	K T Abudulla	7 A	3 Jack fruit tree, 1 mango tree, 2 nutmeg
20	NA	Naushad Madathil, Chikkilod Atholi	20 cent	15 coconut, arecanut, mango tree
21	NA	Nasrin Salam, Glass nose house, Chevayoor	3 A 58 cent	Rubber Plantation
22	NA	Abdul Salam	3A	Building, well, 3 Cattle shed, 200 nutmeg, 150 coco, 100 teak, 25 jackfruit tree, 15 coconut, 15 arecanut, 20 mango tree.
23	14/18	Najma, Galaxy Apartment Bhatt Road ,Kozhikode	3A 88 cent	5 mango tree, 2500 rubber tree, 100 other tree, 3 buildings of resort, 1 stream
24	NA	Mathew T N	15 cent	40 other tree
<b>Nellipoyil village</b>				
25	NA	Chacko Kuttiyanikkal Podiyanikkal, Muthapanpuzha	2A	10 Pepper, 10 arecanut, 5 Coco, 5 jack fruit tree, 2 Nutmeg
26	NA	Shaju Kuttianimattam	2A	20 Pepper, 30 arecanut, 10 Coco, 20 coconut, 4 mango tree, 5 jack fruit tree
27	NA	Jose Anikudiyil Anakkampoyil	3 A	House, 3 Cattle sheds, 2 coconut, 2000 Arecanut, 100 other tree
28	NA	Dr. Anup, Psychilgist Koyileri, Kozhikode	NR	NR

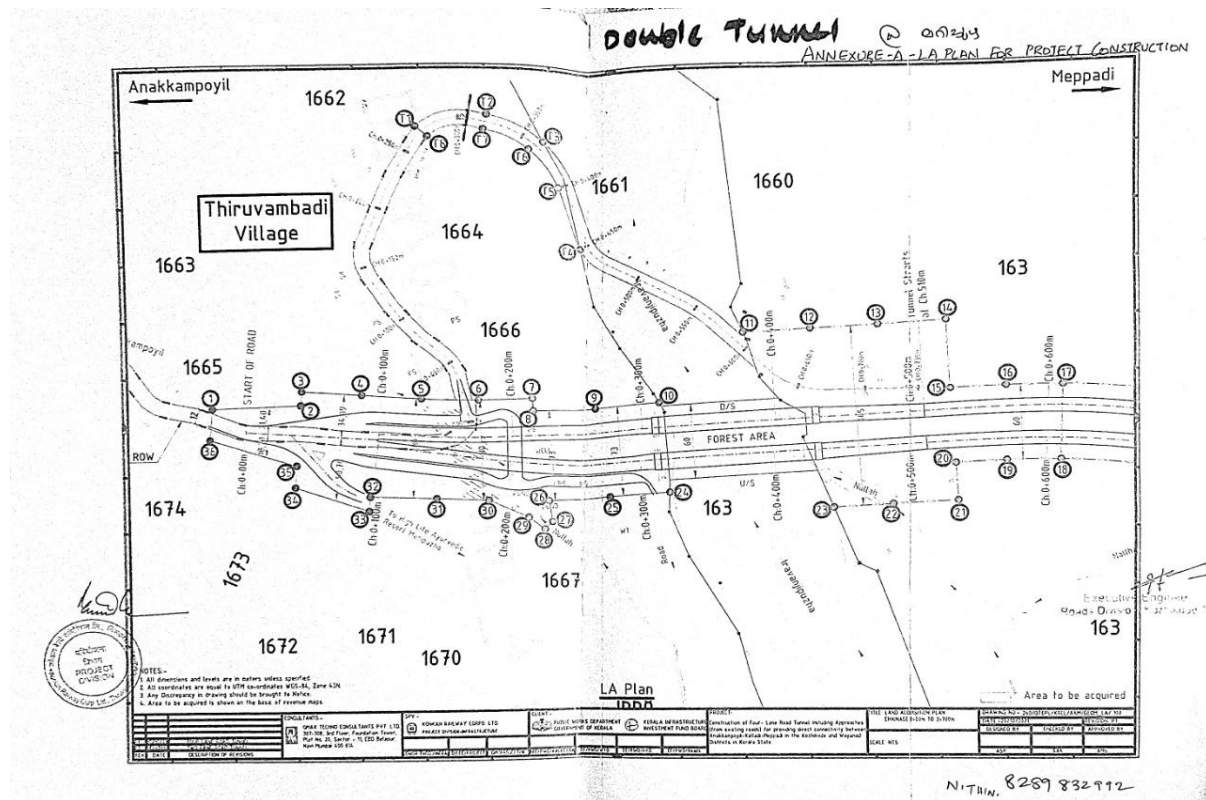
Table No.4.1 shows the total impact of the land acquisition for the proposed Anakkampoyil twin tunnel and approach road. Altogether there are 28 land holdings.

#### 4.3 Land Requirements for the Project

<b>Table No.4.2 Land Required for the Project</b>			
Sl. No.	Survey No.	Villages	Affected Area (Hectors)
1	1665, 1666 - 1,3,5,6, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1662, 163, 1670, 1664, 1661, 1667	Thiruvampadi/ Nellipoyil	5.1586 Ha
2	1418 land for muck disposal	Thiruvampadi	5 Ha
3	1663 & 1665 – land for labour camp	Thiruvampadi	1 Ha
	Total		11.1586 hectors

Table No.4.2 shows that the proposed project of approach road for the Anakkampoyil twin tunnel requires 11.1586 hectares of land. The affected area is under private possession.

#### 4.4 Site Sketch Plan



#### 4.5 Use of Public Land

There is no public land in the alignment except the existing roads.

#### 4.6 Land Already Purchased

No land has been purchased till now.

## CHAPTER 5

### ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION

This chapter presents the livelihood affected families and the scale of impact on the affected families. It also mentions about loss of properties of the affected. Besides, this chapter provides an estimation of the units affected at the marked alignment in the Thiruvampadi and Nellipoyil villages of Thamarassery Taluk, Kozhikode District.

#### 5.1 Number of Properties Affected

The property area extending up to 11.1586 hectares in the proposed site for the Approach Road for the Anakampoyil tunnel that comes under the purview of SIA study is affected by the project. There are 28 landholdings owned by the landholders and their dependents.

<b>Table No. 5.1 Properties affected</b>		
Sl. No.	Name of Villages	No. of landholdings
1	Thiruvampadi	25
2	Nellipoyil	3
	Total	28

Table No. 5.1 shows the village vs. number of landholdings affected by the acquisition. There are 25 land holdings in Thiruvampadi village and 3 land holdings in Nellipoyil village.

#### 5.2 Extent Affected

<b>Table No. 5.2 Extent Affected</b>		
Extent	Frequency	Percent
Fully affected	3	10.7
Partially affected	23	82.1
Not responded	2	7.1
Total	28	100

Table No.5.2 shows the extent of land or property affected by the acquisition. 3 out of 28 affected landholdings are affected fully and 23 of them partially. As per the normal situation, only if any land or any other property is affected more than 70 percent, it is considered as fully affected. Two respondents did not respond.

#### 5.3 Ownership of the Land

<b>Table No. 5.3 Type of Land Ownership</b>		
Ownership Type	Frequency	Percentage
Hereditary	14	50.0
Purchased	12	42.9
Not available /NR	2	7.1
Total	28	100.0

The SIA study area amounting to 0.97.35 hectares is fully privately owned.

Table No. 5.3 shows the nature of the ownership of the listed land. 14 Out of the 28 land holdings ownerships are hereditary, 12 land ownerships by purchase, the details of 2 land holding are not available.

#### 5.4 *Patta* for the Land

The responses of property holders reveal that all the 28 directly affected families have *patta*/deed for their entire property.

#### 5.5 Current Use of the Affected Property

<b>Table No. 5.4 Use of Land/Property</b>	
<i>Items</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Gate and wall/ Frontage of house	1
Land and building	4
Land and house	2
Land and agriculture	20
NA/NR	1
Total	28

Table No. 5.4 shows the use of the land affected by the acquisition. Out of the total 28 landholdings, 1 affected land has compound wall gate/ front portion affected. 4 landholdings are having land and building. two land holding has land with house, cattle shed and got shed. There are 20 landholdings with agricultural assets. One of them did not respond.

#### 5.6 Total Land Possessed

<b>Table No. 5.5 Total Land Possessed</b>		
Land in cents	Frequency	Percent
10 - 20 cents	2	7.1
20 - 30 cents	2	7.1
30 - 50 cents	2	7.1
50 – 100	5	17.9
1-2 acre	6	21.4
Above 2 acre	10	35.7
NA/NR	1	3.6
Total	28	100.0

Table No. 5.5 shows the details of land possession in the affected area by the project affected families. 2 landholders have land between 10 cents and 20. 2 land holders have land between 20 and 30 cents. 2 landholders are with 30 to 50 cents. 5 landholders have 50 to 100 cents. 6 landholdings have 1 to 2 acres of land. 10 land holders have more than 2 acres of land. One of them did not respond.

### 5.7 Possession of Other Lands

<b>Table No. 5.6 Possession of Other Lands</b>		
Any other land	Frequency	Percent
Yes	13	46.4
No	10	35.7
NA/NR	5	17.9
Total	28	100.0

Table No. 5.6 shows the details of possession of land anywhere else. 13 out of 28 stated that they have land other than the land in the project alignment. 10 of them stated that they do not have any other land. 5 landholders did not respond.

### 5.8 Affected social categorisation

<b>Table No. 5.7 Social Categorization</b>		
Category	Frequency	Percent
General	18	64
OBC	9	32
NA/NR	1	4
Total	28	100.0

Table No. 5.7 presents the social category affected by the project. There are 18 general Caste family affected by the acquisition. At the same time 9 families are of Other Backward Communities. One of them did not respond.

### 5.9 Difficult Situations in the Affected Families

<b>Table No. 5.8 Members with chronic diseases</b>	
Diseases	Frequency
Others	3
Aged	2
No sick persons	22
NA/NR	1
Total	28

Table No. 5.8 shows the health conditions in the families affected by the acquisition. Among the affected families, 22 households are stated to be in normal condition and no response and not applicable category. 2 of the housed holds have aged people and in three households there are persons with sickness. One of them did not respond.

## CHAPTER 6

### SOCIO – ECONOMIC DESIGN

#### 6.1 Preface

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

#### 6.2 Family Details

Table No. 6.1 No. of Family Members					
Sl.	Survey No.	Land Owners (Thurayur Side)	No. of Family Members		
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1		Jose Anikudiyil ,Anikudiyil , Anakkampoyil	2	2	4
2		Johnson Kilivallikkal, Muthappanpuzha	1	2	3
3		Sunny Joseph, Anakallunkal	3	1	4
4		Benny Chacko, Mundakkal	1	4	5
5		C V George, Puthukallil	4	3	7
6		Rasheed, Green land Farms, Maripuzha	3	2	5
7		Mammad & Zaisikutty, Panakachal	2	2	4
8		Chacko Kuttiyanikkal, Podiyanikkal Muthapanpuzha	2	2	4
9		Shaju Kuttiyanimattam	2	2	4
10		George & Devasia, Kakarakkunnel	4	6	10
11		Chinnamma Varghese, Poyikkal	1	4	5
12		Jose Mathai, Neduthadathil, Muthappanpuzha	2	1	3
13		Mani Chembarathikkal	6	6	12
14		Jose T, Nilavoor, Pulliyampara	3	1	4
15		Chekku Mammad	2	3	5
16		Priya Joseph Jose Nivas, Kalathil road	3	2	5
17		Anet Jacob, Flat.No 612, KSHB apartment	2	4	6
18		C P George, A004, ARS Garden, Bangalore	1	3	4
19		Subin Jacob, Pichapallil, Muthappanpuzha	2	3	5
20		Dr. Sajan,	2	3	5
21		Mariyumma	1	2	3
22		K T Abudulla, High life	1	1	2
23		Naushad Madathil, Chikkilod , Atholi	3	1	4
24		Nasrin Salam, Glass nose house Chevayoor,	4	3	7
25		Abdul Salam	3	4	7
26		Najma, Galaxy Apartment, Bhatt Road Kozhikode	1	1	2
27		Mathew T N	3	3	6
28		Dr. Anup (psychologist) Koleri house, 9560970324	NA	NA	NA
		Total	64	71	135

Table No. 6.1 shows the details of families. A total 135 members - 64 male and 71 female - from 28 families are directly affected by the acquisition. One family detail is not available.

### 6.3 Monthly Family Income

<b>Table No. 6.2 Monthly Income of the Land Owners</b>		
Income range	Frequency	Percent
Below 5,000	8	28.6
6,000 – 10,000	4	14.3
10,001 – 20,000	4	14.3
20,001 – 30,000	1	3.6
Above 30,000	5	17.9
NA/NR	6	21.4
Total	28	100.0

Table No. 6.2 shows the monthly income details of the land owners. Out of the 28 landholdings affected, 8 of them stated that their family income is below Rs. 5,000/- per month. Another 4 of them said their family income is between Rs. 6,001/- and Rs. 10,000/-. 4 of them said their income is between Rs. 10,001/- and Rs. 20,000/-. There are 1 landholder who stated that their family income is between Rs. 20,001/- and Rs. 50,000/- and 5 of them have income more than Rs. 30,000/ in a month. There are 6 land holdings coming under the no response category. They did not disclose their income.

### 6.4 Effect on Family Income

<b>Table No. 6.3 Effect on Family Income</b>		
Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	27	96.4
No	0	00
NA/NR	1	3.6
Total	28	100.0

Table No.6.3 shows the impact of the acquisition on the family income of the affected. 27 out of 28 land holdings said that their family income is affected by the acquisition while 1 was unreachable.

### 6.5 Employment/Major Source of Income

<b>Table No. 6.4 Major Source of Income</b>		
Source	Frequency	Percent
Govt. job	1	3.6
Business	2	7.1
Coolie	1	3.6
Agriculture	14	50.0
Pension	2	7.1
Others	7	25.0
NA/NR	1	3.6
Total	28	100.0



Table No.6.4 shows the details of major income source of the landholders. Out of 28 landholdings, 14 of them stated that their major source of income is agriculture. 1 of them is in govt. jobs, Coolie labour is the source of income for 1, pension is the source of income for 2, 7 families are in other groups, 2 landholders have business and 1 of the landholder did not respond (Psychologist).

### 6.6 Type of Ration Card

<b>Table No. 6.5 Type of Ration Card</b>		
Type	Frequency	Percent
APL	21	75.0
BPL	5	17.9
NA/NR	1	3.6
No Card	1	3.6
Total	28	100.0

Table No.6.5 shows the type of ration cards possessed by the landholders. Out of 28 landholders 21 of them are APL. There 5 land owners who possesses ration card in the BPL category. 1 landholder was not reachable and 1 affected had no card.

## CHAPTER 7

### PLANNING OF COUNTER – IMPACT IMPLEMENTATION

## **7.1 Approaches to Impact Mitigation**

The social counter-impact project has been planned to reduce/mitigate the social impact caused in connection with land acquisition. Land/property owners mainly demand for satisfactory compensation. Therefore, what has been proposed as a counter-impact mitigation step is to calculate the amount for the loss of land with the affected parties concerned and pay them well in advance prior to the takeover.

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

As per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 the compensation for the land acquisition in rural areas is four times of the value and in urban areas it is two times of the value. The entire affected area is coming under rural area and during the SIA study the team got the feedback from majority of the affected community that they are willing to give their land if a fair compensation is given. Make the compensation payment at the appointed time as per the strict execution of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which insists on Fair Compensation, Transparency, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and other packages if required.

## **7.3 Measures Included in Rehabilitation and Resettlement**

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

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

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

## **7.5 Alterations to Project Design to Reduce the Social Impact**

<b>Table No. 7.1 Alternate alignment suggested</b>
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Responses	Frequency	Percent
Do not know	3	10.7
No	9	32.1
No response	16	57.2
Total	28	100

Some of the affected suggested an alternate alignment. Majority were supporting the alignment as well as the need for the approach road and the bridge. Majority (16 out of 28) of the Affected did not respond with the present alignment and no body suggested other routes. 3 of them said they do not know.

## 7.6 Impact Mitigation and Management Plan

Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment study for the approach road and the Twin tunnel, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed to mitigate the negative social impact that may arise. The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measure for the project implementation lies with the district administration and the proponents. This mitigation plan is addressed to reduce the negative social impact of the acquisition of 11.1586 hectares of land from Thiruvampadi and Nellipoyil villages. The mitigation measures suggested:

<b>Table No. 7.2 Impact Mitigation and Management plan</b>			
<b>Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Means</b>	<b>Factors to be monitored</b>	<b>Concerned Agency</b>
Concern about Compensation	To formulate and publish beforehand criteria for full compensation; To set up Grievance Redressal system	Transparency in compensation, Number of complaints about compensation, Number of demands to enhance the compensation	Dept of Revenue
Concern about the loss of their present convenience like house frontage, mobility and isolation etc.	Provide movable passage/ under passage/ staircase/ steps and drainages to avoid water logging	Care must be given at the structure designing stage itself and implementations stage.	KIIFB/ PWD/ Revenue dept.
Concern about the delay in the payment of the compensation	Finalise the amount before handing over the land for the Project	Number of affected waiting for the amount even after the taking over is completed	Dept of Revenue (LA)
Loss if income, job and livelihood	Effective resettlement/ start new tourist ventures job in the tunnel project	Number of unemployed	Dept of Revenue (LA)

### **Economic Measures**

- a. The most significant social impact through the implementation of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 28 landholdings and their dependents. Loss of property and the assets due to the acquisition of land for the bridge and approach road should be compensated as mandated by the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 under sections 27-31 and the First Schedule of the Act.
- b. It is suggested that during the construction phase, labour from the same villages be used depending on its availability and the need of the affected.
- c. It is also suggested that hence the tunnel project require maintenance manpower, first preference must be given to the affected families based on their skill and qualification.

### **Environmental Measures**

- a. At the designing phase of the project, care should be given to design eco-friendly structure at the site minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the area.
- b. The construction plan also should include proper drainage, avoiding water logging during the monsoon.
- c. The proposed project area is a very high range and very important part of the Western Ghats. The Tunnel making through this mountain and the forest land area, the river etc are a matter of environmental concern and thorough environmental impact assessment must be conducted.

### **Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures**

There is a single house /residence fully affected and hence resettlement is required. And also some houses will lose its frontage and provision of a service toads and entrance to their land/ properties must be made available. The resorts/ home stay buildings are also affected and must be compensated to suite its loss/ resettlement. The loss and damage to the affected property must be addressed with utmost care and the sentiments of the affected should be respected. Support schemes are to be provided to the affected that lose their income from the livelihood/ agricultural assets.

### **Other measures**

A public redressal mechanism should be designed at the project site/in the concerned office to address the concerns of the indirectly affected population during the construction and operational stages of the project.

### **7.7 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate**

- The Proponent should ensure that preventive measures are taken to address the sanitation and health issues of the workers particularly those who may migrate from other states to the construction sites. Proper residential and sanitation facilities are to be ensured for the workers and they have to be linked to the government health facilities in the vicinity.
- One household in the proposed land was not reachable by the SIA Unit. The Land Acquisition department should make necessary arrangement for catering to the issues with regards to the acquisition of that property.
- The risks to the safety of employees and the public at different stages of the construction are to be addressed by the concerned agencies.
- A redressal system may be set up with representatives from Revenue Department, Panchayat and the proponent for the speedy settlement of the unanticipated issues that may crop up during the various stages of the project as well as at the time of evacuation/demolition.

Comparing/weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it can be easily concluded that the former outweighs the latter reaffirming the identified site as the most suitable and apt one for the construction of the twin tunnel, approach road and the bridge. The loss of ancestral assets of the affected households will have its negative impacts physically and psychologically. Nevertheless, the project is justified as the negative is minimal. It is also observed by the SIA team that many of the negative impacts indicated above can be minimized or mitigated further with appropriate and effective mitigation measures/strategies mentioned above.

## 7.8 Suggestions for Mitigation

<b>Table No. 7.3 Means for mitigation</b>		
Means	Frequency	Percent
Maximum Compensation for loss of property	21	75.0
Cannot be Compensated	4	14.3
Not responded	3	10.7
Total	28	100.0

Table No.7.3 shows the opinions expressed by the affected about the mode of mitigation. Out of 28 landholdings, 21 suggested that proper compensation would be the best means of mitigation and 3 of them did not respond. 4 of them said loss cannot be compensated.

## 7.9 Willingness to give up the land

<b>Table No. 7.4 Willingness to give up land</b>		
Willingness	Frequency	Percent
Yes	19	67.9
No	3	10.7
Not available	6	21.4
Total	28	100.0

Table No. 7.4 shows the willingness to give up the land for the tunnel, Approach Road and the bridge. Out of 28 landholdings, 19 of them stated that they are willing to give up the land. 3 of the affected said that they are not willing to give their land. 1 landholder was not reachable to respond and 5 did not respond.

#### **7.10 Welcome the Project**

<b>Table No. 7.5 Welcome the project</b>		
Welcome	Frequency	Percent
Yes	22	78.6
No	1	3.6
Not responded	5	17.9
Total	28	100.0

Table No. 7.5 shows that the welcome of the project by the affected people. Out of 28, 22 people welcome the project, one of 28 do not welcome the project and 5 of them did not respond.

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **SOCIAL IMPACT ACTION PLAN DIRECTORATE**

## 8.1 Introduction

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

## 8.2 Institutional Structures & Key Persons

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

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

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

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

As per the same policy at the **district level a Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee with its members as** District Collector, Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation, Land Acquisition officer, Finance Officer, Representatives of the requiring body to take financial decisions on its behalf and Representatives of Local Self-Government Institution has been set up to undertake various functions under the Act.

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

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

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



## **CHAPTER 9**

### **SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING OF MITIGATION PLAN**

#### **9.1 Costs of all Resettlement and Rehabilitation Required**

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

#### **9.2 Annual Budget and Plan of Action**

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

#### **9.3 Funding Sources with Break Up**

Not available.

## CHAPTER 10

### SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### 10.1 Introduction

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

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

#### 10.2 State Level Body

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

#### 10.3 District Level Body

At the district level, the **Administrator** appointed in line with sub-section (l) of section 43 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act' 2013 (Central Act 30 of 2013), is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement formulation' execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme in respect of land acquisition. Government of Kerala as per G.O. (P) M. No.

590/2015/RD dated 11 November 2015 has appointed the Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) of Kozhikode District as the Administrator for rehabilitation and resettlement for performing the functions under the said Act and Rules made there under in respect of the persons who are involuntarily displaced due to acquisition of land'

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

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

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

## **CHAPTER 11**

### **ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS**

### **RECOMMENDATION ON ACQUISITION**

#### **11.1 Final Conclusion and Assessing the Aims**

The proposed Anakkampoil- Kalladi- Meppadi Twin Tunnel, Bridge and Approach Road will be new venture not only in Kerala but it's of very significant in South India. With an expected length of 6.8 km. The Twin Tunnel will be the 3<sup>rd</sup> longest in India. So the project is inevitable. The Tunnel will reduce about 30km distance to reach Wayanad- to travel to Karnataka/ Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu comparing the route via the Thamarassery pass which is also very much fuel consuming. Not only that the Anakkampoil and the uphill area right now is a highly preferred tourist destination because of its scenic beauty, high altitude temperature, mountain panorama. A number of home stay/ resorts are preferred by tourists round the season. Hence the Twin Tunnel will invite growth of tourism and employment opportunities. If it is not causing any concern to the flora and fauna, by all means the land must be acquired and the project must be executed.

#### **11.2 Character of Social Impact**

The affected people are losing their valuable assets, livelihood and convenience due to the implementation of the project. Livelihood home stay/resorts, and buildings – residences, agricultural assets etc are affected. 28 land holdings belonging to 28 land holders will be affected. According to the land holders, 23 landholdings/properties are partially affected and 3 properties affected fully, but only 1 house hold is requiring a resettlement. The impact on income/livelihood is also major as the resorts are being affected and hence, they seem to be in panic asking compensation for the entire thing.

Since the project is treated as 'framed for a public purpose' under RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the people of the area should feel secure that they would get fair compensation. If all the authorities and people of the project area work together, the implementation of the project will be successful. Considering the public advantage and interest and treating it as inevitable, the project needs to be implemented.

#### **11.3 Major Suggestions by the Affected**

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

- As the area is surrounded by hills construction should be done carefully.
- Some are losing their means for livelihood hence proper compensation and other packages/ resettlement/ rehabilitation must be provided
- People who are affected should get priority in jobs in the Tunnel project and related tourism opportunities in the locality.
- Acquisition of buildings that are merely affected should be avoided.
- Help/support package should be provided to start a new livelihood
- If the land, left after acquisition is not beneficial to the land owner then it should be taken by government and proper compensation should be given.
- It is said by the officials that the land value here is less, which is not right. High value should be given and the process should be transparent.
- The property that is for the muck disposal is 4 km. away from the site. Why this land is taken for muck disposal try to find some other land.
- If required the muck disposal land can be given but only on lease. Not complete transaction will happen.
- The market value should be considered for compensation
- When the land is acquired for approach road there will be some land which will be left in between river and road, Government should take that land too.
- When fencing is done the left-over land should be taken by government.
- When the resort is closed it will affect the livelihood. So, my son should get a job in the project.
- The land is highly fertile and organic farming is done here. Hence we are not ready to give the land.

## **SUMMARY & CONCLUSION**

The proposed Anakkampoil- Kalladi- Meppadi Twin Tunnel, Bridge and Approach Road will be a new venture not only in Kerala but it's of very significant in South India. With an expected length of 6.8 km. The Twin Tunnel will be the 3<sup>rd</sup> longest in India. So the project is inevitable. The Tunnel will reduce about 30km distance to reach Wayanad- to travel to Karnataka/ Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu comparing the route via the Thamarassery pass which is also very much fuel consuming. Not only that the Anakkampoil and the uphill area right now is a highly preferred tourist destination because of its scenic beauty, high altitude temperature, mountain panorama. A number of home stay/ resorts are preferred by tourists

round the season. Hence the Twin Tunnel will invite growth of tourism and employment opportunities.

The acquisition of land will be for a bridge across Marippuzha, Twin Tunnel which will have an approximate length of about 6.8 km and it is designed as a twin tunnel with double line, an approach road with a temporary bridge to transport materials to the Tunnel and the Muck collecting from the tunnel. There will be 5 hectors of land acquiring for the Muck disposal. Government will totally acquire 11.1586 hectors of land from 18 survey numbers.

The major negative impacts of the project directly affecting are the loss of houses, commercial/livelihood structures, 28 households and their dependents. The acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 135 (Male 64, Female 71) people from 28 families. In addition, all 28 families said that they will lose their livelihood directly/indirectly as the acquisition affects either partially or fully. Some of the property/ resort owners are not the residents in the locality. So, it is economic impact rather than social impact for them.

The families expressed the concern that before the acquisition they need to get fair compensation considering the loss of income from agriculture and other livelihood loss.

This study report helps the affected people to receive fair compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Provisions of compensation for the land acquisition under the RFCTLARR Act 2013 are enough to mitigate the impact of the loss of land/property and livelihood.

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## തുരങ്കപ്പാത : 26 കുടുംബങ്ങളെ ബാധിക്കുമെന്ന് പഠനം

■ ആവാസ വ്യവസ്ഥയെ ബാധിക്കാത്ത നിർമ്മാണം നടത്തണം

തിരുവമ്പാടി • തുരങ്കപ്പാതയുടെ സാമൂഹിക, ആഘാത പഠനം നടത്തിയ ഏജൻസി പ്രദേശത്തിന്റെ പാരിസ്ഥിതിക അവസ്ഥയെ ബാധിക്കാത്ത നിർമ്മാണം നടത്തണമെന്ന നിർദ്ദേശം സമർപ്പിച്ചു തിരുവമ്പാടി-നെല്ലിപ്പൊയിൽ വില്ലേജുകളിലായി 26 കുടുംബങ്ങളുടെ ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കേണ്ടി വരും. തിരുവമ്പാടി, നെല്ലിപ്പൊയിൽ വില്ലേജുകളിൽ ആനക്കാപൊയിൽ, മുത്തപ്പൻപുഴ, മറിയപ്പുഴ, ഭാഗത്തു നിന്ന് ആരംഭിച്ച് സർഗംകുന്നിലൂടെ കള്ളാടിയിലേക്കും അവിടെനിന്ന് മേപ്പാടിയിലേക്കും ആണ് എത്തിച്ചേരുക. 11.1586 ഹെക്ടർ ഭൂമിയാണ് വേണ്ടി വരിക. 6.8 കി.മീ. തുരങ്കം നിർമ്മിക്കണം. ആനക്കാപൊയിൽ, മുത്തപ്പൻപുഴ, മറിയപ്പുഴ ഭാഗങ്ങളോടു ചേർന്ന സ്ഥലമാണ് ഏറ്റെടുക്കേണ്ടത്. വിനോദ സഞ്ചാര വ്യവസായ സംരംഭങ്ങൾ റിസോർട്ടുകൾ, വീടുകൾ, കൃഷി ഭൂമി എന്നിവയെല്ലാം ഇതിൽ ഉണ്ട്.

ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നത് കാടിനോടു ചേർന്ന് വളരെ ഉയർന്നതും ചെങ്കുത്തായതുമായ പ്രദേശമാണ്. അരുവികളും പുഴകളും ചേർന്ന ആവാസ വ്യവസ്ഥയെ ബാധിക്കാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ നിർമ്മാണങ്ങൾ നടത്തണം, എന്ന നിർദ്ദേശം ഉണ്ട്. പദ്ധതിപ്രദേശത്തുള്ള വൃക്ഷലതാതികൾ പരമാവധി സംരക്ഷിച്ച് പരിസ്ഥിതിക്ക് അനുകൂലമായ നിർമ്മാണം ഉറപ്പു വരുത്തണം എന്ന നിർദ്ദേശവും ഉണ്ട്. പുഴയും കിണറും യഥാവിധി സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ മാർഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക



തുരങ്കപ്പാതയുടെ മാതൃക



തുരങ്കപ്പാത നിർമ്മാണത്തിനായി ഏറ്റെടുക്കേണ്ട വീടുകൾ

ണം. ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കലിനു ന്യായമായ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം നൽകി പുനരധിവാസത്തിനു ഗതിവേഗം കൂട്ടണം.

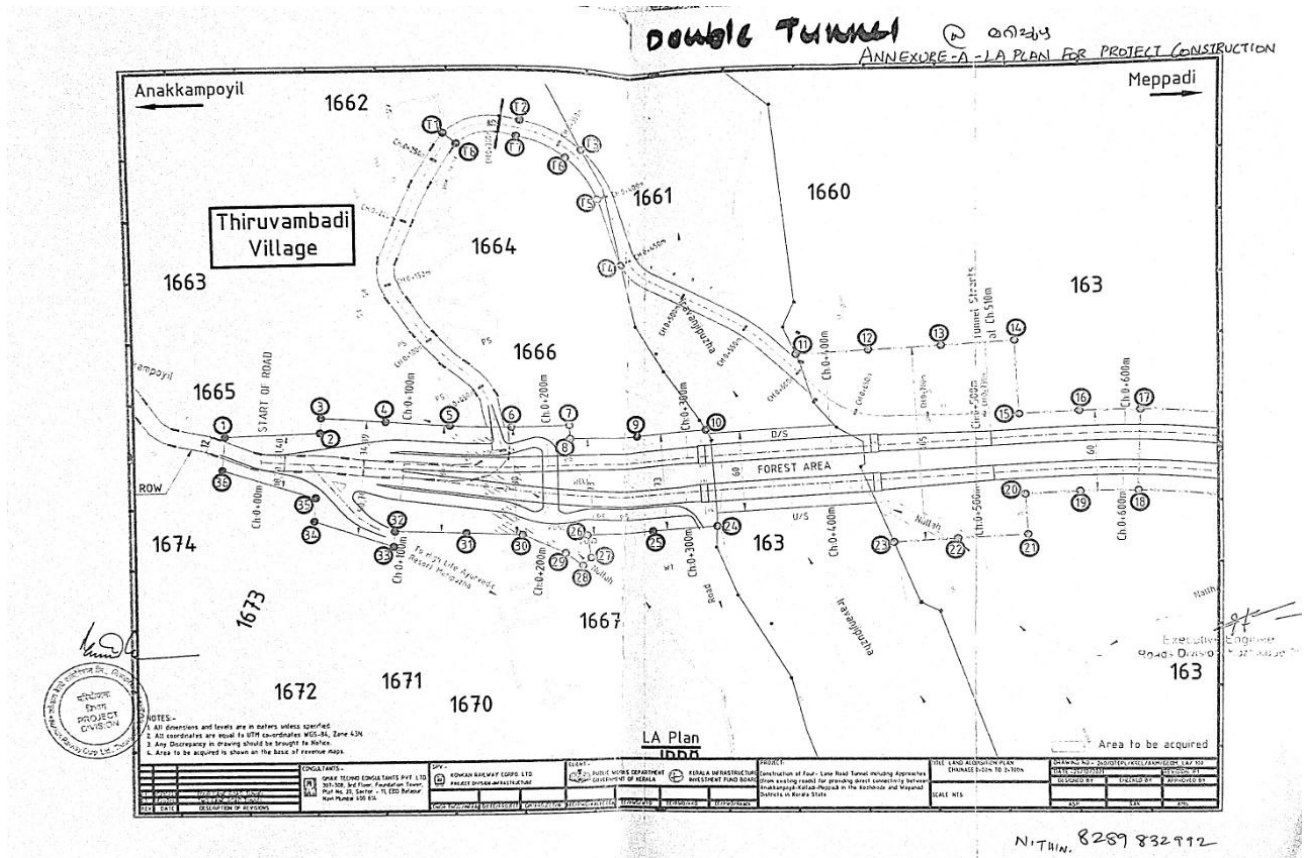
### പൊതുചർച്ച 7ന്

തിരുവമ്പാടി • ആനക്കാപൊയിൽ -കള്ളാടി -മേപ്പാടി തുരങ്കപ്പാതയും അനുബന്ധ റോഡിന്റെ നിർമ്മാണത്തോടനുബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത പഠനത്തിന്റെ കരട് റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള പൊതുചർച്ച ജൂലൈ 7ന് 3.30

ന് മുത്തപ്പൻപുഴ സെന്റ് സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻസ് എൽപി സ്കൂളിൽ നടക്കും.

കണ്ണൂർ ഡോൺ ബോസ്കോ ആർച്ച്സ് ആൻഡ് സയൻസ് കോളജ് ആണ് സാമൂഹിക ആഘാത പഠനം നടത്തിയത്. റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ കരട് രേഖ തിരുവമ്പാടി, നെല്ലിപ്പൊയിൽ വില്ലേജിലും താമരശ്ശേരി താലൂക്ക്, പൊതുമരാമത്ത്-കിഫ്ബി സ്പെഷൽ തഹസിൽദാർ ഓഫീസിലും പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

## Alignment Sketch





## List of officials attended

## പൊതുചർച്ച (Public Hearing)

സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠനം

ആനക്കാമ്പൊയിൽ-കള്ളാടി-മേപ്പാടി തുരങ്കപാത നിർമ്മാണ പ്രോജക്ട്

തിരുവമ്പാടി വില്ലേജിൽ, കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ല

07 ജൂലൈ 2022, Time: 3.30. pm. സെൻറ്. സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻസ് സ്കൂൾ , മുത്തപ്പൻപുഴ.

Officials Attended				
	Name	Office	Designation	Signature
1.	Dr. S. S. S. S. S.			
2.	Dr. S. S. S. S. S.	President Gp		
3.	Dr. S. S. S. S. S.	VICE President Gp		
4.	Dr. S. S. S. S. S.	Director, SIA		
5.	Sahitha Joshy	Research Associate SIA unit	Research Associate	
6.	Astin Joseph	SIA unit	Research Associate	
7.	Sebastian K.V	SIA unit	coordinator	
8.	K. Chandrasekhar	EL KIIIFB (ZA), KNO	RT	
9.	Suresh Bachan K.N.	Pro-ESS, KIIIFB	PM-ESS	
10.	Subhash M	KIIIFB	Sustainability Lead	
11.	K.R. Manikantan	LA Advisor, KIIIFB	LA Advisor	



## List of Participants- Public Hearing

### പൊതുചർച്ച (Public Hearing)

സാമൂഹ്യ ആഘാത പഠനം

ആനക്കാമ്പൊയിൽ-കളളാടി-മേപ്പാടി തുരങ്കപാത നിർമ്മാണ പ്രോജക്ട്

തിരുവനന്തപുരം വില്ലേജിൽ, കോഴിക്കോട് ജില്ല

07 ജൂലൈ 2022, Time: 3.30. pm. സെൻ്റ. സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ സ്കൂൾ , മുത്തപ്പൻപുഴ.

SN	Name	House Name	Mob. No.	Signature
1	A.S. JOSEPH	PALAYOOR HOUSE	9496165119	
2	George P.V	Puthukkallil	9400975012	
3	Jose mathai	Nadumthadathil	7591923081	
4	Lucy Mani	Chempoorathukal	7591923488	
5	K.T. BABY.	kakkarakunneil	8606831590	
6	V.K. CHEKKU	mulankandiyil.	9400265640	
7	Shereef AK.	Malayichal	9495454533	
8	Jose P. Nilavoor	Nilavoor	9495493446	
9	മെൽ ജോർജ്ജ്	മെൽ	9048153901	
10	മുഹമ്മദ് ഖാദർ	മുഹമ്മദ്	9544691991	
11	Thomas Thekkelkuttan		8086091841	
12	മലയാളി മധുസൂദൻ		9744265979	
13	മെൽ ജോർജ്ജ്		730619494	
14	PRABHA Joseph	PALAYOOR House	9400678901	
15	Johnson	Kilivallichal	9846751662	
16	മ.പ്രമുദ്		944702508	
17	Shaju KP	Kootianickal	9010239553	
18	Francis Paul	Bedinjekk	9966254000	
19	Jose Mathew	Old East Hill	9961795015	
20	Bernard	മെൽ	9744219155	
21	മെൽ ജോർജ്ജ്		9846414210	
22	Maltese Joseph Puthupattil		9048296523	
23	Joseph Puthupattil		9400222436	
24	Sunny Paul		9896173413	
25	Donackal		9446501866	
26	Tarison Varghese	Tarickal	9497647092	
27	Sunny Joseph	Anakkal	9846559008	
28	Manoj Varadan	Varghapanambal	9495418425	
29	Manu Shibi	Kuseekattil	9744490424	
30	Anet Jacob	Pichappallil	9656296863	
31	Tommy Konrackal	Konrackal	9447338334	
32	Aneel Adam	K.T.C Estate	9562290000	
33	K.M. NAZREEN	K.T.C Estate	9447008108	
34	ABDUSSEMAN	ARANGI KUNN	9745961368	
35	PRIYA JOSEPH	PICHAPPALLIL	8547596219	
36				