

# Resettlement Plan

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Document Stage: Draft for consultation

Project Number:

October 2020

**IND: Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section 2  
(Thatchur on NH-5 to Start of Thiruvallur Bypass)**

**Package No: CPRR/01-02**

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 03 October 2020)

Currency unit	-	Indian rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$ 0.0136
\$1.00	=	₹73.1230

## ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	-	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AFs	-	Affected Families
APs	-	Affected Persons
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
COI	-	Corridor of Impact (Proposed Right-of-Way)
CPRR	-	Chennai Peripheral Ring Road
CPRRP	-	Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project
DF	-	Displaced Family
DP	-	Displaced Person
ECS	-	Electronic Clearing Service
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standards
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussions
GO	-	Government Order
GOI	-	Government of India
GRC	-	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ITDA	-	Integrated Tribal Development Area
ITDP	-	Integrated Tribal Development Plan
IPP	-	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LARRU	-	Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit
LPG	-	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LPS	-	Land Plan Schedule
MADA	-	Modified Area Development Approach
MVAF	-	Most Vulnerable Affected Family
NGO	-	Nongovernment organization
NH	-	National Highway
NTH	-	Non Titled Holder
OBC	-	Other Backward Caste
OHT	-	Over Head Tank (Reservoir)
PDS	-	Public Distribution System
PIU	-	Project implementation Unit
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PSC	-	Project Supervision Consultants
PWD	-	Public Works Department
R&R	-	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RDO	-	Revenue Development Officer
RFCTLARR	-	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
ROW	-	Right-of-Way
RP	-	Resettlement Plan

SC	–	Scheduled Caste
SECC	–	Socio Economic Caste Census
SH	–	State Highway
SHGs	–	Self Help Groups
ST	–	Scheduled tribe
TH	–	Title Holder
TNHA	–	Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001
TNRIDC	–	Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation
WHF	–	Women Headed Family

### **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

km	–	kilometre
sq.m	–	square meter
ha	–	hectare

### **NOTE**

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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## GLOSSARY

**Affected Family:** Any family affected by the project, living, cultivating in land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (COI), more defined as proposed right-of-way (ROW), and who is impacted by the project is an affected family.

**Affected Person:** Any individual, part of the affected family living, cultivating in land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (COI), more defined as proposed ROW, and who is impacted by the project, irrespective of titleholder or non-titleholder status, is an affected person.

**Agricultural Land:** Land used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming; (iii) breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iv) raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (v) land used for the grazing of cattle.

**Assistance:** All support mechanisms such as subsistence allowance, shifting assistance, livelihood assistance, involving monetary help, services or assets given to affected persons constitute assistance in this project.

**Compensation:** Compensation refers to amount paid to acquired private land and/or structure in accordance with the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 pertaining to compensation contained in 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013'.

**Cut-off Date:** For title holders, the date of Sec 15(2) notification under Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 of intended acquisition will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the project will be the cut-off date.

**Displaced Family (DF):** Any family living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Proposed right-of-way (ROW), and who are impacted by the project and have to relocate is a Displaced Family. All the members of a DF in the project will be treated as DPs.

**Displaced Person (DP):** Any individual or part of the DFs living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the proposed ROW, and who are impacted by the project and is required to relocate is a Displaced Person (DP).

**Encroacher:** Any person illegally occupying public property by extending their land boundary or a portion of their building onto the ROW is an encroacher.

**Marginal Farmer:** A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare.

**Right-of-way:** right-of-way (ROW) is the land that has been granted to be owned by Highways Department abetting the carriage way and including the carriageway and recorded as Highways land in the revenue records.

**Proposed right-of-way:** The proposed ROW is the width required for the construction of the road including the carriageway, shoulder, embankment, longitudinal drainage, wayside amenities like bus stops, bus shelters, etc. and necessary safety zones.

**Temporary Building:** Temporary building means a temporary type of structure, which includes buildings with roof constructed of thatch, galvanized iron or asbestos.

**Significant Impact:** Significant means 200 or more people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).

**Permanent Buildings:** Buildings of a permanent construction type with reinforced concrete.

**Replacement Cost:** The amount required for an affected person to replace the lost asset through purchase in the open market.

**Residual Land:** Residual land can be defined as the remaining portion of land left with the owner of the holding after acquisition of land by the project.

**Small Farmer:** A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

**Semi-Permanent Building:** Buildings of a semi-permanent type with tiled roof and walls with permanent brickwork.

**Severance of Land:** Severance of land can be defined as division of a land holding caused due to acquisition of land mainly for laying new project alignment, such as a bypass or a re-alignment.

**Squatter:** Any person occupying structures entirely within the ROW (with no legal rights to occupy that parcel of land) for residential and/or business purposes is a squatter.

**Tenant:** Any person by whom or on whose account rent is payable for any property.

**Women Headed Family (WHF):** A family that is headed by a woman and does not have an adult male earning member is a Woman Headed Family. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person.

**Vulnerable Group (VG):** Women Headed Families (WHF), families with physical/mentally disabled members, BPL families identified through the socio-economic caste census (SECC), 2011 and updated in 2020, scheduled caste families, scheduled tribe families, including elderly, women and children, landless and those without legal title to land.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Government of Tamil Nadu (GOTN) is in the process of identifying and implementing projects to bridge the huge gap in the demand and supply of infrastructure projects. One of the major projects included in VISION 2023, is the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project (CPRRP). Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project is conceptualized to provide better connectivity around the city catering to future traffic requirements, to provide connectivity to industrial area, and to provide efficient commercial transportation by enhancing port connectivity. The peripheral ring road from Ennore Port to Poonjeri Junction in Mamallapuram is of 133.381 km long. The peripheral ring road is split into five sections for ease of implementation. The construction of two of the sections (Section 2 and Section 3), totalling a length of about 56.80 km is proposed to be taken up with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) financing.

Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC), the implementing agency, has prepared this resettlement plan for Section 2 of the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) project, one of the Sections that has been taken for improvements under Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank financing. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, removal of squatters and encroachments resulting in social and/ or economic displacement to families/individuals/ community, either direct or indirect, and is in compliance with AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2016, Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001, and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013.

Section 2 of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project starts from km 21.700 of NH 16 near Thatchur and ends at km 47.300 of SH 57 near Othikkadu Village. The entire length of the 25.600 km section is a new formation and passes through 17 revenue villages, spread across 3 Taluks of Thiruvallur District. The alignment crosses SH 51 at km 29.100 and SH 50A at km 37.200. The proposed alignment traverses almost parallel to the SH 57 from km 41.100 to km 47.300 and is proposed behind the habitations along SH 57 to avoid impact to settlements. The proposed right-of-way is 60m. Underpasses are proposed at important junctions and built-up sections, and major bridges are proposed across Kannigaipair tank and Kosathalai River near Thamaraipakkam village.

The project in Section 2 involves acquisition/transfer of land measuring 183.47 ha, will impact 1022 agricultural landowners and 113 structures comprising of 97 residences, 3 commercial, 2 residences cum commercial, 8 kiosks and 3 minor impacted "others" category of structures such as compound wall and abandoned building. Further, 21 common property resources will also be affected. The 113 structures getting affected include 68 structures belonging to title holders and 45 structures belonging to non-titleholders. Measures were taken to minimize adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by shifting the alignment behind the existing settlement along SH-57 for about 6.3 km and thereby reducing significant impact to residential structures along this stretch.

The project will cause impact to 3 tribal families and 52 Narikorava families who will be losing their place of residence. While neither the 3-affected scheduled tribe families come under the primitive tribal group nor the 52-affected Narikorava families are considered primitive, however, these families are socially excluded families and will qualify as most vulnerable amongst the vulnerable category.

In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the project and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews and focus group discussions were carried out amongst the affected persons,



during the socio economic survey that was carried out as part of the detailed project report (DPR) for the project. Due to COVID-19 situation, consultations could not be conducted to disclose the survey findings, involuntary resettlement policy provision and the mitigation measures proposed. Hence, consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) are proposed before award of civil works to seek feedback from affected families and other stakeholders about the proposed project activities, impacts to residences, shops, agricultural land, eligibility and entitlements and civil works timeline.

A summary of the resettlement plan will be translated and made accessible to the affected persons, by making hard copies of the resettlement plan available at: (i) the offices of the LARRU (ii) office of the District Collector; (iii) Divisional / Taluk Offices; and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation.

The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on National/State laws: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR); Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, The Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001; The Tamil Nadu Highways Rule, 2003; the Environmental and Social Framework of the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank, 2016; and AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism, 2018.

In accordance with the principles of this resettlement planning framework, all affected families and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and severity of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of this resettlement planning framework. The cut-off date for eligibility under this project for title holders will be the date of notification of intended acquisition under Section 15(2) of the TNHA, 2001, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey, which is 25 December 2019 for Section 2 will.

The physical displacement will require development of suitable resettlement sites as choices and options will have to be obtained from the affected persons and resettlement sites for small groups of physically displaced will also have to be explored. The LARRU with the help of the implementation support NGO is expected carry out extensive consultations with the physically displaced families for identifying suitable places for development of resettlement sites. The physically displaced families in Ammanambakkam village have indicated their preference for project supported housing.

The resettlement cost estimate for this project include compensation for private land determined in accordance with the provisions of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, read with the Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement assistances to titleholders and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the resettlement framework of CPRRP and cost of resettlement plan implementation. The total resettlement cost for the project is Rs.3,563.95 million.

Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement assistances and resettlement plan implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required

based on revised estimates, shall be made available by PMU, and shall be at the disposal of the Executive Director, TNRIDC, the PIU at the beginning of the financial year. The PIU will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances in a timely manner to the LARRU to avoid delays in payment to affected families

Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) has been established at two-levels, one at regional level and another at State level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. The Project Management Unit (PMU) of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road is headed by a Project Director, and assisted by a Chief Engineer, a Superintending Engineer, a Divisional Engineer, an Assistant Divisional Engineer, two Assistant Engineers and administrative support staff. The Project Director will be overall in charge of rehabilitation and resettlement and function as the Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the project.

TNRIDC, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be responsible for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan with the support of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) constituted under the PIU to provide support in land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation.

The Divisional Engineer will function as the Safeguards Officer, responsible for coordinating with LARRU in land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation. To expedite land acquisition and implement the provisions of the resettlement plans, a Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) has been constituted. The PIU will be engaging an implementation support NGO/agency, who have had experience in implementing resettlement plans, collecting and verifying data for updating of resettlement plans and experienced in working on similar infrastructure development projects, for supporting LARRU in the implementation of the resettlement plan.

The monitoring mechanism for the resettlement plan shall comprise of internal monitoring. The internal monitoring will be carried out in parallel to project implementation and at different stages respectively, to verify the effective implementation of resettlement plan as well as the monitoring data collected by the LARRU.

## **I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **A. Background**

1. Government of Tamil Nadu (GOTN) is in the process of identifying and implementing projects to bridge the huge gap in the demand and supply of infrastructure projects. One of the major projects included in VISION 2023, is the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project (CPRRP). Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project is conceptualized to provide better connectivity around the city catering to future traffic requirements, to provide connectivity to industrial area, and to provide efficient commercial transportation by enhancing port connectivity. The peripheral ring road will from Ennore Port to Poonjeri Junction in Mamallapuram is of 133.381 km long. The peripheral ring road is split into five sections for ease of implementation. The construction of two of the sections (Section 2 and Section 3), totalling a length of about 56.80 km is proposed to be taken up with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) financing.

2. Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC), the implementing agency has prepared this resettlement plan for Section 2 of the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) project, one of the Sections that has been taken for improvements under Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank financing. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, removal of squatters and encroachments resulting in social and/ or economic displacement to families/individuals/ community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2016, Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013.

### **B. Project Description**

3. The Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) Project, Section 2 and Section 3, is proposed to be implemented under Engineering Procurement Construction contract (EPC). The proposed formation of 6 lane access controlled divided main carriage way with 2 lane carriage way service road on both sides. This project is expected to meet increasing traffic demands in Chennai Metropolitan Area. The Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) is a semi-circle road surrounding in Chennai. This project stretch (Section 2 and Section 3) starts at Thatchur on National Highway-16 and ends at Sriperumbudur on National Highway-32. This project road traverse across Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram and Chengalpattu Districts.

4. Section 2 of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project starts from km 21.700 of NH 16 near Thatchur and ends at km 47.300 of SH 57 near Othikkadu Village. The entire length of the 25.600 km section, is a new formation and passes through 17 revenue villages, spread across 3 Taluks of Thiruvallur District. The alignment crosses SH 51 at km 29.100 and SH 50A at km 37.200. The proposed alignment traverses almost parallel to the SH 57 from km 41.100 to km 47.300 and is proposed behind the habitations along SH 57 to avoid impact to settlements. The proposed right-of-way is 60m. Underpasses are proposed at important junctions and built-up sections, and major bridges are proposed across Kannigaipair tank and Kosathalai River near Thamaraiakkam village. The key plan of Section 2 of the project road is presented below and the Google image of the same is given in Appendix 1

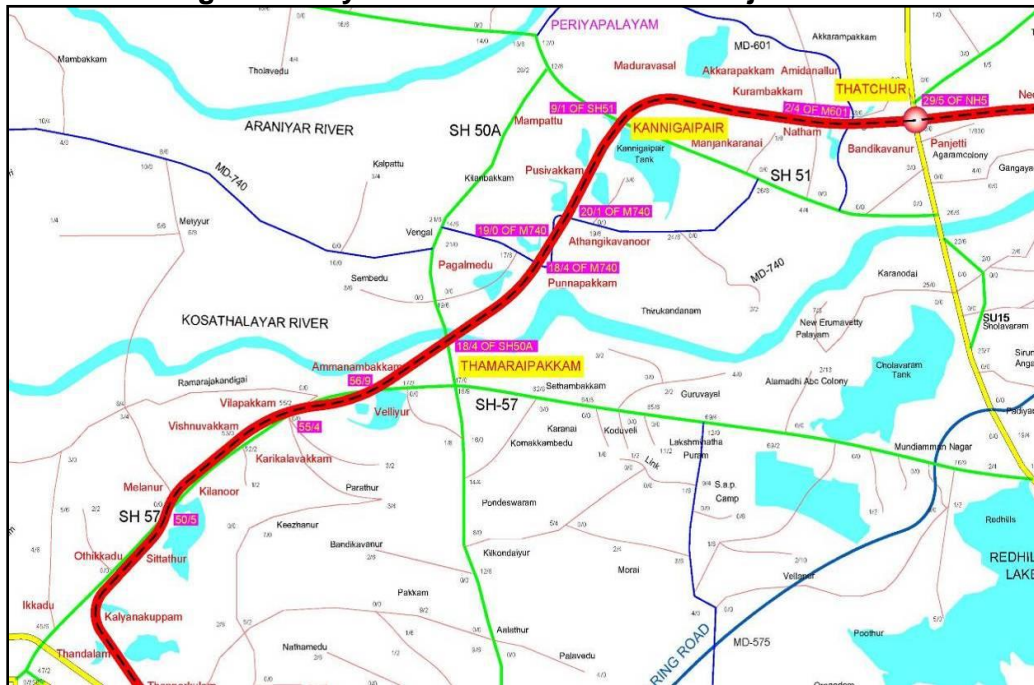
### **C. Profile of the Project Area (Section 2)**

5. The project road falls entirely in Thiruvallur District of the State of Tamil Nadu and traverses through 17 revenue villages and 3 Taluks. The District lies between 12°10' and 13°15'

northern latitude and between 79° 15' and 80° 20' eastern longitude and is spread over an area of 3424 sq.km. The District is bounded by Chennai District in the east, Vellore District in the west, the State of Andhra Pradesh in the north and Kanchipuram District in the south. And administratively divided into 4 revenue divisions, 12 Taluks and 825 villages, with a population of 37,28,104<sup>1</sup> persons constituting 5.2 percent of the State's population. The District is largely urban with the urban population accounting for 65.1 percent and the percentage of men (50.3%) is marginally higher than women (49.7%) in the district. The District accounts for 5.7 percent of the State's scheduled caste population and 5.9 percent of the State's scheduled tribe population. The literacy rate in the district is 74.9 percent and is slightly lower than the State average (80.1%). Out of the total geographical area of the district, 43<sup>2</sup> percent of the area is under cultivation and the major crops raised in the district are paddy, pulses, sugarcane and groundnut. Though there are no perennial rivers flowing in this district, the existence of considerable number of tanks in the district are meeting the irrigational needs.

6. The 17-villages in Section 2 of the project road have a population of 33,929 persons and the percentage of male (49.9%) is lower than the female (51.1%) population. The sex ratio is 1005, higher than the State ratio (996) and District ratio (987). Scheduled caste constitute 38.4 percent of the population in these villages and the scheduled tribe account for 0.5 percent. The literacy rate in these villages is 65.9 percent, with male literacy level at 73.4 percent and female literacy level at 58.3 percent. Amongst the main workers (40.2%), 51 percent are into agricultural labour, followed by 37 percent other workers (trade, service, etc.), 10 percent into cultivation and 2 percent in household industry.

**Figure 1: Key Plan of Section 2 of the Project Road**



<sup>1</sup> Census 2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

<sup>2</sup> District Statistical Handbook of Thiruvallur District, 2018-19

## D. Impacts of Section 2 of the Project

7. The project would lead to the improvement of road connectivity to the Ennore port and the industries along the project area. The improved connectivity between the industries in the region and the port will facilitate faster movement of goods and material and movement of coal from the port to the coal based power plants. Further, it will also decongest the city due to bypass-able traffic and reduce the travel time of the vehicle users. Improved connectivity to the port and the National Highways will stimulate industrial growth resulting in employment generation. However, the project involves acquisition of private land and removal of encroachments and squatting for improving the corridor, resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

8. The project involves acquisition/transfer of land measuring 183.47 ha, will impact 1022 agricultural landowners and 113 structures comprising of 97 residences, 3 commercial, 2 residences cum commercial, 8 kiosks and 3 minor impacted others category structures such as compound wall and abandoned building. Further, 21 common property resources will also be affected, and the involuntary resettlement impacts is summarised in Table 1. The impacts summarised village wise is presented in Appendix 2.

**Table 1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts**

Impact	Extent/Numbers		
	Package 1	Package 2	Total
Private Land Acquisition (in hectares)	78.8639	71.1663	150.0302
Government Land required	33.4434 ha		
Affected Families	1135		
Physically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence)	TH	63	97
	NTH	34	
Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Shop and Kiosk)	TH	3	11 <sup>3</sup>
	NTH	8	
Titleholders losing agricultural land, facing significant economic impacts	TH	874	874
	NTH	-	
Physically and Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	TH	-	2
	NTH	2	
Non-significant impact (abandoned building, compound wall, etc.)	TH	2	3
	NTH	1	
Titleholders Losing strip of agricultural land <sup>4</sup> (Non-significant impact)	TH	148	148
	NTH	-	
Tenants	-		-
Total affected persons	4302		
Titled affected persons	4131		
Non-titled affected persons	171		
Affected employees	-		

Source: LA Unit, TNRIDC PIU and Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

<sup>3</sup> Comprises 3 titleholder commercial structures and 8 kiosks.

<sup>4</sup> The affected families losing less than 10% of the agricultural land have been considered as facing non-significant impact as the loss of small strips of land will not result in physical or economic displacement.

**Table 2: Vulnerable Affected Families**

<b>Vulnerable Characteristics</b>	<b>Number of Affected Families</b>
Disabled Headed Families (DHF)	7
Women Headed Families	21
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed families	3
Scheduled Caste (SC) headed families	23
Below Poverty Line (BPL) families	6
Narikoravar <sup>5</sup> Community (Socially excluded community)	52
Vulnerable families (DHF, WHF, ST, SC, BPL and Narikoravar - Mutually exclusive)	87

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

9. No indigenous peoples impact involving direct or indirect impacts to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples as their ancestral domain or asset, is anticipated. The assessed impacts to scheduled tribe populations (3 affected families) are involuntary resettlement impacts. This resettlement plan includes appropriate impact avoidance and mitigation measures. The project area does not fall in a scheduled area or ITDP area, nor has recorded presence of particularly vulnerable tribal groups. Hence, the need for an Indigenous Peoples Plan is not assessed for this project

#### **E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement**

10. Measures were taken to minimize adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by shifting the alignment behind the existing Velliyur, Karikalavakkam, Vishnuvakkam and Kizhanoor settlements along SH-57 for about 6.3 km and thereby reducing significant impact to residential structures along this stretch.

#### **F. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan**

11. The objective of this resettlement plan is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. This resettlement plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to Section 2 of the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

## **II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

### **A. Introduction**

12. The project involves improvements to Section 2 of the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project, that starts from km 21.700 of NH 16 near Thatchur and ends at km 47.300 of SH 57 near

<sup>5</sup> Tamil Nadu Narikoravar Welfare Board has been formed by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the inclusion and integration of socially excluded Narikoravar community

Othikkadu Village. The 26.300 km long section is completely a new formation of 6 lane access controlled divided main carriage way, with 2 lane carriage way service road on both sides.

## B. Scope of Land Acquisition

13. The 26.300 km long Section 2 of the CPRR project being completely a new formation, the road construction would entail private land acquisition resulting in adverse impacts to private land owners. The project involves acquisition/transfer of land measuring 183.47 ha, comprising of acquisition of 150.03 ha of private land and transfer of 33.44 ha of government land. The land plan schedule for the acquisition of private land of 150.03 ha has been completed and verification and publication of Sec 15(2), the first notification of intended acquisition under Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 has been issued for 14 out of 16 villages involving private land. The remaining 1-village does involves only transfer of government land ad does not involve any private land acquisition.

**Table 3: Ownership Status of the Affected Land**

Type of Ownership	Extent in Hectares
Private Land (wet)	75.2784
Private Land (Dry)	74.7518
Government Land	33.4434
<b>Total</b>	<b>183.4736</b>

Source: LA Unit, TNRIDC

14. The private land acquisition involves acquisition of land from 1090 landowners comprising of 1022 agricultural landowners and 68 owners of structures being either residential or commercial. The intensity of loss to the 1022 agricultural landowners is given below and those of the structure owners (68 affected families) is presented in the following section.

**Table 4: Intensity of Impact to Agricultural Land**

Scale of Impact	Number of Affected Families	Number of Affected Persons
Up to 10% (<10%)	148	561
10% and above and below 25%	164	622
25% and above and below 33.3%	81	307
33.3% and above and below 50%	134	508
50% and above and below 75%	205	777
75% and above	290	1099
<b>Total</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>3874</b>

Source: LA Unit, TNRIDC

## C. Impact to Structures

15. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 113 private structures and 21 common property resources. Out of the total 113 structure, 97 structures getting affected are residential structures, followed by 3 commercial structures, 2 residential cum commercial structures, 3 minor impacted structures such as compound wall and abandoned building, and 8 kiosks.

16. Sixty percent of the affected structures belong to titleholders and 40 percent of the structures belong to non-titleholders. The ownership details by usage of private structures getting affected is presented below.

**Table 5: Ownership by Usage of Private Structure**

Use of Structure	Number of Structures		Total Number
	Titled	Non-titled	
Residential	63	34	97
Commercial	3	-	3
Residence cum Commercial	-	2	2
Kiosk	-	8	8
Other	2	1	3
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>113</b>
Percentage	60.2	39.8	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

17. Fifty percent of the private structures getting affected are permanent in nature, followed by 42 percent structures that are semi-permanent in nature, compound wall, etc. account for 3 percent, and kiosks account for 5 percent. The type of construction of the affected structures is presented in the following table.

**Table 6: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures**

Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Permanent	56	49.5
Semi-permanent	47	41.6
Compound wall, etc	4	3.5
Kiosk	6	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

#### D. Intensity of Impact on Structure

18. The project will cause impact to 113 private structures and the impact is total to 110 structures resulting in the entire structure being affected. Other than the 3 structures facing non-significant impact, viz compound wall and abandoned buildings, all other structures will be compensated at replacement cost for the full structure.

#### E. Loss of Livelihood and Impacts

19. The project causes significant impact to 3 commercial establishments, 2 residential cum commercial establishments, 8 kiosks and 874 affected families losing their agricultural land and facing significant economic impacts. The project will result in loss of livelihood to about 78.1 percent of the affected families (887 out of 1135 affected families).

**Table 7: Loss of Livelihood**

Category of Loss	Number of Affected Families	Number of Affected Persons
Commercial	3	11
Residence and Commercial	2	8
Kiosk	8	30
Agriculture landowners (facing significant economic impacts)	874	3312
<b>Total</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>3361</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020



## F. Loss of Common Property Resources

20. The project will affect 21 common property resources, comprising of 2 places of worship, 2 graveyards, 1 anganwadi (childcare centre), 2 other government buildings, 1 bus shelter and 13 water supply systems (pumphouses and OHTs).

**Table 8: Loss of Common Property Resources**

Type of Common Property Resources	Number of Structures
Place of worship	2
Graveyard	2
School	-
Anganwadi	1
Other government buildings	2
Water supply systems (pumphouse, OHT)	13
Bus shelter	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>

*Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020*

## III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE

### A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

21. This draft resettlement plan is based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out between December 2019 to January 2020 and updated in June 2020, based on the detailed design of the project. The census, based on field survey and compilation of landowner details from the land plan schedule, identified 1135 affected families (4,415 affected persons), comprising of 1120 titleholders (4131 affected persons) and 45 non-titleholders (171 affected persons) families.

22. The private land acquisition process has been initiated with the verification and publication of Sec 15(2) notification for 14 out of the 16 affected villages involving private land acquisition. One village viz. Pagalmedu village does not involve any private land acquisition and government land transfer proposals for this village has been initiated. The socio-economic survey undertaken between December 2019 and January 2020, updated in June 2020 enumerated 113 affected families losing their structure. The salient findings of the socio-economic survey is presented in the following sections.

23. To assess the extent of economic displacement, in case of affected agricultural landowners, the socio-economic surveys will be carried out during award enquiry, after the publication of section 15(1) notification and this resettlement plan will be updated and disclosed.

### B. Methodology

24. The socio-economic survey enumerated all private structures and common property resources, for the 6-lane access controlled divided main carriage way with 2 lane carriage way service road on both sides, falling within the proposed right-of-way (ROW) of 60 meters (m). For every affected family, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the affected families; (ii) tenure; and (iii) type, use and extent of loss to the affected families.

25. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socio-economic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the family, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, vulnerability characteristics, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, resettlement options and compensation preferences, was collected from all affected families. All structures were photographed and numbered for reference and record. Details of common property resources within the proposed (ROW) were also recorded.

26. The socio-economic survey was conducted for 113 affected families comprising of 68 titleholders and 45 non-titleholders. The details of the same are analysed and presented in the following sections. The summary of affected families is presented in Appendix 3 and photographs of affected private structures and common property resources are presented in Appendix 4.

### C. Demographic Profile of Project Affected Families

27. **Affected Family by Sex:** Nineteen percent of the affected families are headed by women and the remaining families are headed by men. Males account for 49.7 percent and female account for 50.3 percent amongst affected persons.

**Table 9: Head of Affected Family by Sex**

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	92	81.4
Female	21	18.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

28. **Affected Family by Religion:** Hindus account for 95 percent of the affected families, followed by 5 percent Christians.

**Table 10: Affected Family by Religion**

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	107	94.7
Muslim	-	-
Christian	6	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

29. **Affected Family by Social Group:** Forty eight percent of the affected families belong to the most backward caste, followed by 26 percent backward caste, 20 percent scheduled caste and 3 percent each of general category and scheduled tribe.

**Table 11: Affected Family by Social Category**

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	4	3.5
Backward Caste	29	25.7
Most Backward Caste	54	47.7
Scheduled Caste	23	20.4
Schedule Tribe	3	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

30. **Affected Family by Size of Family:** Family of size up to 3 members account for 45 percent, followed by 23 percent with a family of size of 4 to 5 members, 12 percent with a family of size 6 to 7 members, 7 percent with families having 8 members and above, and 13 percent did not provide details of family members. The average size of the affected family is 3.79 or say 4 members.

**Table 12: Size of the Affected Family**

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
≤ 3	51	45.1
> 4 and ≤ 5	26	23.0
> 6 and ≤ 7	13	11.5
8 and above	8	7.1
Not disclosed	15	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Average size of the family is 3.79</b>		

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

31. **Age Group of Affected Persons:** The number of women aged above 60 years is higher compared to men in the same age group. However, in the 21 and below age group there are more men (44%) than the women (41%). Overall, 42 percent of the affected persons are in the age group of 21 and below, 25 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 17 percent in the age group of 36 and 50, 8 percent each in the age group of 50 and 60 and above 60 age group.

**Table 13: Age Group of Affected Persons**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
≤ 21	81	44.0	76	40.9	157	42.4
> 21 and ≤ 35	44	23.9	50	26.9	94	25.4
> 35 and ≤ 50	32	17.4	30	16.1	62	16.8
> 50 and ≤ 60	15	8.2	14	7.5	29	7.8
> 60	12	6.5	16	8.6	28	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

32. **Educational level of Affected Persons:** Forty seven percent amongst females and 35 percent amongst males are uneducated. Beyond school level there a fewer females who continue their studies compared to males. Overall, 17 percent have completed upper primary level of education, followed by 15 percent who have completed primary, 14 percent have completed high school level, 6 percent higher secondary level, 4 percent are graduates, 2 percent have completed technical education (Diploma courses) and less than 1 percent are postgraduates.

**Table 14: Educational level of Affected Persons**

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary (up to 5th)	32	17.4	25	13.4	57	15.4
Upper primary (6 <sup>th</sup> - 8th)	30	16.3	32	17.2	62	16.7
High School (9 <sup>th</sup> - 10th)	31	16.8	20	10.8	51	13.8
Higher Secondary (11 <sup>th</sup> -12th)	9	4.9	13	7.0	22	5.9
Technical Education	6	3.3	2	1.1	8	2.2
Graduate	10	5.4	5	2.7	15	4.1
Postgraduate	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	0.5
Uneducated	65	35.4	88	47.3	153	41.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

33. **Occupation of affected Persons:** Sixty percent amongst females and 45 percent amongst males are not in workforce, comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and women who do not go for work. Overall, 26 percent are self-employed, 11 percent are casual labourers, 5 percent are into commercial activity, 3 percent are agricultural labourers and 2 percent work in industries. Amongst the 47.6 percent workforce (176 out of 370 affected persons), 84 percent are in the informal sector.

**Table 15: Occupation of affected Persons**

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty / Tea shop	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eatery / Daba	2	1.1	1	0.5	3	0.8
Repair / Spare part	-	-	-	-	--	-
Business / Trade	8	4.3	9	4.8	17	4.6
Self employed	53	28.8	42	22.6	95	25.7
Industrial worker	5	2.7	4	2.2	9	2.4
Casual labourer	27	14.7	14	7.5	41	11.1
Cultivator	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural labourer	7	3.8	4	2.2	11	3.0
Not in workforce	82	44.6	112	60.2	194	52.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

34. **Income of Affected Family:** Thirty six percent of the affected families earn over Rs.6,000 per month, followed by 20 percent who earn between Rs.5,001 and Rs.6,000, 11 percent earn between Rs.2,001 and Rs.3,000, 8 percent earn between Rs.4,001 and Rs.5,000, 3 percent each earn between Rs.3,001 and Rs.4,000 and Rs.1,001 and Rs.2,000, 2 percent earn Rs.1,000 and less and 17 percent of the affected families did not disclose their income details. The average monthly family income reported is Rs.10,145.

**Table 16: Monthly Family Income**

Monthly Income Range	Number	Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	2	1.7
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	3	2.6
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	12	10.6
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	4	3.5
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	9	7.9
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	23	20.3
> 6000	41	36.2
Not disclosed	19	16.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

35. **Indebtedness of Families:** Sixty eight percent of the families (77 out of 113 affected families) are indebted at different levels and the rest (32%) have not borrowed from anyone. Amongst those who had borrowed (68%), 3 percent had borrowed from banking institutions, 87 percent had borrowed from money lenders and 10 percent had borrowed from both bank and money lenders.

**Table 17: Indebtedness of Affected Family**

Loan Taken	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Yes, Banking Institution	2	1.8	2.6
Yes, Money Lenders	67	59.3	87.0
Yes, both Bank and Money lenders	8	7.1	10.4
No, not taken	36	31.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

36. **Impact to Vulnerable Families:** Seventy seven percent of the affected families are vulnerable (87 out of 113 affected families). Amongst the vulnerable families, 7 families are headed by disabled persons, 15 families are headed by women, 3 families are scheduled tribe families, 22 families are scheduled caste families, 6 are below poverty line families and 34 families belong to the Narikoravar community (out of 52 Narikoravar families affected in this project, 18 families come under other categories of vulnerable). Overall, there are 87 vulnerable affected families that are mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table

**Table 18: Vulnerable Families**

Vulnerability Type	Number of Affected Vulnerable Families
Disabled Headed Families	7
Women Headed Families	15
Scheduled Tribe Families	3
Scheduled Caste Families	22
BPL Families	6
Narikoravar Community	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

Note: The above categories of vulnerability are mutually exclusive.

37. **Assets Owned:** Eighty percent of the affected families have a mobile phone, 71 percent have television, 57 percent have motorcycle, 54 percent have cooking gas connection, 35 percent have refrigerator, 7 percent have washing machine, 4 percent have bicycle and about 1 percent have a car.

**Table 19: Assets Owned**

Asset Type	Number	Percentage
Television	80	70.8
Refrigerator	39	34.5
Washing Machine	8	7.1
Cycle	5	4.4
Motorcycle	64	56.6
Car	1	0.9
Telephone	-	-
Mobile phone	90	79.6
LPG for cooking	61	54.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

## D. Health Seeking Behaviour

38. **HIV-AIDS:** Fifty three percent reported that they are aware of HIV-AIDS and amongst the affected families (60 out of 113 affected families) who reported awareness of HIV-AIDS, all were aware of the mode of transmission of the disease and its prevention methods. Among those who reported awareness to HIV-AIDS, television has been the source of information for 68 percent of the affected families, followed by NGO campaign (13%), government campaign (8%), posters and friends as source of information (7%), and radio and print media by a few families. The awareness level is low in the project area and an area requiring intervention considering the risks associated with increased traffic. The source of information about HIV-AIDS, as reported by the affected families, is presented below.

**Table 20: Health Seeking Behavior**

Source of Information	Number	Percentage
Print Media	1	1.7
Radio	1	1.7
Television	41	68.3
Govt Campaign	5	8.3
NGO Campaign	8	13.3
Posters and friends	4	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

39. **Institutional Delivery:** Seventy eight percent of the affected families reported having utilised government institutional facility during delivery of the child, followed by 4 percent who had utilised private hospital, 4 percent reported of not having a child till date and 17 percent did not disclose the information. Amongst those who provided information about child delivery in the family (96 out of 113 affected families), the institutional delivery is 95.8 percent (92 out of 96 affected families), exactly matching the State average of 95.8<sup>6</sup> percent.

**Table 21: Maternal Delivery**

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Govt Hospital	88	77.8
Private Hospital	4	3.6
Midwife at home	-	-
Village elder at Home	-	-
No children	4	3.6
Not disclosed	17	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

## E. Resettlement Preferences

40. Sixty three percent of the affected families expressed preference for project assisted house/shop, commensurate with their loss, 4 percent wanted cash compensation and 33 percent were undecided. The high percentage of affected families not being able to decide is due to lack of awareness to the entitlements available to them and about the project's support mechanisms. In addition to the consultations and FGDs proposed for disclosure of project details, eligibility and entitlement, grievance redressal mechanism, etc, during finalization of the resettlement plan,

<sup>6</sup> Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2017 (published in 2019), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (Tamil Nadu Total 95.8 percent, Urban 99.9 percent and Rural 91.7 percent)

during the resettlement plan implementation, the NGO/agency engaged for resettlement plan implementation support will disclose project details and entitlements available under the project and obtain options and preferences before finalising the entitlements.

**Table 22: Resettlement Preferences**

Preference	Number	Percentage
Self-managed - Cash assistance	5	4.5
Project assisted - House / shop	71	62.8
Undecided	37	32.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020*

41. The affected families who wanted project assisted house/shop (71 out of 113 affected families) were asked to indicate their preferred place for relocation, if the project were to assist them with house/shop. All the 71 affected families wanted to be resettled in the same settlement.

**Table 23: Project Assisted House/Shop - Preferred Location**

Preference	Number	Percentage
Same settlement	71	100
Any where	-	-
Undecided	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Census and Social Survey, December 2019 to June 2020*

## F. Profile of Scheduled Tribe and Narikorava Affected Families

42. The State of Tamil Nadu has a tribal population of 7,94,697 persons, comprising 4,01,068 male and 3,93,629 female and accounts for 1.1 percent of the total population of the State. The State accounts for 0.8 percent of the scheduled tribe population in the Country. The project area (Thiruvallur District) does not come under the Scheduled Area<sup>7</sup>, nor there are any ITDP/ITDA<sup>8</sup> blocks or MADA<sup>9</sup>/Cluster<sup>10</sup> pockets. The State has 6<sup>11</sup> Scheduled tribe categorised as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group<sup>12</sup> (PVTGs) and they are (i) Toda, (ii) Kota, (iii) Kurumbas, (iv) Irular, (v) Paniyan and (vi) Kattunayakan.

43. The project will cause impact to 3 tribal families and 52 Narikorava families who will be losing their place of residence in Package 2 of Section 2. While neither the 3-affected scheduled tribe families come under the primitive tribal group nor the 52-affected Narikorava families are considered primitive, however, these families are socially excluded families and will qualify as most vulnerable amongst the vulnerable category (hereinafter referred to as most vulnerable affected families (MVAF)). These most vulnerable affected families are concentrated in

<sup>7</sup> The Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of the Constitution

<sup>8</sup> Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) / ITDA is an area of size of one or more Development Blocks in which ST population is 50% or more of total population of such Blocks

<sup>9</sup> Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets are identified pockets (consisting of one or more revenue villages) in contiguous areas with a concentration of tribal 50% or more with in total population of 10,000 or more in such areas

<sup>10</sup> Clusters are identified pockets (with one or more revenue village(s) being constituent units) with a concentration of tribal 50% or more with in total population of 5,000 or more in such area

<sup>11</sup> Annual Report 2016-17, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

<sup>12</sup> The tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and who are economically backward, are identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). [Source: Circular F. No. 22040/37/2012-NGO, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (NGO Section), Government of India dated 20.03.2015]

Ammanambakkam village. The socio-economic status of these 55-MVAF in comparison with the remaining 58-affected families is presented below.

### 1. Demographic Profile of Most Vulnerable Affected Families (MVAF)

44. Head of MVAF by Sex: Nineteen percent of the MVAF are headed by women and is on par with the number of women headed families amongst the rest of the affected families..

**Table 1: Head of MVAF by Sex**

Sex	Percentage	
	Other Affected Families	MVAF Families
Male	80.8	81.1
Female	19.2	18.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

45. Religion of MVAF: Ninety four percent of the MVAF are Hindus and the rest (6%) are Christians, and is matching with the religious profile of other affected families.

**Table 2: Religion of MVAF**

Religion	Percentage	
	Other Affected Families	MVAF Families
Hindu	94.8	94.5
Muslim	-	-
Christian	5.2	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

46. MVAF by Size of Family: Families of MVAF with a size of 1 to 3 members account for 53 percent compared to 32 percent amongst other affected families, followed by 22 percent of MVAF with large families of 8 members and above compared to 11 percent amongst other affected families, 14 percent MVAF are having 4 to 5 members compared to 45 percent amongst other affected families, 12 percent MVAF are having 6 to 7 members compared to 11 percent amongst other affected families. The average size of the MVAF is 3.65 or say 4 compared to 4.7 or say 5 amongst other affected family members.

**Table 3: Size of the MVAF**

Size of the Family	Percentage	
	Other Affected Families	MVAF Families
≤ 3	31.8	52.6
> 3 and ≤ 5	45.4	13.6
> 5 and ≤ 7	11.3	12.2
8 and above	11.5	21.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Average size of the family</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>3.65</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

47. MVAF by Age Group: The persons in the MVAF of the age group of 20 years and less is much higher than the other affected families. While in the 41 and 60 years age group and above



60 years age group, the persons in the MVAf is almost half the number of persons in other affected families. This indicates that there are more younger persons amongst MVAf and longevity is lower amongst MVAf, indicating that there is a need for assessment and targeted interventions to improve the longevity of MVAf.

**Table 4: Age Group of MVAf**

Age Group	Percentage	
	Other Affected Persons	MVAf Persons
≤20 years	34.3	48.5
>20 and ≤40 years	32.4	34.6
>40 and ≤60 years	22.2	12.0
Above 60 years	11.1	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

48. Level of Education of MVAf: Fifty four percent amongst females of MVAf and 47 percent amongst males of MVAf are uneducated, compared to 52 percent amongst other affected females and 36 percent amongst other affected males. The educational attainment of the members of MVAf is significantly better in the primary level and almost on par at upper primary level compared to other affected persons. However, beyond upper primary, the MVAf persons enrolment is extremely poor compared to other affected persons and there is no MVAf person who has a technical or post graduate qualification. The low educational attainment of the MVAf reinforces the need for sustained support and guidance that needs to be provided by the project to these MVAf, for effective usage of the compensation and assistances and in re-establishing their livelihoods.

**Table 5: Educational Level of MVAf**

Educational level	Percentage		Percentage		Percentage	
	Other Affected Male	MVAf Male	Other Affected Female	MVAf Female	Other Affected Persons	MVAf Persons
Primary (up to 5 <sup>th</sup> std)	18.9	24.0	14.6	20.2	17.0	22.1
Upper Primary (6 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> )	18.0	15.3	20.2	21.0	19.0	18.2
High School	19.8	8.7	7.8	4.4	14.5	6.5
Higher Secondary	3.6	2.9	4.5	0.8	4.0	1.8
Technical Education	1.7	-	-	-	1.0	-
Graduate	1.0	1.9	1.3	-	1.0	1.0
Postgraduate	1.0	-	-	-	0.5	-
Uneducated	36.0	47.2	51.6	53.6	43.0	50.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

49. Occupation of MVAf: Those not in workforce (comprising of children, elders and housewives) amongst MVAf is much lower amongst males (41%) compared to other affected male persons (31%) and a little lower amongst females (47%) compared to other affected female persons (43%). The MVAf are mostly self-employed or into business (49%), carrying on the business of ornament made of beads. Their low educational attainment explains (refer Table 5) poor worker participation. The training for skill developed should be well planned for the MVAf considering their low educational attainment and employment in unorganised sector.

**Table 6: Occupational Level of MVAF**

Occupation	Percentage		Percentage		Percentage	
	Other Affected Male	MVAF Male	Other Affected Female	MVAF Female	Other Affected Persons	MVAF Persons
Petty/ tea Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eatery	1.9	-	-	-	1.0	-
Repair/ Spare part	2.9	-	3.4	-	3.2	-
Business	26.9	7.1	29.9	7.0	28.4	7.0
Self Employed	2.9	43.4	2.3	39.8	2.5	41.6
Salaried Persons	1.0	-	-	-	0.5	-
Professional	1.9	1.0	13.8	-	7.8	0.5
Industrial Worker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casual Worker	22.1	6.2	-	0.9	11.1	3.6
Cultivator	3.8	-	2.3	-	3.1	-
Agriculture Labourer	3.8	-	5.7	-	4.7	-
Unemployed	3.8	1.0	-	4.9	1.9	1.5
Not in Workforce	30.8	41.3	42.5	47.4	35.8	45.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

50. **Income of Affected Scheduled Tribe Families:** The annual income of the MVAF who are earning between Rs.15,001 and Rs.30,000 is 9 percent, higher than the number of other affected families (5%) in the same income bracket. The MVAF who are earning between Rs.30,001 and Rs.50,000 per annum is 10 percent, almost the same as other affected families (9%) and those earning between Rs.50,001 and Rs.80,000 amongst MVAF is 38 percent, significantly higher than the other affected families (22%) in the same income bracket. Those earning above Rs.80,000 is 33 percent, lower than the other affected families (37%). The average annual family income reported by the MVAF is Rs.80,750, which is 5 percent higher than the average annual family income reported by the other affected families (Rs.76,588). The income disclosed by MVAF and other affected families will have to be re-assessed during updation of the resettlement plan.

**Table 7: Income of MVAF**

Annual Family Income Range	Percentage	
	Other Affected Families	MVAF Families
> 0 and ≤15,000	2.1	-
>15,000 and ≤30,000	4.5	8.6
>30,000 and ≤50,000	8.5	10.3
>50,000 and ≤80,000	21.6	37.9
> 80,000	37.2	32.7
Not disclosed	26.1	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Average Annual Family Income</b>	<b>Rs.76,588</b>	<b>Rs.80,750</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2019 to June 2020

## 2. Standard of Living of Most Vulnerable Affected Families

51. The standard of living of MVAF and other affected families in terms of physical assets possessed, type of house, amenities and facilities that was gathered during the census and socio-economic survey is given below. From the table it is evident that the standard of living of the MVAF are comparatively lower and many of the welfare schemes have not reached them, such as Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).

**Table 8: Key Socio-economic Indicators of MVAF**

Indicators	Percentage	
	Other Affected Families	MVAF Families
Television	74.8	71.3
Refrigerator	40.2	27.5
Washing machine	9.4	3.6
Cycle	4.8	2.3
Motorcycle	60.4	22.2
Car	2.0	-
Telephone	-	-
Mobile	80.2	72.5
Separate bath	46.8	44.8
Separate toilet	51.0	31.0
Separate kitchen	48.9	31.0
Houses electrified	91.4	84.4
Water - House service connection	40.7	22.4
Water - Public tap / hand pump	54.7	77.6
House type - Permanent / Semi permanent	57,4	34.5
House type - Temporary	42,6	65.5
Own house	93.6	100
Rented house	6.4	-
Fuel for cooking - LPG	78.7	53.4

*Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2019 to June 2020*

#### **IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE**

##### **A. Consultation in the Project**

52. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the project and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews, focus group discussions were carried out amongst the affected persons, during the socio economic survey that was carried out as part of the detailed project report (DPR) for the project. Due to COVID-19 situation, consultations could not be conducted to disclose the survey findings, involuntary resettlement policy provision and the mitigation measures proposed. Hence, consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) are proposed before award of civil works to seek feedback from affected families and other stakeholders about the proposed project activities, impacts to residences, shops, agricultural land, eligibility and entitlements and civil works timeline. The consultations with the affected persons and other stakeholders will continue throughout the resettlement plan implementation period.

##### **B. Methods of Consultation**

53. Consultations and discussions were held with affected families during socio-economic survey carried out as part of detailed project report preparation during December 2019 and February 2020,

54. During the consultations, affected residential families and non-title persons were consulted. In order to hear and address the concerns of women, women were encouraged to participate and opportunity to express their concern was provided during the consultations. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed in the following table.

**Table 33: Consultation Methods**

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Affected Persons	Socio-economic Survey - Followed and Proposed
Affected Persons	Focus Group Discussions - Followed and Proposed
Local Communities	Focus Group Discussions - Proposed
Local Elected Members	Individual interview, discussion - Proposed
Concerned Officials from Government	Individual meeting/interview, discussion - Proposed
Affected persons and General Public	Consultation Meetings - Proposed

55. In addition to the web disclosure of the draft resettlement plan seeking views and suggestions of the general public, detailed consultations regarding the extent of involuntary resettlement impact and the mitigation measures proposed in the draft resettlement plan will be disclosed to the affected persons and general public through public meetings held along the project road soon after the draft resettlement plan is reviewed and approved by project officials.

56. During the detailed socio-economic survey period between December 2019 and January 2020, community level consultations were held in Ammanambakkam village. Consultation was held as the people faced physical displacement due to the proposed project and there was resistance in this village for survey activities. A brief about the project design, extent of land required and impact to private property were discussed with the affected families. The summary of the outcome of the consultations conducted in the village is presented in the following section.

**Figure 2: Photograph of Consultation**

### C. Outcome of the Consultations

57. People were aware about the project but were not aware about the extent of impact to the settlement. Participants were interested in specific details of the likely impact to their settlement, method of valuation for buildings and status of non-titleholders. The salient points of January 2020 consultation with the affected families is summarised below. This consultation was followed with a couple of FGDs by the Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARRU) field unit staff during May 2020. This resulted in the affected families agreeing to share their socio-economic details and surveys were carried out in June 2020, while ensuring COVID-19 safety protocols.

**Table 34: Summary of Consultation Outcome**

Concerns and Issues	Response Provided
<b>Meeting in Marumalarchi Nagar, Ammanambakkam Village on 21.01.2020 - Participants 42 (including 15 women)</b>	
If resettlement site will be developed to accommodate those losing residential houses	Resettlement site will be developed based on availability of Government land
Will affected structure cost will be paid as assessed by the structure owner	The structure compensation will be based on the valuation done by the engineer and not as per the owners self-assessment.
Affected families requested for details of valuation to be shared with them	Details of valuation will be shared with every affected family
Can the impact be avoided considering that people here have already been displaced twice	Efforts were made to avoid and minimise impacts during design stage and since the impacts to the residences could not be avoided, mitigation measures have been proposed
Will there be any specific programme for the women	There is no specific programme for the women. However, the women headed families will get additional assistance as vulnerable
Will those without title to land (squatters) be provided with assistance?	Non-title holders are also eligible for compensation for structure and assistance. Non-titleholders will not get compensation for land
Will the squatters' structures be removed without notice	No one will be displaced without providing compensation and assistance. Adequate time will be provided for relocation
When will construction activities start	Currently the finalisation of the documents is in process and once the schedule is known, everyone will be informed well in advance
Is there any special assistance to scheduled caste families	Scheduled caste as vulnerable group will be eligible for additional assistances. Details will be shared with you once the entitlements are finalised
The anganwadi that serves the poor community children will also be affected and our children will not have access to an anganwadi	It will be ensured that all children currently in the anganwadi and other eligible children, continue to have access to an anganwadi

58. Consultations were held during August and September 2020, by the LARRU field officers, at village level with small groups of affected people and complying with COVID safety guidelines. Village level meetings were held in 12-villages out of the 16-villages involving private land acquisition and in all 237 persons participated in these meetings, including 68 women. The LARRU field officer provided an overview of the project and explained the process of land acquisition. The summary of the outcome of the consultations conducted in the villages is presented in the following table and the date of the village meetings along with the meeting photograph is given as Figure 3.

**Table 35: Summary of Village Level Consultation Outcome**

Concerns and Issues	Response Provided
Requested for a bridge to access Ernavakkam from Bandikavnoor village	There is already a entry and exit ramp proposed in the location where a bridge is being requested. The ramp will allow people to have easy access to Ernavakkam
How much of land is proposed to be acquired on either side	It has been proposed to acquire 60m width of land for the formation of the road.
How much will be paid to landowners as compensation for land	Compensation for land will be based on guideline value or based on sales statistics, whichever is

Concerns and Issues	Response Provided
	higher and compensation will include the multiplying factor depending on the distance of the village from the nearest urban area, plus 100% solatium and 12% additional market value on market value of land. Each person will be informed about the basis of compensation during award enquiry.
Avoid irrigation wells/bore wells while fixing the alignment	While fixing the alignment care was taken to avoid settlements and irrigation wells.
Compensation for land should be paid based on prevailing market value and not as per guideline value	While determining compensation, higher of guideline value or market vale based on 50 percent highest value of past 3-year sale deed or agreement to sell will be considered. Hence, if the sale value computed is higher than the guideline value, then sale vale will be paid.
To consider alternate land for the road formation instead of the proposed land under acquisition	During the finalisation of the alignment, care was taken to avoid settlements, irrigation wells and to minimise acquisition of private land. Further, the alignment cannot be changed in any particular place as the alignment should be as per the standards prescribed and should confirm to the safety requirement of both the road user and the people living along the road.
Alignment to be changed to avoid acquiring land	The alignment has been finalised confirming to design standards and safety aspects. While finalising the alignment, care was taken to minimise impact to private property and assets.
Need high compensation for land	Compensation will be determined as per the provisions of the new LA act (RFCTLRR Act)
Need alternate house to those living in government land	The project has provisions for assistance for those living in government land that can be used by the affected person living in government land to find alternate housing.

**Figure 3: Village Meeting Photographs**



*Melanoor Village Meeting - 21.08.2020*



*Keelanur Vilage Meeting - 26.08.2020*





*Ammanapakkam Village Meeting - 08.09.2020*



*Karikalavakkam & Vishnuvakkam Village Meetings - 16.09.2020*



*Velliyur Village Meeting - 21.09.2020*



*Kandamangalam Village Meeting - 25.08.2020*



*Sengadu Village Meeting - 25.08.2020*



*Bandikavanoor Village Meeting - 25.09.2020*





*Ernavakkam Village Meeting - 25.09.2020*

*Natham Village Meeting - 25.09.2020*

*Jaganathapuram Village Meeting - 25.09.2020*

#### **D. Plan for Further Consultation in the Project**

59. The extent and level of involvement of stakeholders at various stages of the project from design stage and through resettlement plan implementation is expected to open up the line of communication between the various stakeholders and the project implementing authorities, thereby aiding the process of resolving conflicts at early stages of the project rather than letting it escalate into conflicts resulting in implementation delays and cost overrun. Participation of the local community in decision-making will help in mitigating adverse impacts.

60. Further, successful implementation of the resettlement plan is directly related to the degree of involvement of those affected by the road-projects. Consultations with affected persons have been proposed during resettlement plan implementation and the project implementation unit (PIU), viz TNRIDC and the implementation support NGO will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following.

- (i) In case of any change in project design, the affected persons and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimize resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the resettlement framework of CPRRP.



- (ii) The LARRU, with the assistance of the NGO, will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- (iii) During the implementation of the resettlement plan, NGO will organise public meetings and will appraise the communities about the schedule/progress in the implementation of civil works, including awareness regarding road construction, HIV and road safety.
- (iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed families, scheduled caste and Narikoravars to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

61. A public consultation and disclosure plan has been finalized by PIU for the project as per the tentative schedule given in the following table.

**Table 36: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

Activity	Task	Period	Responsible Agencies	Remarks
Screening of project and stakeholder Identification	Identifying built-up sections and assessment of likely impact	2014	DPR Consultant	Completed
Census and Socio-economic survey	Identifying affected persons and collected socioeconomic Information on affected person's. Carrying out consultations to capture issues and concerns of people and incorporate in the design.	December 2019 - February 2020 / June 2020 (Updating)	DPR Consultants / TNRIDC Consultant	Completed
Public Notification for LA	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local Newspaper	June - July 2020	SoI DRO, LARRU	Newspaper advertisements and issue of individual notice
Web disclosure of the Draft Resettlement Framework and Draft Resettlement Plan	Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan posted on TNRIDC website	October 2020	PIU	Website of TNRIDC
Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan disclosure meetings	Carryout consultations with affected persons in the affected villages on significance of impact, entitlement, implementation arrangement and GRC	October 2020 onwards	LARRU/NGO	FGDs and public consultation meetings. (After resettlement framework approval by GoTN and confirming to COVID-19 safety protocol)

Activity	Task	Period	Responsible Agencies	Remarks
Hearing of objections on LA	Hearing of landowners objections /concerns of acquisition, ownership, apportionment, valuation, etc., pertaining to LA	July - December 2020	Spl DRO, LARRU	Sec 15(2) stage, Sec 19(2) stage and Sec 19(5) stage
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation measures outline in the RF/RP	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, and grievance redress mechanisms.	Throughout resettlement plan implementation	LARRU / NGO	FGDs and public consultation meetings
RF/RP information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets containing gist of the RF and RP in Tamil language to affected persons	August 2020 onwards	LARRU / NGO	After resettlement framework approval by TNRIDC
Project information dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works	August 2020 onwards	LARRU / NGO	Hand-outs and village level meetings
Dissemination of monitoring reports	Internal monitoring reports will be uploaded on the website of TNRIDC along with corrective actions taken, if any.	Throughout resettlement plan implementation	PIU	Website of TNRIDC
Dissemination of GRC actions	Summary of complaints received and action taken will be uploaded on the website of TNRIDC	Throughout resettlement plan implementation	PIU	Website of TNRIDC

## E. Disclosure

62. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance redressal procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the LARRU with assistance of the NGO hired for assisting in resettlement plan implementation. This will be done through public consultation and will be made available to affected persons as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Tamil. The Tamil version of executive summary of resettlement plan along with the entitlement matrix and structure and process of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will also be disclosed. An outline of the disclosure handout is given in Appendix 5.

63. A summary of the resettlement plan will be translated and made accessible to the affected persons, by making hard copies of the resettlement plan available at: (i) the offices of the LARRU (ii) office of the District Collector; (iii) Divisional / Taluk Offices; and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation.

64. Electronic version of the resettlement plan will be placed on the official website of TNRIDC. In addition, all safeguard documents including the quarterly progress reports and concurrent monitoring reports, impact evaluation reports, list of eligible affected persons will be disclosed. Resettlement plan will be maintained on the website throughout the life of the project.

## **V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **A. Background**

65. Recognizing the social issues that can arise in road project proposed under Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project (CPRRP), the CPRR wing of the Highways Department, the Project Management Unit (PMU) has prepared a Resettlement Framework in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB's) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2016. The resettlement framework describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementing the project proposed under CPRRP. The resettlement framework can be accessed from the website of Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC), the PIU.

### **B. National Legislations, Policies and AIIB Policy**

66. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on National/State laws: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR); Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, The Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001; The Tamil Nadu Highways Rule, 2003; the Environmental and Social Framework of the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank, 2016; and the Project-affected People's Mechanism, 2018.

#### **1. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR), 2013**

67. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR Act is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that, the affected persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. This act came into effect on 01 January 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The salient provision of RFCTLARR Act is discussed below.

68. The RFCTLARR Act applies to acquisition of land for a public purpose, as defined in the act. The act provides for consultation with and involvement of local self-government in undertaking a Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The SIA is reviewed by an expert group to assess if the potential benefits of the project outweigh the social cost and adverse social impacts. The expert group can recommend either for or against proceeding with the project. The appropriate government is not bound by the decision of the expert group and can decide otherwise.

69. The act prohibits acquisition of multi crop land for any project, however on exceptional cases allows acquisition of multi crop land, wherein the State specific threshold of acquiring such

land is not exceeded and equivalent waste land is developed for agricultural purpose. Projects that are linear in nature, such as highway projects, are exempted from this safeguard.

70. The competent authority while determining the market value of the land has to consider the higher value of the land arrived at by 3-methods of valuation viz: (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid in case of acquisition of land for PPP projects or private companies. In case of rural areas, the market value of land so determined is multiplied by a factor, to be decided by the appropriate government. A solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and on all immovable properties, assets, trees and plants.

71. A Resettlement and Rehabilitation award detailing the entitlements to be provided as per the Second Schedule of the Act is passed by the competent authority. Possession of land can be taken only after payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as detailed in Second Schedule. The details of amenities to be provided in a resettlement site are detailed in the Third Schedule.

## **2. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015**

72. The Central Government, in accordance with Sec 1(3) of RFCTLARR Act, notified 01 January 2014 as the effective date of the Act. Thirteen Central acts regulating land acquisition and specified in the Fourth Schedule of RFCTLARR Act were allowed to continue acquisition of land as per the procedure set forth in the respective acts, and were exempted for 1 year to adopt the provisions set forth in RFCTLARR Act pertaining to; (i) determination of compensation for landowners (First Schedule); (ii) rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements (Second Schedule); and (iii) provision of infrastructure amenities (Third Schedule).

73. With effect from 01 January 2015, the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act relating to the determination of compensation in accordance with the First Schedule, provision of rehabilitation and resettlement in accordance with the Second Schedule and provision of infrastructure amenities in resettlement sites in accordance with the Third Schedule became applicable to all enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Act. The effectiveness was notified initially through the RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014, followed by RFCTLARR (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2015 and on the lapse of the ordinance, effectiveness was given through the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015.

## **3. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2014**

74. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2014 received Presidents assent on 01 January 2015. Through the amendment, Section 105A read with 'The Fifth Schedule' was inserted in the RFCTLARR Act that allowed three State acts regulating land acquisition, including the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (TNHA), to continue acquisition of land as per the procedure set forth in the respective acts, while confirming to the provisions of RFCTLARR Act relating to the determination of compensation and provision of rehabilitation and resettlement. The exemption was with retrospective effect from 01 January 2014.

#### **4. Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017**

75. The State rules were notified on 21 September 2017 describing the process to be adopted when requisition for land is made by the requiring body, the process of conducting social impact assessment through the Tamil Nadu State Social Impact Assessment Unit formed exclusively for the purpose of conducting social impact assessment and functioning under the Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement<sup>13</sup>. The rules also describe the process of obtaining consent from affected families in case of land acquisition for private companies. Further, the method of publication of preliminary notification, the information that is required to be published in the preliminary notification, the details required in the report of the Collectors on hearing of objections and the details required in the land acquisition award is described.

76. The rules also describe the role of Administrator in preparing the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme and defines the eligibility criteria for availing onetime resettlement allowance. Further, the limits<sup>14</sup> for the applicability of the provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement for purchase of land through private negotiation by persons other than specified persons is defined. To clear the ambiguity in the eligibility for choice of annuity or employment, the rule prescribes that only those owners of the land acquired, whose livelihoods are lost due to the acquisition and other families whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the land acquired alone will be entitled.

77. The rules describe the service conditions of the Presiding Officer, Registrar and other employees of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority, established for the purpose of resolving disputes related to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement expeditiously. The State has designated<sup>15</sup> the Principal Judge/Principal District Judge/District Judge of the respective Districts as the Presiding Officer.

#### **5. Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (TNHA)**

78. The Act provides for the most expeditious method of acquisition of land for highway projects in the State. On publication of notice under Section 15(1), the land would vest absolutely with the Government free from all encumbrance. If the landowner fails to handover possession within 30 days of notification vide Section 16(2), the act provides for the government to take possession of land using such force as may be necessary. However, further to the enactment of RFCTLARR Act, this provision is not being invoked and in any case will not be applied to this project. The land will be taken over only when the compensation and R&R assistance is paid to the landowners and a certification is provided confirming the payment of compensation and R&R assistance.

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<sup>13</sup> The Commissioner of Land Administration is appointed as the Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement through a government order [G.O.(Ms) No.304, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)) dated 20 September 2017]

<sup>14</sup> The limits are defined vide a government order [G.O.(Ms) No.303, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)) dated 20 September 2017]

<sup>15</sup> The Presiding Officers are notified vide a government order [G.O.(Ms) No.305, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)) dated 20 September 2017]

## **6. Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Laws (Revival of Operation, Amendment and Validation) Act, 2019**

79. The Highways Act, 2001 was revived vide this enactment that received Presidents assent on 02 December 2019 and was given retrospective effect to the revival, with all the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001, except the provisions relating to the determination of compensation, revived with effect from the 26 September 2013. Through this revival enactment, the insertion of Sec 105A in RFCTLARR Act that allowed the use of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (TNHA), to continue acquisition of land through the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2014 was ratified.

80. Further, to ensure maintainability of all rules, notifications, orders and directions issued or any proceedings initiated under Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001, except those related to determination of compensation, which were in force immediately before the 26 September 2013 were also revived retrospectively from 26 September 2013. This ratified the procedure adopted in land acquisition under Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 on and from 01 January 2014, the date from which the three State acts regulating land acquisition, including the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (TNHA), were allowed to continue acquisition of land through the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2014.

## **7. Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (HR&CE) and Temple Land**

81. Land under the direct control of HR&CE and land belonging to temple trusts that are under the supervision of HR&CE will be acquired in accordance with the provisions of TN Highways Act, 2001 and compensation will be determined as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The project will require to obtain a no-objection certificate for such land from HR&CE until land acquisition process is completed and the land vests absolutely with Highways Department. Affected families, if any, in these lands will be entitled for appropriate compensation and resettlement assistances in line with the eligibility and entitlement prescribed in the entitlement matrix.

## **8. Tamil Nadu Government Order on Land Acquisition through Private Negotiation**

82. The State vide GO (Ms) No.885 of Revenue Department dated 21 September 1995, had issued executive orders prescribing uniform procedure for fixing the land value for acquisition through negotiations and constituting District level, State level and Government level committees with definite monetary powers. Based on the experience gained over the years in land acquisition and acquisition through negotiations, the District level and State level committees were reconstituted with enhanced monetary powers vide GO (Ms) No.103 of Revenue (LA-I(1)) Department dated 28 February 2011.

83. Since both the above government orders were issued when the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was in force and with the procedural change in determination of compensation coming into effect with the notification of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, the government issued revised procedures, vide GO (Ms) No.281 of Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Land Administration Wing, LA-I(1) Section dated 07 September 2017, for acquisition of land through private negotiation and enhanced the monetary powers of District level, State level committees and the Government, with distinction between land in urban and rural areas.

84. The government order had stipulated limits for structure and tree value with regard to the land value as an additional limiting criterion to the monetary powers of District level and State level committees. Further, the order was silent with respect to grant of solatium on structure and trees, provision of rehabilitation and resettlement assistances and exemption from tax deducted at source and stamp duty. The Highways Department vide its GO (D) No.291 of Highways and Minor Ports (HN2) Department dated 04 December 2018, issued a project specific order for Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, removing the structure and tree limit, provided for solatium on structure and trees, provides for rehabilitation and resettlement assistances and granted exemption from tax deducted at source and stamp duty.

#### **9. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Environmental and Social Framework, February 2016 (amended February 2019)**

85. The objective of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) is to ensure that environmental and social risks and impacts in projects financed by the Bank are addressed and to provide a robust structure and mechanism to manage the environmental and social risks in identification, preparation and implementation of projects. The framework details the environmental and social requirements through three mandatory Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), viz. Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS1), Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2) and Indigenous Peoples (ESS3).

86. Environmental and Social Standards 2 on Involuntary Resettlement: The objectives of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's policy with regard to Environmental and Social Standards 2 on involuntary resettlement are: (i) involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, to minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project alternatives; (ii) where avoidance of involuntary resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; (iii) to improve the overall socio-economic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and (iv) to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, by providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.

87. Involuntary resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources, loss of assets or access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary in nature.

88. Environmental and Social Standards 3 on Indigenous Peoples<sup>16</sup>: The objectives of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's policy with regard to Environmental and Social Standards 3 on indigenous peoples is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures, as defined by the indigenous peoples themselves, so that they: (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects; and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

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<sup>16</sup> There being no universally accepted definition of Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as "indigenous ethnic minorities," "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "minority nationalities," "scheduled tribes," "first nations," or "tribal groups." As the applicability of such terminology varies widely from country to country, the Client may agree with the Bank on an alternative terminology for the Indigenous Peoples as appropriate to the circumstances of the Client.

89. Environmental and Social Standards 3 on indigenous peoples applies if indigenous peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the project, and are likely to be affected by the project. The term indigenous peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

90. There are no schedule areas in Tamil Nadu and the State only has Tribal Advisory Councils. Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) Project does not require an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) as the proposed project under CPRR do not cause impact to any Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). In Tamil Nadu, of the 36 Tribal communities, the 6 Tribal communities of Toda, Kota, Kurumbas, Irular, Paniyan and Kattunayakan have been classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. There are 10 Integrated Tribal Development Areas (ITDA) wherein one or more blocks in which the Scheduled tribe population is 50 percent or more, they are in the 7 districts viz. Salem (Yercaud, Pachamalai, Aranuthumalai and Kalrayan Hills); Namakkal (Kolli Hills); Villupuram (Kalrayan Hills); Thiruvannamalai (Jawadha Hills); Trichirapalli (Pachamalai Hills); Dharmapuri (Siththeri hills); and Vellore (Jawadhu Hills and Yelagiri Hills). The CPRR project do not pass through any tribal blocks and does not impact any particularly vulnerable tribal groups.

### **C. Comparison of Government Statutes and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards (ESS2)**

91. A comparison between Government Statutes and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's involuntary resettlement standards that provides gap-filling measures as reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented as Appendix 6. The acquisition of private property invoking TNHA and compensating private land and assets in accordance with RFCTLARR Act reflects the equivalent to replacement cost for the loss of land and assets. The TNHA does not recognise non-titleholders. Though, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', recognises titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition, the squatters, encroachers and those present in RoW and other public lands are excluded from the purview of RFCTLARR Act.

92. The key difference between the Government and AIIB's involuntary resettlement standards is with regard to the cut-off date for determining the eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the tenure. According to the RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for non-titleholders to be eligible for assistance is three years preceding the acquisition and for the titleholders it is the date of Sec 4(1) notification under the said Act. To bring this resettlement planning framework in line with AIIB's requirements, this resettlement planning framework mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of public notice of intended acquisition under Section 15(2) of the TNHA, will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, the cut-off date will be the start date of the project census survey. Further, all affected non-title holders, suitable compensation for loss of assets and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances is proposed in the entitlement matrix, while the titleholders are legally entitled for compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances.



93. A significant development in Government statute is the notification of 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has repealed the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. This Act significantly decreases the gap between the LA Act 1894 and AIIB's involuntary resettlement standards. In particular, the Act requires social impact assessments, and preparation, publication and the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme for projects involving land acquisition. For titleholders, the Act also expands compensation coverage of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, by requiring that the value of structure, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and with a solatium of 100% of all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore meets AIIB requirement of paying compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before any physical or economic displacement under the project.

94. If there are any differences between the provisions of this Resettlement Planning Framework and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), the provisions of AIIB's ESF will prevail.

#### **D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project**

95. Based on the above analysis of Government statutes and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) policy, the following resettlement principles will be adopted for this project:

- (i) Screen the project early, to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a census and socio-economic survey of affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Adopt measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by taking the following measures: (i) explore siting the project components in government land or locations which are less impacting; (ii) ensure use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; and (iii) modify the designs of project components to minimize land requirement and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (iii) Where involuntary resettlement impact is unavoidable, improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies, where possible, when affected livelihoods are land based, and when loss of land is significant, or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; and (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.

- (vi) Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.
- (vii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all affected persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of affected persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Pay compensation and provide all resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement and before commencement of civil works. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xi) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of affected persons.
- (xii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (xiii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

## **E. Valuation of Land and Assets**

### **1. Compensation for Land**

96. Compensation for land will include land and all assets attached to the land. Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Tamil Nadu Highway Act, 2001 and while determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Sec 96 of the RFCTLARR Act.

97. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property provided the residual land is unviable.

98. Where land owners refuse to accept the compensation, the Spl DRO will remit such amount with the LARR authority and in all other cases, where compensation cannot be paid, the compensation amount will be kept in an interest bearing separate savings account with the project, operated and maintained by Spl DRO, and paid to land owners as and when they come

forward to accept the compensation along with the interest accrued. Such amount will be maintained in a separate account until the project closure and agreed with AIIB on its mechanism to close at the time of project closure.

## **2. Compensation for Land and Assets Attached to the Land - Acquired through Negotiated Purchase - Consent award**

99. The affected landowners will be intimated about the option of acquisition through consent, as an alternate to acquisition adopting the procedures laid down in the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001, wherein the compensation, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances will be determined in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Following the notification, the Special Tahsildars will conduct meetings in each affected villages involving the affected landowners or the interested persons, to explain the provisions of consent award. The Special Tahsildars will assist the landowners in compiling the documents required for the consent award and obtain a consent from such landowners.

100. The jurisdictional LARR unit will complete the valuation of the land parcels immediately after Sec 15(2) notification, within a month from the date of notification, by adopting the provisions of RFCTLARR Act in determining the market price<sup>17</sup> of the land. The project will offer an additional 25 percent<sup>18</sup> on the compensation determined in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. In addition, the landowner will be eligible for resettlement and rehabilitation assistances, as per the eligibility and entitlement contained in the Entitlement Matrix of this Resettlement Planning Framework. If negotiations fail, land will be acquired as per the provisions of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001. The additional market value at 12 percent will be paid from the date of publication of section 15(2) notification under TN Highway Act to the date of compensation payment, on the same lines as available under land acquisition process.

## **3. Compensation for Structures**

101. The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties and structures such as bore wells, boundary walls, fencing etc. will be determined on the basis of latest PWD plinth area rate for valuation purpose as on date without depreciation. In line with the provision of RFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the structure value. While considering the PWD rate, LARRU will ensure that it uses the latest rates for the structures. Wherever the schedule of rate for current financial year is not available, the LARRU will update the schedule of rate to current prices based on approved previous year escalations. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies like Village Panchayat/Village council or the owners of such structures, in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies/owners to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

102. Affected persons are allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect

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<sup>17</sup> Higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years. The market value calculated as above in Rural areas shall be multiplied by a factor as notified by GoTN

<sup>18</sup> Is under consideration with GoTN

will be issued intimating that affected persons can take away the materials salvaged from the building within 15-days from the date of payment of compensation and failing which, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

#### 4. Compensation for Trees

103. Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees will be decided by the LARRU in consultation with the Departments of Forest, Agriculture and Horticulture. In line with the provision of RFTFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the assessed value of the trees. Prior to taking possession of the land or properties, the compensation will be fully paid and affected families will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 15 days from the date of payment of compensation.

104. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

105. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to affected families at least 1-month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Sec 96 of the RFCTLARR Act.

### VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS

#### A. Introduction

106. The project has two types of affected persons i.e. (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part and (ii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements will apply to these two types of affected persons.

#### B. Eligibility Criteria

107. The affected persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the principles of this resettlement planning framework:

- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognised under the laws of the country) (*such as pattadhars*);
- (ii) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets; provided that such claims are recognised under the laws of the country or become recognised through a process identified in the resettlement plans; and
- (iii) those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (*squatters and encroachers occupying the RoW or government land*).

108. **Cut-off Date:** For title holders, the date of notification of intended acquisition under Section 15(2) of the TNHA, 2001 will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey, which is 25 December 2019 for Section 2 will be the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments and/or squatting after the cut-off date is established.

109. Non-title holders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice (60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to commencement of civil works. The project recognises both licensed and non-licensed vendors, and titled and non-titled families.

### C. Entitlement Matrix

110. In accordance with the principles of this resettlement planning framework, all affected families and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and severity of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of this resettlement planning framework. The affected persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Assistance for shifting and provision for the housing (as required), and
- (v) Compensation and/ or restoration of common property resources/facilities.

111. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarises the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/ State Laws and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's, ESF. The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the affected families.

**Table 37: Entitlement Matrix**

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
<b>Section I. TITLE HOLDERS - Loss of Private Property</b>			
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	<p>a</p> <p>Land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Land will be acquired with the consent of the landowner, while ensuring that such consented sale value is 25% more<sup>19</sup> than the compensation amount which would otherwise have been awarded, if the said land was acquired invoking the provisions of the TNHA (where</p>	<p>Higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years;</p> <p>The market value calculated as above in Rural areas shall be multiplied by a factor as notified by GoTN<sup>20</sup>.</p>

<sup>19</sup> Is under consideration with GoTN

<sup>20</sup> Vide Gazette Notification of The Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017 read with G.O.(Ms) No.300, Revenue & Disaster Management (LA-I(1)), dated 20.09.2017 - Multiplying factor of 1.25 for land in rural area which lies within 30km from urban area, factor of 1.5 for land in rural area which lies beyond 30km and within 50km from urban area and factor of 2.0 for land in rural area which lies beyond 50km from urban area.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			compensation is determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act, 2013).	<p>Plus 100% solatium and 12% additional market value<sup>21</sup> from date of 15(2) notification to award.</p> <p>Title holders whose land is severed, will have the option of surrendering the severed portion of the remaining unviable land</p>
		b	Agricultural landowners whose livelihood is lost due to the land acquired will be entitled for Rs. 5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy	<p>Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said agricultural land) on the agricultural land acquired alone will be treated as livelihood loss.</p> <p>Registered tenants in private land, registered tenant cultivators in HR&amp;CE land, registered occupiers in Bhoodan Land, that is tenancy registered either through registration department or under Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act 1965 by Tahsildars concerned whose primary source of livelihood is lost due to the land acquired will also be eligible to receive this entitlement, provided they had been tenants for 3-years prior to the date of notification</p> <p>Assignees of assigned land whose primary source of livelihood is lost due to the land acquired will also be eligible to receive this entitlement</p>
2	Loss of residential structure	a	<p><b>In addition to Compensation for land and Assistances listed above under S.No.1</b></p> <p>Cash compensation at PWD plinth area rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium</p>	<p>When the project activities affect part of a structure belonging to titleholder, then the structure-owner will have the option of surrendering the full house/building, provided the unaffected portion of the structure is either (i) unsafe or (ii) not usable/liveable or (iii) adequate setback is not available. In such cases,</p>

<sup>21</sup> The 12% additional market value will be computed on the basic market value of land and will not include the multiplication factor in line with G.O. Ms. No. 29 of Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Land Administration Wing [LA-I(1)] Section dated 24.01.2019

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
			<p>the compensation for the entire structure will be paid after obtaining an undertaking (sworn affidavit) from the structure owner, that s/he would demolish the entire/full structure within 30-days from the receipt of structure compensation</p> <p>If the un-affected portion of the structure is found to be safe and usable/liveable, and if structure-owner's demand of compensation for the full structure is considered to be unreasonable by DE(H), then in such cases the DE(H) shall reject such demand of the structure owner giving due reason and justification</p>
		b Right to salvage affected materials without cost <sup>22</sup>	
		c One-time assistance of Rs.25,000 to all families who lose a cattle shed	
		d One-time assistance of Rs.25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed and who has to relocate.	
		e An alternative house as per PMAY(G) specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq.m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.1,70,000 in line with GoI PMAY(G) standards in rural areas and Rs.2,10,000 in line with PMAY(U) standards in case of urban areas), for those who have to relocate.	<p>Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne in case of new houses or sites.</p> <p>Patta will be issued in the name of the wife/women of the family</p>
		f One-time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000 for affected families who require to relocate due to the project	
		g Shifting assistance of Rs.50,000 for those who have to relocate	
		h One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000 for those who have to relocate	

<sup>22</sup> Asbestos will not be allowed to be salvaged and will be managed in line with the EMP of the project.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		i	Residential structure owners , who are deriving rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to acquisition of land will be entitled for Rs.5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy	Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said residential structure) on the rental income from the acquired residential building will be treated as livelihood loss.
3	Loss of Commercial structure	a	<p><b>In addition to Compensation for land and Assurances listed above under S.No.1</b></p> <p>Cash Compensation at PWD plinth area rates for structure without depreciation with 100% solatium</p>	<p>When the project activities affect part of a structure belonging to titleholder, then the structure-owner will have the option of surrendering the full building, provided the un-affected portion of the structure is either (i) unsafe or (ii) not usable/liveable or (iii) adequate set-back is not available. In such cases, the compensation for the entire structure will be paid after obtaining an undertaking (sworn affidavit) from the structure owner, that s/he would demolish the entire/full structure within 30-days from the receipt of structure compensation</p> <p>If the un-affected portion of the structure is found to be safe and usable/commercially viable, and if structure-owner's demand of compensation for the full structure is considered to be unreasonable by DE(H), then in such cases the DE(H) shall reject such demand of the structure owner giving due reason and justification</p>
		b	Right to salvage affected materials	
		c	One-time grant of Rs.25,000 for loss of trade/self-employment for the business owner	If the business owner is different from the structure owner, the onetime grant for loss of trade/self-employment, will be paid to the business owner.
		d	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000 for affected families who are severely affected	
		e	Shifting assistance of Rs.50,000 for those who are severely affected	



SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		f	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000 for those who are severely affected	
		g	Commercial structure owners, who are deriving business income and/or rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to the acquisition, will be entitled for Rs.5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy.	<p>Any affected family, whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the business operation carried out from the acquired commercial structure) on the business income derived from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss.</p> <p>And any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the acquired commercial structure) on the rental income derived from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss.</p>
4	Impact to tenants (residential / commercial /agricultural)	4.1 a	<b>Residential</b> 1-month notice to vacate the rental premises	
		b	Rental allowance at Rs.3,000 per month in rural areas and Rs.4,000 per month in urban areas, for six months	
		c	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000	
		4.2 a	<b>Commercial</b> 1-month notice to vacate the rental premises	
		b	Rental allowance at Rs.4,000 per month in rural areas and Rs.6,000 per month in urban areas, for six months	
		c	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000	
		d	Commercial tenants will receive the one time grant of Rs.25,000 for loss of trade/self-employment provided under 3(c) above in lieu to the owner	
		4.3 a	<b>Agricultural Tenants</b> In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by the Agricultural Department	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
5	Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops:	a	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department	
		b	Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees (perennial trees) by the Horticultural Department with 100% solatium.	
		c	Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of Public Works Department (PWD) with 100% solatium.	
<b>Section II. Additional Assistance for Women (Title and Non-title holders)</b>				
6	Loss of Land / house / shop	a	Reimbursement of stamp duty and registration charges, for purchase of property out of the compensation/R&R assistance.	The property should be purchased in the name of women in the family either solely or jointly within 3-years from LA award/R&R award.
<b>Section III. NON TITLE HOLDERS - Impact to squatters / Encroachers</b>				
7	Impact to Squatters	<b>7.1</b>	<b>Loss of House</b>	
		a	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure	
		b	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		c	House construction grant of Rs.70,000 for all those who have to relocate.  Additional house site grant of Rs.50,000 to those who do not have a house site,	
		d	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000	
		e	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000	
		<b>7.2</b>	<b>Loss of shop</b>	
		a	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure	
b	Right to salvage the affected materials			

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		c	One time rehabilitation grant of Rs.20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop	
		d	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000	
		e	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000	
		f	<b>Impact to Kiosks</b> One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs.18,000 for severe affected kiosks	
		<b>7.3</b>	<b>Cultivation</b>	
		a	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
8	Impact to Encroachers	<b>8.1</b>	<b>Cultivation</b>	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the Spl. DRO in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
		a	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given.	
		<b>8.2</b>	<b>Structure</b>	
		a	1-month notice to demolish the encroached structure	
		b	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	
		c	Right to salvage the affected material	
<b>Section IV. Loss of Livelihood Opportunities</b>				
9	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage workers	a	Subsistence allowance equivalent to minimum agricultural wages for 3 months	Only agricultural or non-agricultural labourers who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the landowner, or those full time employees of the severely affected business, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled for this assistance.
<b>Section V. Impact to Vulnerable Affected Families</b>				
10	Vulnerable families	a	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.	One adult members of severely affected families whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.
		b	One time assistance of Rs.8,000 for all those severe impacted families	The LARRU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons based on the 100% census of the displaced families and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		c	Displaced vulnerable families will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.	training programmes suitable to the skill and the region.  Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by LARRU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
<b>Section VI. Unforeseen Impacts</b>				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this framework.				

112. Whenever there is a change in applicable law, scheme or policy, the same shall become applicable to eligible affected families from the date of such change and shall be ratified through necessary orders / proceedings by GoTN or PMU, CPRRP, and will be communicated to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. All units of entitlement and assistances will be revised by PMU, CPRRP, based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) and communicated to the LARRU for making payment as per the revised rates. The values/rates contained in this entitlement matrix will be applicable until 31 March 2021. The updating will be done annually by adopting the February CPIAL of that year and will become effective from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April of that year. The updating will be completed and notified by March 31 of each year from 2021.

## VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

### A. Provision for Relocation

113. The PIU through the LARRU will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected land and structure in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 to the title holders. Further, compensation for partially damaged structures will be provided based on its viability and safety. Physically displaced families will be entitled for resettlement allowance, subsistence allowance and shifting assistance in accordance with the provisions of the entitlement matrix and will be paid before dispossession of assets. Compensation to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and shops have been provided for in the entitlement matrix. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they were in occupation of the land or structure in the project area prior to the cut-off date, the date of commencement of census survey. The physically displaced titleholder families will be entitled for a built house as per PMAY norm or cash in lieu of house.

### B. Relocation Strategy

114. The physical displacement will require development of suitable resettlement sites as choices and options will have to be obtained from the affected persons and resettlement sites for small groups of physically displaced will also have to be explored. The LARRU with the help of the implementation support NGO is expected carry out extensive consultations with the physically displaced families for identifying suitable places for development of resettlement sites. The physically displaced families in Ammanambakkam village have indicated their preference for project supported housing.

115. The updated socio-economic survey has identified that the project will impact about 97 physically displaced families and 2 physically and economically displaced families (refer Table 1).

The 97 physically displaced families comprise of 63 titleholders and 34 non-titleholders, and the 2 physically and economically displaced families are non-titleholders (refer Table 5). The titleholder families are entitled for an alternate built house as per Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) norms or cash in lieu of house. The non-titleholder families are entitled for house construction grant and house site grant. The LARRU with the support of the resettlement plan implementation support NGO will consult affected people and obtain options. Based on the options obtained and in consultations with the district administration, either built house or cash in lieu of house will be provided to the physically displaced families. However, in this project, since the titleholder affected families in Ammanambakkam village have indicated their preference for project supported housing and that majority of these physically displaced families are from the Narikoravar community, the project will develop a resettlement site for these physically displaced families. The project developed resettlement sites, will comply with the following requirements.

### **C. Development of Resettlement Sites**

116. While selecting the resettlement site, the suitability for housing purpose, land ownership and use will be verified. Only those sites which are suitable for housing and amenable for issue of titles will be selected. If Government lands are not available, then private land acquisition will be initiated. The suitability of sites for housing will be confirmed from the district administration and title will be issued to the affected persons prior to the commencement of construction of houses. In case of resettlement sites, the minimum facilities described in Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be provided and sites will conform to the development guidelines. Consultations with the affected families will be held to ascertain their acceptance.

117. The NGO involved in the resettlement plan implementation, will consult all physically displaced titleholder families eligible for alternate housing, and obtain their preference on whether they would like to move into a resettlement site, developed in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, or would prefer to relocate themselves to their place of choice. Upon obtaining the choice from the eligible displaced families, the same will be shared with the LARRU, who will coordinate with the District administration in identifying suitable site for resettlement as required.

118. Plots will be allotted to the displaced families through public draw of lots and Patta will be issued to the displaced families. Wherever houses or house sites are provided to the displaced persons, the same will be registered in the name of the wife or women of the family and Patta will be issued in the joint name. The stamp duty and registration charges for the house site and built house will be borne by the project. In case of resettlement sites that are situated close to existing villages or urban areas, appropriate measures will be taken to integrate the host population and enhance the various common facilities for smooth integration of host population with relocated population.

119. With regard to non-titleholder physically displaced families, the NGO will work with the affected families in collectively developing a resettlement colony with the house site grant and housing grant available under the project entitlements and dovetail government schemes for additional resources required for amenities and facilities.

120. Ammanambakkam Resettlement Site: Identification of land for the housing requirement of the physically displaced families from the Ammanambakkam Village is in advance stage with the LARRU having identified a suitable government land adjacent to the existing settlement which is free from encumbrance. LARRU has obtained in-principle approval from the jurisdictional Revenue division Officer for use of the land (S.F. No. 173 in Village Ammanambakkam) classified

as Thoppu Porambokku (assignable government land) for resettlement purpose. The copy of the land record is provided in Appendix 7.

## **VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

### **A. Loss of Livelihood in this Project**

121. The project causes loss of livelihood to 885 affected families, comprising of families losing their place of business and families losing agricultural land and facing significant economic impacts. The project causes significant impact to 3 commercial establishments, 2 residence cum commercial, 8 kiosks and 874 affected families losing their agricultural land (refer Table 7).

### **B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood**

122. The affected persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level. The project entitlements for loss of livelihood include the following entitlements in accordance with the resettlement framework.

#### **1. Loss of livelihood to titleholders losing business**

- (i) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structure at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100% solatium on market value of land and structure;
- (ii) right to salvage affected materials,
- (iii) one-time assistance of Rs.25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate
- (iv) subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected families who require to relocate due to the project;
- (v) shifting assistance of Rs.50,000 to the business owner, who is required to relocate;
- (vi) one-time resettlement allowance of Rs.50,000 for affected families who have to relocate; and
- (vii) one-time cash Rs.5,00,000 in lieu of annuity policy as livelihood assistance for affected business owner, if the income from the affected business account for loss of one-third of the family income.

#### **2. Commercial squatters**

- (i) compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the structure;
- (ii) right to salvage the affected materials;
- (iii) one-time rehabilitation grant of Rs.20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop;
- (iv) one-time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000; and
- (v) shifting assistance of Rs.10,000

The kiosk category will be entitled for Rs.18,000 as onetime rehabilitation assistance and is not entitled for commercial squatter assistance.

#### **3. Agricultural Landowners**

- (i) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structure, if any, at scheduled rates without

- depreciation along with 100% solatium on market value of land and assets attached to the land;
- (ii) three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops, or, lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department;
- (iii) compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department and by the Horticulture / Agriculture Department for other trees (perennial trees), with 100% solatium;
- (iv) loss of other associated properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled of rates of Public Works Department, with 100% solatium; and
- (v) one-time cash of Rs.5,00,000 in lieu of annuity policy as livelihood assistance for affected agricultural landowner who loses one-third of his family income due loss of income from the affected agricultural land.

### **C. Income Restoration Measures**

123. The entitlement proposed for this project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. Wherever feasible and if the affected person so desires, income restoration schemes will be identified and implemented by the LARRU with the assistance of the implementing NGO. Efforts will be made to provide employment to the affected persons during the construction phase by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor. The LARRU with the assistance of the implementing NGO will make the training need assessment and will impart training to the eligible affected persons, in particular to the vulnerable affected persons, for income restoration and skill up-gradation, as necessary.

### **D. Livelihood Rehabilitation of Vulnerable**

124. The project involves impact to 87 vulnerable families who are significantly impacted. The entitlement matrix provides for skill development and financial assistance for income generating activities. The NGO in close coordination with the District Administration will identify suitable training programs to the eligible vulnerable affected persons for skill development, including building the capacity of these affected families in management of their finances, and use the training fund allocated purposefully.

125. The onetime financial assistance of Rs.8,000 to the severely affected vulnerable families will be used for asset creation towards any suitable income generating activity. Towards this the NGO will identify income generating activities in consultation with the affected person and dovetailing with the Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation (TNSDC)<sup>23</sup>. Efforts will be made to dovetail with ongoing welfare programmes with this project for the benefit of the affected persons. Further, the NGO will closely monitor the vulnerable affected persons and ensure that the compensation and other assistances are used effectively so that the standard of living of the vulnerable affected persons are better off than the pre-project standards.

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<sup>23</sup> TNSDC has been declared as the State Nodal Agency for Skill Development by the State Government

## IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

### A. Introduction

126. The resettlement cost estimate for this project include compensation for private land determined in accordance with the provisions of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, read with the Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement assistances to titleholders and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the resettlement framework of CPRRP and cost of resettlement plan implementation. The total resettlement cost for the project is Rs.3,563.95 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

### B. Compensation

127. **Private Land:** The compensation for private land has been adopted from the land acquisition draft notifications prepared with details of affected land parcels. For budgeting purpose, the average of the guideline value of the land parcels proposed for acquisition is considered and it works out to Rs.485 per sq.m for wet land and Rs.612 per sq.m for dry land. Further, for budgeting purpose, 1.5 is adopted as the multiplying factor, considering that the land parcels are beyond 30 km and within 50 km. Hence, the rate at which compensation is determined for budgeting purpose, with a multiplying factor of 1.5, 100 percent solatium and 12 percent additional market value on land value, for wet land is Rs.1,571 and for dry land is Rs.1,983.

128. **Structure:** The compensation for structures have been arrived at based on PWD Schedule of Rates, 2019-20<sup>24</sup>. The replacement cost of structure without depreciation has been taken as Rs.8,370 per sq.m for permanent structure, Rs.6,090 per sq.m for semi-permanent structure and Rs.2,710 per sq.m of temporary structure. Additional 7.5 percent for internal water supply, 7.5 percent for internal sanitation and 7.5 percent for internal electrical wiring is added to the sq.m rate before including a solatium of 100 percent. Thus, the rate per sq.m of permanent structure is Rs.20,507, the rate per sq.m of semi-permanent structure is Rs.14,921 and the rate per sq.m of temporary structure is Rs.5,664. Replacement cost for compound wall with foundation and brick work has been taken as Rs.3,370 per running meter and it works out to Rs.6,740 with solatium. A budgetary provision of Rs.30,500 per well has been made for private wells of maximum 2m wide and 7.5m depth and it works out to Rs.61,000 with solatium. During implementation, the highway engineer will value each and every structure and will arrive at the replacement cost and these estimates are only for budgetary purpose.

### C. Assistances

129. The minimum agricultural wages has been taken as Rs.256 per day based on Minimum Rates of Wages in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 for the year 2020-21 notified by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India on 23 March 2020. This for 3-months will be Rs.23,040 (Rs.256 per day x 90 days).

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<sup>24</sup> PWD Common Schedule of Plinth Area Rates for for the Valuation of Buildings for Rental Calculation Purpose by Public Works Department and for the purpose of Collection of Stamp Duty by Registration Department, dated 14.08.2029



130. For determining the number of persons who would be eligible for Rs.5,00,000 being the cash in lieu of annuity policy for livelihood loss, those agricultural landowners losing 50 percent and above of their affected land parcel is considered to be eligible. However, the LARRU will assess all affected families whose livelihood is affected and identify those eligible for this assistance as per the provisions eligibility criteria stipulated in the entitlement matrix. All other units' rates as per the minimum provisions contained in the entitlement matrix for the project.

#### **D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures**

131. The unit cost for places of worship, bus shelter, hand pump and other structures has been arrived at based on replacement cost and lump sum provision has been provided in the budget which would be assessed and paid during implementation by LARRU.

#### **E. Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost**

132. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting LARRU in resettlement plan implementation (and surveys required for updating of resettlement plan) has been provided with a budget of Rs.20,000,000 and the resettlement plan implementation is expected to be completed in 24 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired. The LARRU has initiated the process for engaging an NGO. A lump sum budgetary provision of Rs.1,000,000 has been made to meet administrative expenses of GRC. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs.500,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of Rs.400,000 for staff training, in particular for training of the PIU and PMU staff, has also been budgeted.

#### **F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow**

133. Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement assistances and resettlement plan implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be made available by PMU, and shall be at the disposal of the Executive Director, TNRIDC, the PIU at the beginning of the financial year. The PIU will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances in a timely manner to the LARRU to avoid delays in payment to affected families. The PIU will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the resettlement plan. The NGO supporting the LARRU will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to affected persons will be that of LARRU.

#### **G. Resettlement Budget Estimates**

134. The budget for this project is based on data and informed collected during socio-economic survey that was conducted between December 2019 and February 2020 and the unit rates worked out from the latest SOR. The total budget for the proposed project resettlement plan is estimated at Rs.3,563.95 million. A detailed budget estimate is given in the following table.

**Table 38: Budget Estimate**

<b>Item No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Input Unit</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Compensation</b>				
1.1	Land Cost - Wet (Multiplying Factor 1.5 and Solatium 100%)	Sq.m	1,571	7,85,151	1,23,34,72,221
1.2	Land Cost - Dry (Multiplying Factor 1.5 and Solatium 100%)	Sq.m	1,983	6,54,748	1,29,83,65,284
1.3	Temporary Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Sq.m	5,664	216.04	12,23,651
1.4	Semi-permanent Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Sq.m	14,921	353.31	52,71,739
1.5	Permanent Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Sq.m	20,507	1,400.22	2,87,14,312
1.6	Temporary Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Sq.m	2,832	500.40	14,17,133
1.7	Semi-permanent Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Sq.m	7,461	119.98	8,95,111
1.8	Permanent Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Sq.m	10,254	349.82	35,86,879
1.9	Compound Wall (Titleholder)	Running meter	6,740	497.50	33,53,150
1.10	Well	Unit	61,000	11.00	6,71,000
<b>2</b>	<b>R&amp;R Assistance</b>				
2.1	One time cash in lieu of annuity	One Time	5,00,000	495	24,75,00,000
2.2	One time resettlement allowance for Major Owner Res / Com	One Time	50,000	66	33,00,000
2.3	Subsistence allowance for Major Res / Com Owners	One Time	36,000	66	23,76,000
2.4	Shifting allowance major owners	One time	50,000	66	33,00,000
2.5	Alternate house for Major Impacted Owner Residences (R)	One Time	1,70,000	63	1,07,10,000
2.6	One time assistance for cattle shed (Major Owner)	One Time	25,000	3	75,000
2.7	One time assistance for loss of trade / self-employment (Major owner)	One Time	25,000	3	75,000
2.8	Vulnerable Household assistance	One Time	8,000	87	6,96,000
2.9	Training for Vulnerable household	One Time	5,000	87	4,35,000
2.10	One time house site grant for squatters (Res)	One Time	50,000	36	18,00,000
2.11	One time house construction grant for squatters (Res)	One Time	70,000	36	25,20,000
2.12	Subsistence allowance squatters (Res)	One Time	18,000	36	6,48,000
2.13	Shifting assistance squatters (Res)	One Time	10,000	36	3,60,000
2.14	Rehabilitation grant for Kiosk	One Time	18,000	8	1,44,000
2.15	Resettlement Site Development	LS	-	-	6,43,50,000
<b>3</b>	<b>Community Assets</b>				
3.1	Places of Worship (Major)	Unit	12,00,000	2	24,00,000
3.2	Anganwadi	Unit	30,00,000	1	30,00,000
3.4	Water supply systems	Unit	18,00,000	13	2,34,00,000
3.5	Other government buildings	Unit	20,00,000	2	40,00,000

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
4	<b>Administrative Expenses</b>				
4.1	Training for staff	LS	-		4,00,000
4.2	NGO for RP Implementation	LS	-		2,00,00,000
4.4	GRC Expenses	LS	-		10,00,000
4.5	Disclosure	LS	-		5,00,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				2,96,99,59,479
	<b>Contingency @ 20%</b>				59,39,91,896
	<b>Total</b>				<b>3,56,39,51,374</b>
	<b>Total in Million INR</b>				<b>3,563.95</b>

## H. Disbursement of Compensation and Assurances

135. In order to ensure that: (i) the affected person need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment and (iii) the delay in realization of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assurances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU. If the affected person destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

136. The NGO and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the affected person, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. The bank account particulars of the affected person as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Joint Collector for disbursement.

## X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

### A. Grievance Redressal Committee

137. The GRC will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) have been established at two-levels, one at regional level and another at State level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns and complaints. The GRC will provide an opportunity to the affected persons to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State level LARR Authority. The GRC is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address affected person's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

138. The GRC is not intended to bypass the government's inbuilt redressal process, nor the provisions of the statute, but rather it is intended to address affected persons concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

139. The resettlement plan will have a mechanism to ensure that the benefits are effectively transferred to the beneficiaries and will ensure proper disclosure and public consultation with the affected population. The GRCs are expected to resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time. The decision of the GRCs will be final unless vacated by the LARR Authority<sup>25</sup> (constituted in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013).

140. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the affected persons, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability periods. The response time prescribed for the GRCs would be three weeks. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, the GRC, at regional and State level, will meet at least once every month to resolve the pending grievances. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and payment of assistances.

141. One regional level GRCs is functioning out of Thiruvallur<sup>26</sup> for Section 2 of the project. The 3-member GRC is chaired by a retired District Revenue Officer (DRO) and comprises of the Divisional Engineer, Highways, TNRIDC acting as its member secretary and a local person of repute and standing in the society, nominated by the District Collector, and this member will safeguard the interests of the affected persons since he/she belong to local area and aware of the concerns of the local people. The members of the grievance redressal committee will be provided with an overview of the involuntary resettlement policy and principles of the project and the process of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement including eligibility and entitlements. Information about the structure and process of the GRC will be disseminated to the affected people and other stakeholders through printed handout and also through the village level meetings proposed. Grievances/concerns can be lodged directly to the DE, Highways, TNRIDC or submitted to the NGO/agency appointed for implementation support, either in person or through post or through email.

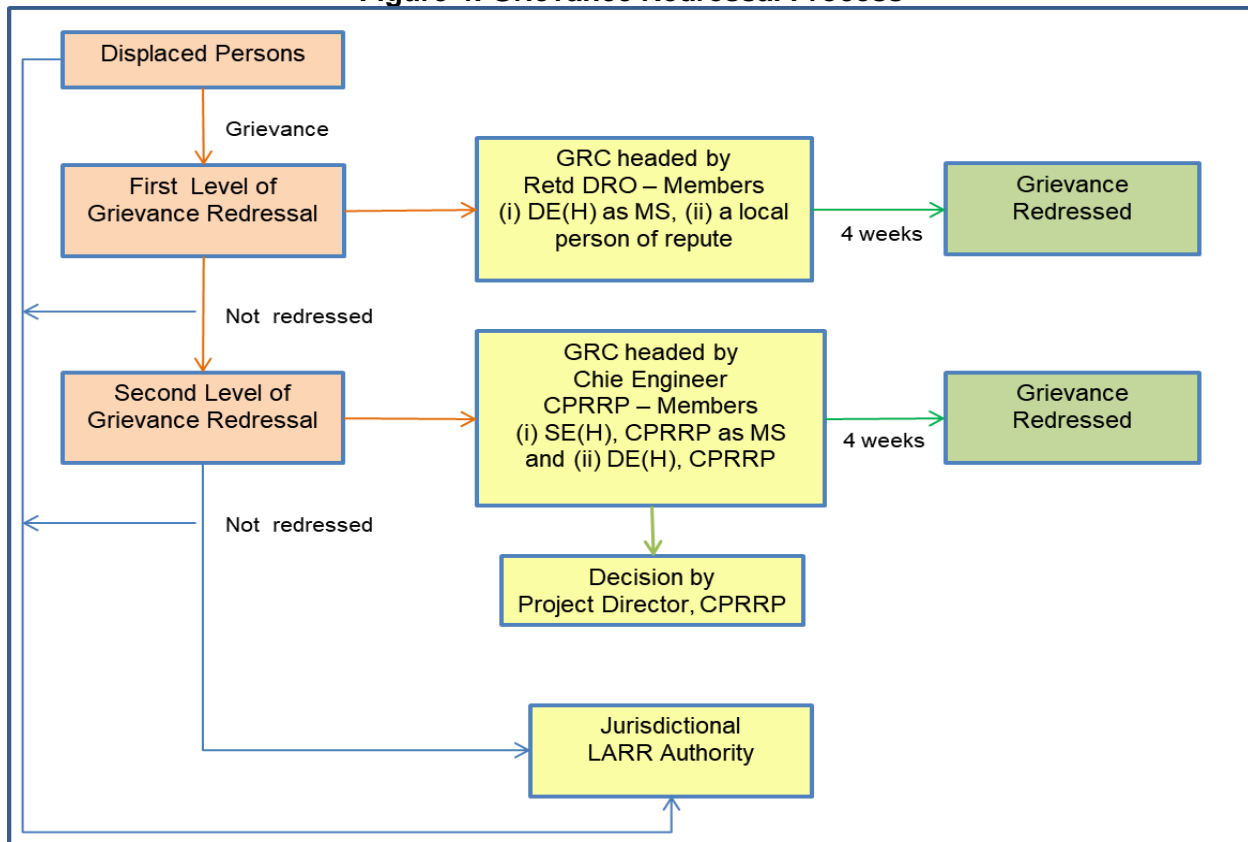
142. The NGO/agency will assist displaced persons in registering their grievances and being heard. The complaint / grievance will be redressed in 4 weeks' time and written communication will be sent to the complainant. If the complainant is still not satisfied s/he can approach the jurisdictional LARR Authority. The complainant can access the appropriate LARR Authority at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC.

143. If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the regional level GRC, s/he can appeal to the State level GRC, which will function as an appellate authority. The State level GRC is headed by the Chief Engineer, CPRRP, with the Superintending Engineer, CPRRP acting as its member secretary, and Special DRO, CKICP/CPRRP as its member. The committee will submit its recommendations on the appeal preferred to PD, CPRRP for orders. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official or national languages of India. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 4.

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<sup>25</sup> The State has designated the Principal Judge/Principal District Judge/District Judge of the respective Districts as the Presiding Officer and notified vide a government order [G.O.(Ms) No.305, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)) dated 20 September 2017]

<sup>26</sup> The regional level GRC at Thiruvallur is function from Door No.29, First Floor, Cheran Street, Rajajipuram, Periyakuppam village, Thiruvallur - 602 001

**Figure 4: Grievance Redressal Process**

## B. Grievance Redressal Process

144. The GRC should meet at least once in a month in the office of the jurisdictional Divisional Engineer. Petitions received from affected persons of any concerns or complaints or grievances should be taken up in the GRC. The member secretary should maintain a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of acknowledgement sent, date of hearing, if any, date when it was considered by the committee, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken and date of communication sent to petitioner. The GRC will acknowledge receipt of grievances and communicate to the aggrieved persons, within a week of receipt of the grievance, that measures are underway to address the grievance. Communication, in writing should be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the GRC sitting and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will not be entertained. Communication will also be sent through implementation support NGO/agency so as to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of GRC sitting. The member secretary will submit a monthly report to the Chief Engineer, CPRR, on the status of the grievances received with details of committee meetings, decisions and communications sent to aggrieved persons.

145. Copies of petitions received one week prior to the committee's sitting, should be sent to Chairman and all members along with an explanatory note from appropriate authority and/or Resettlement Plan implementation support NGO/agency, as the case may be, to enable the Chairman and members to scrutinize the petitions in detail. Petitions received in the week of the committee's sitting, shall be taken up during the sitting and resolved, if notice to petitioner can be given and representation by the petitioner can be ensured.

146. Decision of the committee will be final unless an appeal is preferred with the Project Director. If the committee is unable to arrive at a decision through consensus, the matter will be referred to the appellate authority with a note on opinion of the committee members. The complaint/concern will be redressed in four-week time and written communication should be sent to the complainant about the decision taken. A sample grievance redress form is given in Appendix 8. The cost of grievance redressal will be borne by the project.

## **XI. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT**

### **A. Project Management Unit**

147. The Project Management Unit (PMU) of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road is headed by a Project Director, and assisted by a Chief Engineer, a Superintending Engineer, a Divisional Engineer, an Assistant Divisional Engineer, two Assistant Engineers and administrative support staff.

148. The Project Director will be overall in charge of rehabilitation and resettlement and function as the Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the project. S/he will be responsible for supervising the formulation of resettlement plans, approving resettlement plans, oversee the implementation of these plans and redress grievances that are addressed directly. The PD, PMU, shall also ensure project level internal monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation. The Chief Engineer, CPRRP, supported by domain expert in the areas of land acquisition and resettlement will support the Project Director.

### **B. Project Implementation Unit**

149. The Secretary to Highways Department heads Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC), the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), as its Chairman cum Managing Director. An Executive Director is responsible for the day to day operations of the PIU and is supported by a Superintending Engineer, two Divisional Engineers, four Assistant Divisional Engineers, eight Assistant Engineers and administrative support staff.

150. TNRIDC, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be responsible for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan with the support of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) constituted under the PIU to provide support in land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation.

151. The Divisional Engineer will function as the Safeguards Officer, responsible for coordinating with LARRU in land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation.

#### **1. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit**

152. To expedite land acquisition and implement the provisions of the resettlement plans, a Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) has been constituted. This unit is headed by a Special District Revenue Officers (Spl DRO) and is supported by a Resettlement Officer (RSO), in the cadre of a Deputy Collector, for resettlement plan implementation support. A separate Government Order<sup>27</sup> has been issued nominating Spl DRO as competent authority

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<sup>27</sup> GO (MS) No.99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014

under Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 for land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement award pronouncements.

153. The LARRU is entrusted with responsibilities of implementation of the resettlement plan involving: (i) acquisition of land and assets; (ii) payment of compensation for land and assets; (iii) disbursement of rehabilitation and resettlement assistances including development of resettlement sites. The LARRU is supported with clerical staff. The members of these committees, their roles, responsibilities and functions are outlined below.

**Table 39: Administrative Roles and Financial Powers**

Officers	Roles and Powers
Project Director, CPRRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overall in charge of LA and R&amp;R</li> <li>▪ Approve payment to NGO / external monitoring agency</li> <li>▪ According financial approval for all payments pertaining to LA and R&amp;R</li> <li>▪ Obtaining necessary budgetary allocation from GoTN</li> </ul>
Chief Engineer, CPRRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overall responsible for LA and R&amp;R implementation.</li> <li>▪ Monitoring the progress of LA and R&amp;R activities and reporting to Project Director</li> <li>▪ Reporting to AIB on progress and submission of quarterly progress report</li> </ul>
Special District Revenue Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Competent authority for LA under TNHA 2001</li> <li>▪ Approve valuation of land and structure as per RFCTLARR 2013</li> <li>▪ Hear objections vide Sec 15(2), determine compensation amount in agreement with DP vide Sec 19(2) or in case of disagreement vide Sec 19(3), hear DPs on the compensation amount vide Sec 19(5), refer disagreement on compensation to LARR Authority for adjudication vide Sec 20 and apportionment issues vide Sec 21(2)</li> <li>▪ Updation of land records after 15(2) and before 15(1) notification</li> <li>▪ Pronounce award for compensation of land and structures as per TNHA 2001               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial powers of up to Rs.2 crores (excluding Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistances)</li> <li>- Above Rs.2 crores, will obtain CLA permission and pass award</li> <li>- Above Rs.8 crores, will obtain GoTN permission and pass award</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Liaison with District Administration to update the land records and notify the guideline values. .</li> <li>▪ Monitor the progress of LA carried out by Special Tahsildar</li> <li>▪ Co-ordinate the implementation of R&amp;R activities through resettlement officer, field staff, highway, forest, agricultural department, horticulture department and revenue officials</li> <li>▪ Approval of Individual Entitlement Plan (micro plan) prepared for implementing RP.</li> <li>▪ Monitor the progress of resettlement activities carried out by the NGO.</li> <li>▪ Certify work of NGO for payment</li> <li>▪ Hold fortnightly meetings on RP implementation and report to the PD, CPRRP through CE, TNRIDC</li> <li>▪ Liaison with district administration and line departments to dovetail DPs with government schemes.</li> <li>▪ Monitor the progress of Resettlement Site development and liaison with district administration and line departments for providing necessary amenities and facilities</li> <li>▪ Participate in meetings to facilitate LA and R&amp;R activities</li> </ul>

Officers	Roles and Powers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review of Monthly and Quarterly reports</li> <li>▪ Issue milestone wise encumbrance free certificate to concerned field DE(H), CPRRP for commencement of civil works</li> <li>▪ Authorise bank for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances to DPs through ECS</li> <li>▪ Review report submitted by RSO on claims for inclusion as DPs and decide on eligibility of such cases.</li> </ul>
Resettlement Officer (RSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responsible for the implementation of R&amp;R activities through field staff, highway, forest, agricultural department, horticulture department and revenue officials</li> <li>▪ Review of individual entitlement plans prepared for implementing RP and submit to DRO for approval.</li> <li>▪ Identify suitable land for Resettlement in coordination with District administration and initiate alienation/acquisition process</li> <li>▪ Supervise the NGO involved in RP implementation</li> <li>▪ Assist DRO in disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances</li> <li>▪ Holding periodical consultations with the affected people on implementation of LA and R&amp;R activities.</li> <li>▪ Prepare monthly physical and financial progress reports</li> <li>▪ Update payment of compensation, disbursement of resettlement assistances, DPs socio-economic data in the database</li> <li>▪ Verify claims for inclusion as DPs and submit report to Spl DRO for onward transmission to CE, TNRIDC</li> </ul>
Superintending Engineer, CPRRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Undertake internal monitoring of RP implementation based on monthly progress report submitted by LARRU and submit report to PD, CPRRP</li> </ul>
Divisional Engineer, TNRIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordinate with line department and ensure relocation of utilities, in particular water supply, prior to civil works</li> <li>▪ Coordinate with forest department and revenue officials for tree cutting in RoW</li> <li>▪ Valuation of Structures</li> <li>▪ Conduct GRC meetings</li> <li>▪ Undertaken the reconstruction of affected common facilities including temples.</li> <li>▪ Issue clearance to contractor to commence civil works after obtaining milestone wise clearance from LARRU</li> </ul>
Tahsildar(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Approve sub-division sketch, award statement and valuation statement</li> <li>▪ Coordinate with revenue department and update land records after 15(2) and before 15(1) notification</li> <li>▪ Approve valuation of assets, trees and crops submitted by concerned department officials</li> <li>▪ Assist RO in identifying suitable land for Resettlement in coordination with District administration and initiate alienation/acquisition process</li> <li>▪ Coordinate with district administration and line departments and provide necessary amenities and facilities in the resettlement site</li> <li>▪ Coordinate the relocation of DPs to resettlement site</li> <li>▪ Oversee the relocation / shifting of CPRs</li> <li>▪ Submit milestone wise encumbrance free certification to DRO</li> <li>▪ Issue of identity cards to the DPs</li> </ul>



Officers	Roles and Powers
Surveyor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Verify LPS prepared by PPCs and carryout necessary corrections after survey and measurement</li> <li>▪ Prepare sub-division sketch, statement for award and valuation statement for LA</li> <li>▪ After LA award, coordinate with concerned Revenue officials and carryout changes in revenue record</li> <li>▪ After LA, provide corrected FMB sketch and updated RoW details to concerned Highway Divisional office</li> <li>▪ Issuance of LA notifications to DPs and other stakeholders</li> </ul>
MIS Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain and update DP data</li> <li>▪ Update periodically disbursement of compensation and assistances</li> <li>▪ Generate information and data for monthly and quarterly progress reporting</li> </ul>
Gender Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A Woman officer not less than the rank of Assistant Engineer from the PIU, TNRIDC will be responsible in ensuring compliance to gender related issues in the project activities</li> <li>▪ Carry out field visit fortnightly to project site, labour camps, settlements abetting/near labour camps and submit monthly report to PMU, CPRRP through the jurisdictional DE(H), TNRIDC</li> </ul>

### C. Competent Authorities

154. The implementation of land acquisition and resettlement impacts will require approvals and clearance at various stages. The following officers will act as competent authorities for certain key activities.

**Table 40: Competent Authority for Approvals**

Approvals Required	Competent Authority
Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF)	Empowered Committee, CPRRP / GoTN
Approval for LA awards up to Rs.2 crores	Special DRO, LARRU
Approval for LA awards exceeding Rs.2 crores	Commissioner of Land Administration, GoTN
Approval for LA awards exceeding Rs.8 crores	GoTN
Approval of RAPs including Budget provisions	Project Director, CPRRP
Changes in Policy provisions and Entitlements	Empowered Committee, CPRRP / GoTN
Staff requirements, Consultants/NGOs Appointments	TNRIDC
Approval for issue of ID cards	Special DRO, LARRU
Approval of disbursement of R&R Assistance	Project Director, CPRRP
Disbursement of R&R Assistance	Special DRO, LARRU
Approval for structure valuation	Divisional Engineer (H), TNRIDC
Approval for shifting and relocation of community assets	Special DRO, LARRU
Approval of Resettlement sites, House site, Issue of titles etc.	Special DRO, LARRU
Resolution of disputes	GRC / LARR Authority

#### **D. Non-Government Organizations for Resettlement Plan Implementation Support**

155. The PIU will be engaging an implementation support NGO/agency, who have had experience in implementing resettlement plans, collecting and verifying data for updating of resettlement plans and experienced in working on similar infrastructure development projects, for supporting LARRU in the implementation of the resettlement plan.

156. The NGO/agency will play a key role in the implementation of the resettlement plan. Their tasks will include the final verification of affected families, consultations, establishment of support mechanisms and deliver the rehabilitation assistances as per the resettlement plan provisions and to ensure that the affected families receive all the entitlements as per this resettlement planning framework.

157. Key activities of the NGO in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) assist LARRU in verification and updating, the survey of affected persons carried out during DPR preparation based on detailed design, and verify the identity of below poverty line, female-headed, and other vulnerable families affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and issue identity cards; (ii) prepare micro plans and get them vetted by LARRU; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the affected persons – coordinating with the LARRU and informing the affected persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (iv) assist affected persons in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations in having a bank account, process of disbursement adopted by the Resettlement Officer and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the affected persons in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift; (vi) in consultation with the affected persons, inform the LARRU about the shifting dates agreed with affected persons in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vii) organize training programs to the vulnerable for income restoration; (viii) conduct meaningful consultations throughout the resettlement plan implementation and ensure disclosure of the gist of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the affected persons; (ix) assist affected persons in grievance redressal process; (x) assist LARRU in keeping detailed records of progress and monitoring and reporting system of resettlement plan implementation; and (xi) act as the information resource centre for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors, project implementing unit and the project management unit, during the execution of the works. The terms of reference for engagement of the NGO for resettlement plan implementation support is given as Appendix 9.

#### **E. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award**

158. The Spl DRO, will pass a Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Award for titleholders. All the affected titleholder families who are eligible for rehabilitation and resettlement assistance will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix and confirming to the policy provisions of the resettlement framework. Initially a draft list will be notified by giving minimum of 15 days' time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and quantum of assistance. The final list will be notified after taking into account the objections, if any. Similarly, the list of those affected non-titleholders will also be notified along with the details of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance and a separate rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be conducted for the non-titleholders.

159. All the affected persons will be given an opportunity to be heard and concerns if any, will be addressed. The rehabilitation and resettlement proceedings will be recorded and copy of the rehabilitation and resettlement award will be issued to the affected person then and there.

#### **F. Micro Plan**

160. The implementation support NGO will prepare draft micro plans, milestone wise for the project road detailing the type of loss, tenure of the affected persons, vulnerability status and the entitlements as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix and the policy provisions of the resettlement framework. The draft micro plans will be disclosed in the jurisdictional village/town where the affected persons are living/having business, and 1-week after the disclosure, the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be held by the Spl DRO.

161. Based on the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry outcome, the NGO will submit the final micro plan to LARRU for verification and onward transmission to Project Director, CPRRP. The Project Director, CPRRP, after scrutiny of the micro plan will accord approval for the same and issue necessary proceedings for disbursement by Spl DRO.

#### **G. Management Information System**

162. A well-designed Management Information System (MIS) will be created and will be maintained at CPRRP at PMU level. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the affected persons baseline socio-economic characteristics, developing pre-defined reports, algorithms and calculations based on the available data and updating tables/fields for finding compensation and assistances, tracking the land acquisition and resettlement progress. The individual entitlements, compensation calculations, structure valuation, etc. will be updated using MIS software. In addition, land acquisition notices, identity cards will also be generated thorough MIS. All quires will be generated, and the baseline data will also be maintained and updated as needed. The data and information required for periodical progress reports will be generated using MIS database. The required computer terminals and software will be established at PIU level in order to feed the data to be maintained in the web with backup at CPRRP.

#### **H. Capacity Building of Project implementation Unit**

163. The staff of PIU and the staff of PMU, who are involved in land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation will require to be familiar with land acquisition procedures and AIIB's Social Standards on Involuntary Resettlement policy requirements. In order to build the capacity of the PIU and the PMU, an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project will be undertaken with the assistance of AIIB. The training activities focused on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition, (ii) public consultation and participation, (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms, (iv) Grievance redressal, and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation. The training will be undertaken at the beginning of the resettlement plan implementation and thereafter bi-annually.

## **XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

#### **A. Introduction**

164. Implementation of resettlement plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for private land, compensation for structures, assistance for loss of homestead resulting in physical

displacement, loss of livelihood resulting in economic displacement, obtaining options and choices from the affected persons, development of resettlement sites, relocation to resettlement sites and additional assistance to vulnerable family. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redressal will be an ongoing process throughout the resettlement plan implementation period but will happen intermittently.

## **B. Schedule for Project Implementation**

165. The proposed resettlement plan implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. project preparation phase, land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation phase, and monitoring and reporting phase, and the activities envisaged in each phase is discussed below.

166. **Project Preparation Phase:** The activities to be performed in this phase include: (i) establishment of PIU with a designated officer in charge of safeguards; (ii) establishment of LARRU; (iii) submission of resettlement plan to AIB for approval; (iv) appointment of NGO in PIU to support LARRU; (v) appointment of external monitoring agency for concurrent monitoring and (v) establishment of GRC. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue till the end of the project.

167. **Resettlement Plan Implementation Phase:** In this phase, key activities will be carried out including: (i) land acquisition preliminary notification and joint verification (ii) valuation of structures (iii) preparation of micro plan (iv) land acquisition award enquiry (iv) rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry (v) approval of final micro plan (vi) identification and development of resettlement site (vii) payment of compensation for land and structure (viii) payment of other rehabilitation assistances (ix) relocation of affected persons to resettlement site and (x) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

168. **Monitoring and Reporting Phase:** Internal monitoring will commence as soon as resettlement plan implementation begins and continue till end of resettlement plan implementation. Impact evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project or 6-months after all compensation and assistances are disbursed and people are resettled.

## **C. Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule**

169. An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project including various sub tasks and timeline matching with civil work schedule is provided in the work plan. The following are the key implementation activities that are presented in the work plan.

- (i) Updating of resettlement plan based on design changes;
- (ii) Approval of resettlement plan and disclosure;
- (iii) Appointment of NGO;
- (iv) Constitution and notification of GRCs;
- (v) LA Notification (Sec 15(2));
- (vi) Verification of affected persons and Notification of affected persons list;
- (vii) Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location;
- (viii) MIS in operational for tracking land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement Implementation progress;
- (ix) Structure Valuation;
- (x) LA Gazette Notification (Sec 15(1));
- (xi) Disclosure of Micro plan (list of eligible affected persons and their entitlements);



### **XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

#### **A. Introduction**

170. The objective of monitoring is to provide the PIU with an effective tool for assessing rehabilitation progress, identifying potential difficulties and problems areas and provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful implementation. Monitoring is a warning system for project managers and a channel for the affected persons to express their needs and reactions to the program.

#### **B. Monitoring Mechanism**

171. The monitoring mechanism for the resettlement plan shall comprise both internal monitoring and external monitoring. While internal monitoring will be carried out in parallel to project implementation and at different stages respectively, external monitoring will be carried out by an external expert to verify the effective implementation of resettlement plan as well as the monitoring data collected by the LARRU and PIU.

##### **1. Internal Monitoring**

172. The project implementation unit (PIU) will undertake concurrent monitoring of resettlement plan implementation with the support of the social expert of the project supervision consultant and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial progress. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: (i) the communication and reactions of affected person; (ii) use of grievance procedures; (iii) information dissemination to affected persons on benefits; and (iv) implementation timetable. The monthly internal monitoring reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with affected people who have received assistance and compensation and review of progress of other implementation activates including complains/concerns/issues raised by the affected persons, will be submitted to PMU by the end of 1st week of the subsequent calendar month. The progress report after being reviewed by the PMU and with comments, if any, will be communicated to PIU for necessary remedial action.

173. The project supervision consultant at PIU level have some limited monitoring responsibilities related to certification of encumbrance free stretches to be handed over to the contractors based on the LARR completion certificate issued to the concerned project engineer. A sample monitoring template is presented in Appendix 10.

##### **2. External Monitoring**

174. The external monitoring will include but not limited to: (i) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU; (ii) monitor the work carried out by NGO/agency and provide training and guidance on implementation; (iii) review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working; (iv) mid-term impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons for midterm corrective action; (v) consultation with affected persons, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vi) assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important task of external monitoring is the feedback of the affected persons who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implementing.

175. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be: (i) land acquired (ha) - private; (ii) land transferred (ha) - government; (iii) issue of identity cards; (iv) number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (titleholders); (v) number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (non-titleholders); (vi) number of families provided alternative resettlement house; (vii) number of vulnerable people received additional support; (viii) number of CPRs relocated; and (ix) number of grievance received and resolved. The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring will be: (i) amount paid as land compensation; (ii) amount paid as structure compensation; (iii) amount paid as rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; and (iv) amount spent on common property resources.

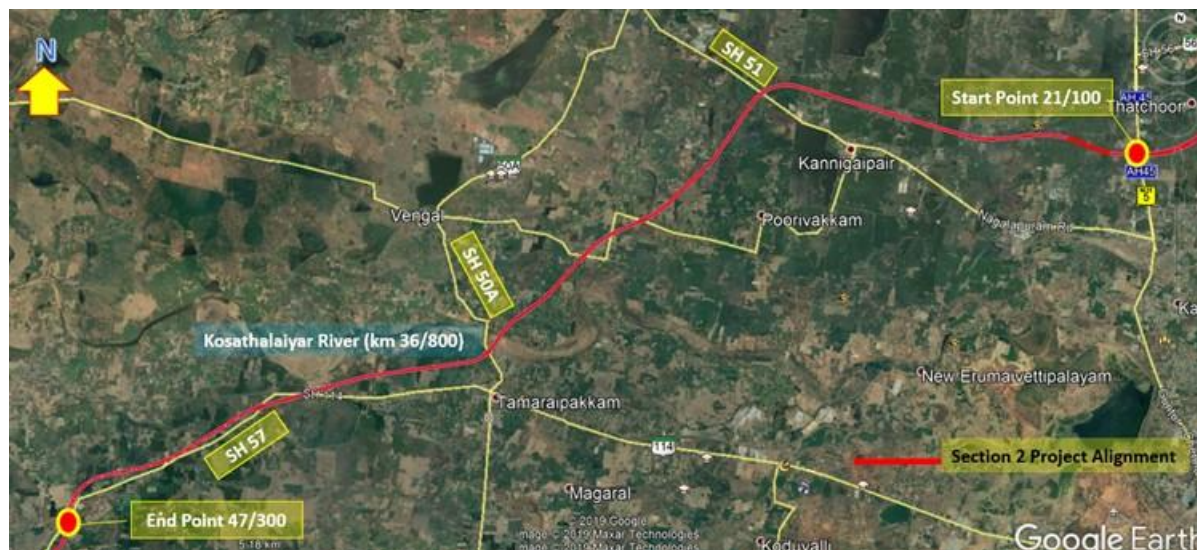
176. The indicators should be revisited prior to resettlement plan implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved resettlement framework.

177. In addition to the above, the following will also be tracked to ensure social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in resettlement plan implementation. Proportion of women land owners who received compensation; number of women headed families who received rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; local female and scheduled caste labour force participation in unskilled jobs under contractors; number of vulnerable people who received rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; proportion of women as beneficiaries of house sites/houses offered in the resettlement site under rehabilitation and resettlement assistance; and proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation

### **C. Impact Evaluation**

178. An external agency will be engaged to undertake impact evaluation of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement to assess the changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key socio-economic indicators developed during resettlement plan preparation through the census and socio-economic surveys and will include but not limited to, the number of persons paid compensation, number of persons who had purchased land and assets with compensation and assistances, number of persons relocated to project build houses, number of persons who have self-relocated, number of vulnerable provided training, number of vulnerable who had taken up alternate livelihood through the training imparted, income levels, immovable assets owned, income of re-established businesses, standard of living and number of vulnerable linked to government welfare schemes.

### Appendix 1: Google Map of The Project Corridor





### Appendix 2 - Village wise Magnitude of Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Package	S.No	Village Name	Number of Land Parcels (Total)		Land to be acquired (Total in sqm)		Overall Total Extent under acquisition (in sqm)	Up to 10%		10% and below 25%		25% and below 33.3%		33.3% and below 50%		50% and below 75%		75% and above		Residential	Commercial	Res cum commercial	Other impact (CW, etc)	Non-title holders				Overall Affected Families			
			Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet		Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet					Res	Corn	Res cum Corn	Other impact (CW, etc)				
Package 1	1	Athangikavanur	47	25	70054	34198	104252	5	2	13	3	3	6	2	10	4	5	7													60
	2	Bandikavanur	0	18	0	36653	36653		2		3		1		2		3		5											16	
	3	Ernavakkam	27	29	31791	22324	54115	10	4		2		4	4	1	5	3	7	9											49	
	4	Jagannathapuram - I	14	16	11454	19357	30811		1				1	1	1	2			1	2										9	
	5	Koorambakkam	41		49332	0	49332	2		6					2		7		15			1								33	
	6	Natham	15	53	24485	37674	62159	3	6	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	5		24	1	1									52	
	7	Athivakkam	70	158	55641	135817	191458	6	27	9	16	2	8	5	15	11	28	21	35	1											184
	8	Alapakkam (LPS data)																													
	9	Kannigaipair (LPS data)	51	104	79591	180268	259859	5	11	7	11	4	10	5	17	5	16	9	8											108	
Package 2	10	Ammanambakkam	45		31533	0	31533	4		11					4					48					18	4	2		91		
	11	Karikalavakkam	3	17	3614	26719	30333	3	3		3		2	1	3	1	1		3						4				24		
	12	Kizhanur	40	91	52095	96112	148207	6	8	20	2	2	5	3	14	7	17	11	17	3	1				4	2			122		
	13	Melanur	15	15	33307	49780	83087	1					3	2	3	8	1		2	1	1								22		
	14	Punnappakkam Block 1 & II	97	86	62484	67402	129886	6	15	13	13	5	12	4	10	11	13	52	32	1					1				188		
	15	Velliyur A&B	157		236400	0	236400	8		28		14		22		34		24			5			2	8	1		1	147		
	16	Vishnuvakkam	10	30	5737	46480	52217	7	3	1	1		1	3	3	2	6		1	2									30		
		<b>Section-2 Total</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>747518</b>	<b>752784</b>	<b>1500302</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1135</b>			

### Appendix 3: Summary of Affected Families

SNo	ID No	Name of Head of Family	Settlement Name	Use of Structure	Type of Structure	Tenure	Family Size	Social Category	Vulnerable Category	Monthly Family Income
1	NR-1	Nadarajan K	Natham	Agriculture/Cultivation	Semi-Permanent	Owner	2	Backward Class	None	10000
2	KBR-1	Rajeshwaran	Koorambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	-	-	None	-
3	KPL-1	Absentee	Kilampakkam	Agriculture/Cultivation	Compound Wall	Owner	-	-	None	-
4	KPR-1	Krishnamoorthy G	Kilampakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Owner	4	Most Backward Class	None	60000
5	AKR-1	Sai Ram	Athangi Kavanoor	Agriculture/Cultivation	Others	Owner	5	-	None	-
6	AKR-2	Chandrasekar	Athangi Kavanoor	Agriculture/Cultivation	Toilet/Shed	Owner	-	-	None	-
7	PPR-1	Muthusamy	Punnapakkam	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Owner	5	Most Backward Class	None	40000
8	VR-1	SVR chamber	Velliyur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Owner	-	-	None	-
9	VVR-1A	Malarkodi	V V Kandigai	Abandoned building	Semi-Permanent	Owner	-	-	None	-
10	VVR-1	Krishna Muthliyar	V V Kandigai	Residence	Temporary	Owner	-	-	None	-
11	VVR-1.1	Kanagammal	V V Kandigai	Residence	Temporary	Tenant	1	Backward Class	Women Headed Family	1000
12	VVR-2	Venkatesan	V V Kandigai	Residence	Semi-Permanent	Owner	3	Backward Class	None	8000
13	VVR-3	Maheshwari	V V Kandigai	Residence	Temporary	Owner	4	Backward Class	Women Headed Family	-
14	VVR-4	Suresh Munusamy	V V Kandigai	Residence	Permanent	Owner	6	Most Backward Class	None	-
15	VVR CPR-3	Hari	V V Kandigai	Residence	Permanent	Squatter	1	Backward Class	None	6000

SNo	ID No	Name of Head of Family	Settlement Name	Use of Structure	Type of Structure	Tenure	Family Size	Social Category	Vulnerable Category	Monthly Family Income
16	VVL-1	Gopi	V V Kandigai	Residence	Permanent	Tenant	4	Backward Class	Below Poverty Line	-
17	VVL-1A	Absentee	V V Kandigai	Others	Compound Wall	Owner	-	Backward Class	None	3000
18	VVL-2	Barathi D	V V Kandigai	Residence	Temporary	Owner	1	Backward Class	Women Headed Family	3000
19	VVL-3	Rajendran	V V Kandigai	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	Backward Class	None	-
20	VVL-4	Rajndran M	V V Kandigai	Residence	Temporary	Tenant	4	Backward Class	None	5000
21	VVL-5	Malathi Radha Krihnan	V V Kandigai	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	Backward Class	None	-
22	VVL-6	Sridhar Babu	V V Kandigai	Agriculture/Cultivation	Semi-Permanent	Encroacher	4	General Category	None	100000
23	VVL-7	Venkataswamy	V V Kandigai	Residence	Semi-Permanent	Owner	1	Backward Class	Elderly HH	1000
24	VVL-8	Murali	V V Kandigai	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	General Category	None	-
25	KVL-1A	Dhasaratha Naidu	Karikalavakkam	Agriculture/Cultivation	Temporary	Encroacher	-	-	None	-
26	KVR-1	Ganapathi	Karikalavakkam	Abandoned building	Temporary	Squatter	4	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	6000
27	KVR-2	Raghu J	Karikalavakkam	Residence	Permanent	Squatter	4	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	25000
28	KVL-3	Suresh	Karikalavakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	6	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	9000
29	KVL-2	Sudhakar	Karikalavakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	2	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	8000
30	KVL-1	Neru	Karikalavakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	2	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	6000
31	VKL-1	Janardaran V	Vishnuvakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	General Category	Elderly HH	4000
32	VKL-2	Maheshwari	Vishnuvakkam	Residence	Semi-Permanent	Owner	1	Backward Class	None	3000
33	VKR-1	Absentee	Vishnuvakkam	Agriculture/Cultivation	Toilet/Shed	Owner	-	-	None	-

SNo	ID No	Name of Head of Family	Settlement Name	Use of Structure	Type of Structure	Tenure	Family Size	Social Category	Vulnerable Category	Monthly Family Income
34	KR-1	Manikkam	Keelanur	Residence	Semi-Permanent	Owner	2	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	7000
35	KR-2	KALA	Keelanur	Residence	Permanent	Owner	6	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	15000
36	KR-3	MARIYAPPAN	Keelanur	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	6000
37	KR-4	VENKADESAN	Keelanur	Residence	Permanent	Squatter	5	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	8000
38	KL-1	MARIYAMMAL	Keelanur	Residence	Permanent	Squatter	8	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	22000
39	KL-2	PRADHAP N	Keelanur	Residence	Permanent	Squatter	3	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	7000
40	KL-3	NAGARAJ	Keelanur	Residence	Permanent	Squatter	4	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	7000
41	ML-1	G D Siranjeevi	Melanur	Agriculture/Cultivation	Toilet/Shed	Owner	4	General Category	None	3000
42	AK1	Prabhu	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	None	4000
43	AK2	Padmini	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	1	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	-
44	AK3	M.Mariyappan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	7	Scheduled Tribe	Saattai adipavar	5000
45	AK44	C.Iyyappan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	Scheduled Tribe	Saattai adipavar	3000
46	AK5	Muthamma	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	3	Scheduled Tribe	Saattai adipavar	3000
47	AK6	Chinna Ellappan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	8	Scheduled Tribe	Saattai adipavar	10000
48	AK7	C.Gangammal	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	10	Scheduled Tribe	Saattai adipavar	6500
49	AK8	Arjun	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	2750

SNo	ID No	Name of Head of Family	Settlement Name	Use of Structure	Type of Structure	Tenure	Family Size	Social Category	Vulnerable Category	Monthly Family Income
50	AK9	Nukalappan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	7	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	10000
51	AK10	Duraiswamy	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	3	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
52	AK11	Muniyammal	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	3	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	1350
53	AK12	Nathiya	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	16000
54	AK13	Raja (Absentee)	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	-
55	AK14	Selvam	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	3	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	10000
56	AK15	M.Manju	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Owner	3	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
57	AK16	V.Roja	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	1500
58	AK17	D.Karthick	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	3000
59	AK18	Mayandi	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	Backward Class	None	3000
60	AK19	Sarath Kumar	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	10000
61	AK20	Gowri	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	8000

SNo	ID No	Name of Head of Family	Settlement Name	Use of Structure	Type of Structure	Tenure	Family Size	Social Category	Vulnerable Category	Monthly Family Income
62	AK21	P.Raghupathy	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	5	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
63	AK22	Tamilmurugan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Owner	1	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
64	AK23	A.Saravanan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	3	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
65	AK24	Narasimman	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	9500
66	AK25	S.Prabhu	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	4000
67	AK26	S.Arupandian	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	6	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
68	AK27	Ajith	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	5000
69	AK28	Jayaraman	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	2000
70	AK29	Venkatesan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	6	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	10000
71	AK30	Chandrababu	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	5000
72	AK31	Samal Guruwali	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
73	AK32	Rajini (Absentee)	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Semi-Permanent	Owner	3	General Category	None	-

SNo	ID No	Name of Head of Family	Settlement Name	Use of Structure	Type of Structure	Tenure	Family Size	Social Category	Vulnerable Category	Monthly Family Income
74	AK33	Devadoss	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
75	AK34	Vijayakumar	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	6	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	15000
76	AK35	S.Elangovan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	10000
77	AK36	Kumari	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	6	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	10000
78	AK37	Suresh	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	9000
79	AK38	Narasappan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	3	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	10000
80	AK39	Muniammal	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	5	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	4000
81	AK40	Gowtham	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
82	AK41	Sankar Venkatesan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Owner	3	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	10000
83	AK42	M.Venkatesan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	10000
84	AK43	Sivaji	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	5	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	10000
85	AK44	S.Selvam	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Owner	5	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	5000

SNo	ID No	Name of Head of Family	Settlement Name	Use of Structure	Type of Structure	Tenure	Family Size	Social Category	Vulnerable Category	Monthly Family Income
86	AK45	Siva	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Toilet/Shed	Owner	5	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	10000
87	AK46	C.SiranJeevi	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
88	AK47	Kamaraj.G	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Permanent	Owner	4	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	15000
89	AK48	Dhanakodi	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	1	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
90	AK49	Shanthi	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	4	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	11000
91	AK50	Arjun	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	4	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	5000
92	AK51	Christoper (Absentee)	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	3	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	10000
93	AK52	Selva Kumar.S	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	4	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	15000
94	AK53	Prema	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	2	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	6000
95	AK54	Vinoth Kumar	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	4	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	7000
96	AK55	Selvam	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	4	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	6000
97	AK56	Pasupathi	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	4	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	7000
98	AK57	S.Saravanan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	5	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	8000
99	AK58	Sinivasan.V	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Owner	4	Scheduled Tribe	Boom Boom Maattukaran	6000
100	AK59	Munusamy.V	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	4	Scheduled Tribe	Boom Boom Maattukaran	6000



SNo	ID No	Name of Head of Family	Settlement Name	Use of Structure	Type of Structure	Tenure	Family Size	Social Category	Vulnerable Category	Monthly Family Income
101	AK60	Santhanalakshmi	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Owner	2	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	3000
102	AK61	Sankar	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	5000
103	AK62	Ajith	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	3	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
104	AK63	Ravanamma	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	3	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
105	AK64	Marry	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
106	AK65	Venkatesan	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	3	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	-
107	AK66	Chandru	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	4	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	3000
108	AK67	Kumari	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	3	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	6000
109	AK68	Roja	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	2	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	5000
110	AK69	Suman	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	4	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	5000
111	AK72	Venkatesan	Ammamambakkam	Residence & Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	3	Scheduled Caste	Adi Dravidar	10000
112	AK73	Sathya	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	5	Most Backward Class	Narikoravar	9000
113	AK74	Kaataiyen.G	Ammamambakkam	Residence	Temporary	Squatter	3	Scheduled Tribe	Boom Boom Maattukaran	3000

**Appendix 4: Photographs of Affected Private Assets**



*Asset No.KBR-1 - Koorambakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.KL-1 - Keelanur Settlement*



*Asset No.KL-2 - Keelanur Settlement*



*Asset No.KL-3 - Keelanur Settlement*



*Asset No.KR-1 - Keelanur Settlement*



*Asset No.KR-2 - Keelanur Settlement*





*Asset No.KR-3 - Keelanur Settlement*



*Asset No.KR-4 - Keelanur Settlement*



*Asset No.KVL-1 Karikalavakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.KVL-1A Karikalavakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.KVL-2 Karikalavakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.KVL-3 Karikalavakkam Settlement*





Asset No.KVR-1 - Karikalavakkam Settlement



Asset No.KVR-2 - Karikalavakkam Settlement



Asset No.ML-1 - Melanur Settlement



Asset No.NR-1 - Natham Settlement



Asset No.VR-1 - Velliyur Settlement



Asset No.VVL-1 - V V Kandigai Settlement



Asset No. VVL-2 - V V Kandigai Settlement



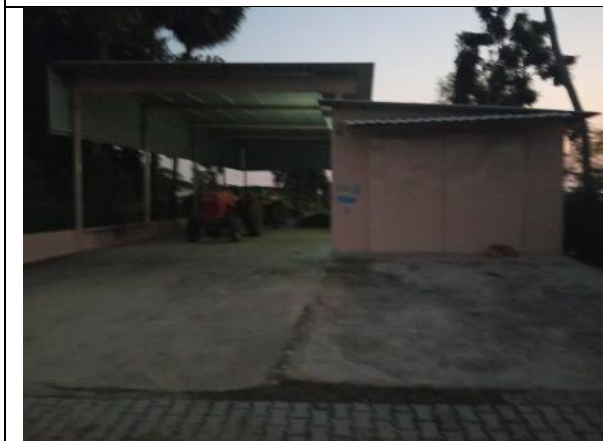
Asset No. VVL-3 - V V Kandigai Settlement



Asset No. VVL-4 - V V Kandigai Settlement



Asset No. VVL-5 - V V Kandigai Settlement



Asset No. VVL-6 - V V Kandigai Settlement



Asset No. VVL-7 - V V Kandigai Settlement

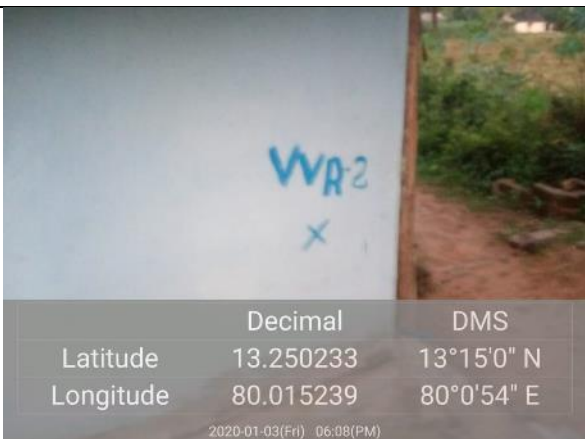




*Asset No. VVL-8 - V V Kandigai Settlement*



*Asset No. VVR-1 - V V Kandigai Settlement*



*Asset No. VVR-2 V V Kandigai Settlement*



*Asset No. VVR-3 - V V Kandigai Settlement*



*Asset No. VVR-4 - V V Kandigai Settlement*



*Asset No. AKR-1 - Athangi Kavanoor Settlement*



*Asset No. AKR -2 - Athangi Kavanoor Settlement*



*Asset No. VVR - 1A - V V Kandigai Settlement*



*Asset No. KPL -1 - Kilampakkam Settlement*



*Asset No. KPR-1 - Kilampakkam Settlement*



*Asset No. PPR-1 - Punnappakkam Settlement*



*Asset No. VVL-1A - V V Kandigai Settlement*





Asset No. VKL -1 - Vishnuvakkam Settlement



Asset No. VKL-2 - Vishnuvakkam Settlement



Asset No. VKR-1 - Vishnuvakkam Settlement



Asset No. AK-1 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No. AK-2 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No. AK-3 - Ammamambakkam Settlement





*Asset No.AK-4 - Ammamambakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.AK-5 - Ammamambakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.AK-6 - Ammamambakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.AK-7 - Ammamambakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.AK-8 - Ammamambakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.AK-9 - Ammamambakkam Settlement*



Asset No.AK-10 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-11 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.KBR-12 - Koorambakkam Settlement



Asset No.KBR-13 - Koorambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-14 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-15 - Ammamambakkam Settlement





Asset No.AK-16 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-17- Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-18 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-20 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-21 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-22 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-23 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-24 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-25 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-26 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-27 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-28 - Ammamambakkam Settlement





Asset No.AK-29 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-30 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-31 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-32 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-33 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-34 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



*Asset No.AK-36 - Ammamambakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.AK-37 - Ammamambakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.AK-38 - Ammamambakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.AK-39 - Ammamambakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.AK-40 - Ammamambakkam Settlement*



*Asset No.AK-41 - Ammamambakkam Settlement*





Asset No.AK-42 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-43 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-44 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-45 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-46 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-47 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-48 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-49 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-51 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-52 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-53 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-54 - Ammamambakkam Settlement





Asset No.AK-55 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-56 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-57 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-58 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-59 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-60 - Ammamambakkam Settlement





Asset No.AK-61 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-62 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-63 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-64 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-65 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-66 - Ammamambakkam Settlement





Asset No.AK-67 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-68 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-69 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-72 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK-73 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



Asset No.AK74 - Ammamambakkam Settlement



### Affected Common Property Resources - Structure Photographs



Asset No. AVL-1 Athivakkam Village



Asset No. AVL-2 Athivakkam Village



Asset No. KVL-CPR-1 - Karikalavakkam Village



Asset No. KVL-CPR-2 - Karikalavakkam Village



Asset No. NR-1 - Natham Village



Asset No.1 - Tamaraipakkam Village



Asset No.2 - Tamaraipakkam Village



Asset No. VL-1 Velliyur Village



Asset No. VL-2 Velliyur Village



Asset No. VL-3 Velliyur Village



Asset No. VL-4 Velliyur Village



Asset No. VVR-1 - V V Kandigai Village





Asset No. VVR-3 - V V Kandigai Village



Asset No. VVR-2 - V V Kandigai Village



Asset No. VVL-1 - V V Kandigai Village



Asset No. KPL-1 Kilampakkam Village



Asset No. MY-1 Meyyur Village



Asset No. MY-2 Meyyur Village



*Asset No. MY-3 Meyyur Village*



*Asset No. MY-4 Meyyur Village*

## **Appendix 5: Summary of Resettlement Plan for Disclosure to Affected Persons (For Tamil Translation)**

### **Background**

1. Government of Tamil Nadu (GOTN) is in the process of identifying and implementing projects to bridge the huge gap in the demand and supply of infrastructure projects. One of the major projects included in VISION 2023, is the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project (CPRRP). Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project is conceptualized to provide better connectivity around the city catering to future traffic requirements, to provide connectivity to industrial area, and to provide efficient commercial transportation by enhancing port connectivity. The peripheral ring road will from Ennore Port to Poonjeri Junction in Mamallapuram is of 133.381 km long. The peripheral ring road is split into five sections for ease of implementation. The construction of two of the sections (Section 2 and Section 3), totalling a length of about 56.80 km is proposed to be taken up with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) financing.

2. Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRDC), the implementing agency has prepared this resettlement plan for Section 2 of the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) project, one of the Sections that has been taken for improvements under Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank financing. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, removal of squatters and encroachments resulting in social and/ or economic displacement to families/individuals/ community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2016, Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013.

### **The Project**

3. Section 2 of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project starts from km 21.700 of NH 16 near Thatchur and ends at km 47.300 of SH 57 near Othikkadu Village. The entire length of the 25.600 km section, is a new formation and passes through 17 revenue villages, spread across 3 Taluks of Thiruvallur District. The alignment crosses SH 51 at km 29.100 and SH 50A at km 37.200. The proposed alignment traverses almost parallel to the SH 57 from km 41.100 to km 47.300 and is proposed behind the habitations along SH 57 to avoid impact to settlements. The proposed right-of-way is 60m. Underpasses are proposed at important junctions and built-up sections, and major bridges are proposed across Kannigaipair tank and Kosathalai River near Thamaraipakkam village.

4. The project would lead to the improvement of road connectivity to the Ennore port and the industries along the project area. The improved connectivity between the industries in the region and the port will facilitate faster movement of goods and material and movement of coal from the port to the coal based power plants. Further, it will also decongest the city due to bypass-able traffic and reduce the travel time of the vehicle users. Improved connectivity to the port and the National Highways will stimulate industrial growth resulting in employment generation. However, the project involves acquisition of private land and removal of encroachments and squatting for improving the corridor, resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

### **Project Impacts**

5. The project involves acquisition/transfer of land measuring 183.47 ha, will impact 1022 agricultural landowners and 113 structures comprising of 97 residences, 3 commercial, 2



residences cum commercial, 8 kiosks and 3 minor impacted others category structures such as compound wall and abandoned building. Further, 21 common property resources will also be affected.

### Eligibility Criteria

6. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on National/State laws: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR); Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, The Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001; The Tamil Nadu Highways Rule, 2003; the Environmental and Social Framework of the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank, 2016; and the Project-affected People's Mechanism, 2018.

7. The affected persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the principles of this resettlement planning framework:

- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognised under the laws of the country) (*such as pattadhars*);
- (ii) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets; provided that such claims are recognised under the laws of the country or become recognised through a process identified in the resettlement plans (*such as those in occupation, for over 30 years, of the land for which there is no claim of ownership or whatsoever and there is no dispute to the occupier's claim for the said land and those occupying land belonging to places of worship*); and
- (iii) those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (*squatters and encroachers occupying the RoW or government land*).

8. **Cut-off Date:** For title holders, the date of notification of intended acquisition under Section 15(2) of the TNHA, 2001 will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey, which is 25 December 2019, for this section, will be the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments and/or squatting after the cut-off date is established.

9. **Non-title holders** who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice (60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project recognises both licensed and non-licensed vendors, and titled and non-titled families.

### Entitlement Matrix

10. In accordance with the principles of this resettlement planning framework, all affected families and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and severity of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of this resettlement planning framework.

### Entitlement Matrix

(insert approved final entitlement matrix here)

11. Compensation for land and structure, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to commencement of civil works. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to civil works. However, any long-term rehabilitation measures like training for skill development and annuity for life will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

#### Grievance Redressal Committee

12. GRC will be established at two-levels, the first will be the GRC constituted at regional level and the second will be at State level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns, complaints and grievances.

LARRU Level Contact Person	1st Level GRC	2nd Level GRC

**Appendix 6: Comparison Between RFCTLARR Act 2013 and AIIB's ESS2**

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
<b>Objectives</b>					
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	x	✓	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible [Ref: Section 4 sub-section 4(d) and 4(e)]	In Para 2.11, the principles of CPRRP resettlement planning framework addresses this requirement
2	If involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternate project design	x	x		In Para 2.11, the principles of CPRRP resettlement planning framework addresses this requirement.
3	Where resettlement cannot be avoided, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as a development programme by providing sufficient resources to enable affected person to share in project benefits.	x	✓	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading [Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	In Para 2.11, the principles of CPRRP resettlement planning framework addresses this requirement
4	affected person should be meaningfully consulted and provided opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.	x	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. [Ref: Section 5]	Consultations Section in Chapter-3 addresses the requirement

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
5	Affected person should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least restore them, to pre-displacement levels or to pre-project levels	x	✓	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto [Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	Provisions have been made in entitlement matrix to mitigate such impacts
<b>Scope and Application</b>					
6	Involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter	x	✓		Provisions have been made in entitlement matrix to mitigate such impacts
7	Involuntary taking of land resulting in loss of assets or access to assets	x	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	Provisions have been made in entitlement matrix to mitigate such impacts
8	Involuntary taking of land resulting in loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another place	x	✓	In the definition of affected family in includes 'a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land; and further, a distinction is made between affected family and displaced family in the definition (i.e) a displaced family means any family, who on account of	Provisions have been made in entitlement matrix to mitigate such impacts

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
				acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (ii) and k]	
9	Involuntary restriction of access to of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.	x	✓	In the definition of affected family in includes 'family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (vi)]	The project does not involve such impacts
<b>Policy Applicability</b>					
10	The policy applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing.	x	✓	The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertakings and for public purpose (defined)  However, for PPP projects and private companies requiring land for public purpose (defined), then prior consent of affected families is required. [Ref: Section 2 sub-section 1 and 2]	Para 1.4 in Chapter-1 addresses this requirement
11	It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that are: (i) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project;	x	✓	Same as above	Para 1.4 in Chapter-1 addresses this requirement

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
	(ii) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and (iii) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.				
<b>Eligibility Criteria</b>					
12	Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country)	x	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	Eligibility Criteria Section in Chapter-2 (para 2.15) addresses this requirement
13	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan	X	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land'; and also includes 'a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition'. [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c(iii) and (v)]	Eligibility Criteria Section in Chapter-2 (para 2.15) addresses this requirement
14	Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.	x	x		Eligibility Criteria Section in Chapter-2 (para 2.15) addresses this requirement
15	Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	x	x		Cut-off Date Section in Chapter-2 (para 2.16) addresses this requirement
<b>Requirements</b>					

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
16	Ensure affected persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement	x	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. [Ref: Section 5]	Disclosure Section in Chapter-3 addresses this requirement
17	Ensure affected persons are consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives	x	✓	Same as above	Consultations Section in Chapter-3 addresses this requirement
18	Ensure affected persons are provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.	x	x	Not explicitly stated	In Para 2.11, the principles of CPRRP resettlement planning framework addresses this requirement. Further, the entitlement matrix provides for compensation at replacement cost
19	If there is physical relocation, provide affected persons with (i) assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.	x	✓	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all of the following:..... (c) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families; (d) particulars of land allotted to the displaced families; (e) particulars of one time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families;..... [Ref: Section 31 sub-section 2(c), (d) and (e)]	The entitlement matrix provides for all assistances to mitigate physical relocation

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
20	Particular attention to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation	x	✓ (partly)	<p>The act provides for special provisions and assistance for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in scheduled area. [Ref: Section 41]</p> <p>Further the act recognizes widows, divorcees and women deserted by families as separate families [Ref: Section sub-section (m)]</p> <p>The act does not recognize other vulnerable category and also SC/ST from non-scheduled areas.</p>	Special provision for vulnerable have been provided in Entitlement matrix.
21	Provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	x	x		Para 2.35 of resettlement planning framework stipulated that all compensation and assistance will be paid to APs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. And affected families who are physically displaced, on receipt of payment, will be given 1-months' notice to vacate
22	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	x	✓	Land for land is recommended in irrigation projects and in projects where SC/ST is involved equivalent land. [Ref: Second Schedule S.No.2]	Land for land has not been offered in this project as acquisition is linear and strips of land except in bypasses where acquisition is significant. Even in bypasses, considering the limitation is providing suitable



SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
					land for land, the option has not been considered.
	Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.	x	✓ (partly)	Not explicitly stated, but the method of valuation of land and considering the higher among the 2-methods, the multiplying factor and the 100 solatium with 12% interest will be near equivalent to replacement cost for land. For structure, tree and crops, valuation by appropriate authority will be near equivalent to replacement value, but is silent about depreciating. [Ref: Section 26 sub-section 1 and 2, Section 29 and Section 30]	Entitlement Matrix provides for the replacement cost for land and assets
23	Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement	x	✓	The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan, are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government. [Ref: Section 6 sub-section 1]	Consultations and Disclosure Sections in Chapter-3 addresses this requirement
24	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.	x	✓	For the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish, by notification, one or more	The resettlement planning framework of CPRRP provides for a project level GRC to resolve grievances as one step internal dispute resolution mechanism

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
				Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority" [Ref: Section 51 sub-section 1]	prior to referring/approaching the LARR authority.
25	In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities.	x	✓	In every resettlement area as defined under this Act, the Collector shall ensure the provision of all infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities specified in the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act. [Ref: Section 32]	Development of Resettlement Sites Section in Chapter-3 and provisions in the entitlement matrix addresses this requirement



### Appendix 8: Sample Grievance Redress Form

The \_\_\_\_\_ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing **\*(CONFIDENTIAL)\*** above your name. Thank you.

Date		Place of registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male * Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

#### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	

## **Appendix 9 : Terms of Reference for Engagement of a NGO for Resettlement Plan Implementation Support**

### **Project Background**

1. Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) is implementing the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) project, Section II & III that aims at Constructing new Highway to a length of about 56.80 km.

2. The Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) Project, Section II & III are proposed to be implemented under Engineering Procurement Construction contract (EPC). The proposed formation of 6 lane access controlled divided main carriage way with 2 lane carriage way service road on both sides. This project is expected to meet increasing traffic demands in Chennai Metropolitan Area. The Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) is a semi-circle road surrounding in Chennai. This project stretch (Section II & III) starts at Thatchur on NH-16 and ends at Sriperumbudur on NH-32. This project road traverse across Thiruvallur & Kancheepuram District.

3. A Resettlement Plan for the project has been prepared based on census and socio-economic surveys conducted in the field. The objective of this resettlement plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. The resettlement plan describes: (i) the project components that cause involuntary resettlement; (ii) magnitude of impact; (iii) initial inventory of losses and socio economic characteristics of the affected people; (iii) eligibility criteria for availing benefits; (iv) entitlements based on type of loss and tenure; (v) methodology adopted for the valuation of land and assets; (vi) institutional and implementation arrangements for delivering the entitlements; (vii) budget estimates and time line for resettlement plan implementation; and (viii) mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring

4. Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC) is the implementing agency of the project. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) of TNRIDC shall carry out the resettlement plan implementation. Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC) proposes to appoint an agency/ NGO experienced in carrying out such rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the grass root level to assist the PIU in the resettlement plan implementation. Indicative number of affected families is given below. However, the agency/NGO appointed for resettlement plan implementation support will require to assess the impact and update after due verification by LARRU.

5. The list of road stretches taken up for construction under CPRR, section II & III is tabulated below. The tentative extent of private land acquisition (LA) and the number of affected families is also indicated.

<b>Package No.</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Road</b>	<b>Total Length (in km)</b>	<b>LA (in Ha)</b>	<b>Affected Families (*tentative)</b>
CPRR/ LARRIC/SEC- II & III	1	NH-16 to Thiruvallur Bye pass	26.20	187.66	89
	2	Thiruvallur Bye pass to NH-32	30.60	208.04	587
		<b>Total</b>	<b>56.800</b>	<b>395.7</b>	<b>676</b>

### **Objectives of the Assignment**

6. TNRIDC is recruiting Resettlement Plan implementing agency/NGO. The overall objective of the consultancy services is to assist the PIU in the updation and implementation of resettlement plan for the Project Road and shall be responsible for the following in accordance with the resettlement plan.

- (i) educating the affected persons on their eligibility, entitlements and obligations;
- (ii) to ensure that the affected persons receive their entitlements as per their eligibility in accordance with the Resettlement Plan;
- (iii) to provide support and information to affected persons for income restoration;
- (iv) assist the displaced persons in relocation to resettlement site and rehabilitation, including counselling, and coordination with local authorities/line departments;
- (v) assist the affected persons in redressing their grievances (through the grievance redress mechanism established for the project); and
- (vi) to collect data and submit monthly status note and quarterly progress reports to PIU through LARRU for effective monitoring of the progress of Resettlement Plan implementation.

### **Scope of Work**

- (i) Overall Responsibilities of the Agency/NGO
  - shall assist the Resettlement Officer (RSO) in the LARRU in carrying out the implementation of the Resettlement Plan;
  - shall assist the affected persons in redressing their grievances through the GRCs;
  - shall assist the RSO in disclosure, conducting public meetings, information campaigns during the Resettlement Plan implementation and give full information to the affected community;
  - shall provide data and information that LARRU will require in the management of the data base of the affected persons and assist in its updation;
  - shall assist LARRU in providing training to affected persons, as required in the implementation of Resettlement Plan; and
  - shall submit monthly progress note (brief 2-page maximum) and quarterly progress report to the RSO covering both physical and financial progress. The report should also cover implementation issues, summary of grievances and summary of consultations.
- (ii) Responsibilities for Implementation of the Resettlement Plan
  - shall verify the information already contained in the Resettlement Plan and the individual losses of the affected persons. They should validate the data provided in the resettlement plan and report to LARRU on changes required, if any, along with documentary evidence;
  - shall establish rapport with affected persons, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the resettlement plan, and distribute entitlement cum identity cards to the eligible affected persons. The identity card should include a photograph of the affected person, the extent of loss suffered, the entitlement and contact details of the LARRU, NGO and GRM contact details;
  - shall update the census and socio-economic survey carried out during project preparatory stage, as required and wherever additional impacts are identified, carryout fresh surveys;
  - shall enter the survey data in the web application as specified by the LARRU;
  - shall assist in the joint verification of affected persons and prepare micro plan detailing the type of impact and entitlements for each affected person

and display the list of eligible affected persons in prominent place in the affected villages/towns;

- during the verification of the eligible affected persons, ensure that each of the affected persons are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. Ensure consultations with women from the affected persons families, especially women headed households;
- shall develop rapport between the affected persons and the project authority, particularly the RSO. This will be achieved through regular interactions with both the RSO and the affected persons. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented;
- shall prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the RSO;
- shall explain to the affected persons the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the resettlement plan. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroaches about the need for the timely shifting/relocation, the timeframe for disbursement of their entitlement;
- shall disseminate information to the affected persons on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant;
- in all of these, consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy;
- shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping the affected persons to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the affected persons, inform the RSO about the shifting dates agreed with the affected persons in writing and the arrangements desired by the affected persons with respect to their entitlements;
- shall assist the affected persons in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to;
- shall assist affected person to identify and select the relocation sites, wherever applicable;
- shall assist affected person to rehabilitate/ reconstruct their livelihood at the new relocation areas;
- shall make the affected persons aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs);
- shall help the affected persons in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award;
- shall accompany the affected persons to the GRC meeting, help the affected person to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the affected persons of the decisions taken by the GRC.
- in addition to counselling and providing information to affected persons, shall carry out periodic consultation with affected persons and other stakeholders;
- all the consultations should be documented
- shall assist LARRU in conducting the R&R and LA award enquiry.
- The resettlement plan includes provision for monitoring by PIU and post-project evaluation by external agency. The agency involved in the

implementation of the resettlement plan will be required to supply all information, documents to the external evaluation agency.

- Assist the PIU in ensuring that the Contractors complies with applicable labour laws including the core-labour standards.

### Documentation and Reporting by Agency/NGO

7. The Agency/NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to:

- submit an inception report within three weeks; on signing up of the contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan.
- prepare monthly progress notes to be submitted to the RSO, progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of resettlement plan implementation;
- prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the PIU;
- submit a final report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support/assistance given to the affected persons;
- record minutes of all meetings; and
- three copies of each report shall be submitted to LARRU together with one soft copy of each report

### Deliverables and Timeline

8. It is estimated that the NGOs/Consultants services will be required for about 24 months to undertake the assignment of assisting in the implementation of the resettlement plan. The time schedule for completion of key tasks is given below.

S.No	Task Description	Time for completion
1	Inception Report	At the end of the 3rd week after commencement of services
2	Joint verification with TNRIDC Field team of the PAPs, and Providing required inputs for updating the Resettlement Action Plan.	At the end of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> month after commencement of services for non-titleholders and for titleholders, as and when LA award enquiries are conducted
3.	Issue of identity card and submission of corrected data, if any, including proposal for replacement and up gradation of community assets, Collecting Additional and /or missing census survey records of PAPs (to be collected only after due approval of such cases by RSO in writing) including profiles of DP in such survey along with additional particulars required for preparation of micro plan for eligible and ineligible PAPs for R&R and disbursement, and updating the same in web application	At the end of the 6th month after commencement of services for non-titleholders and for titleholders after LA award enquiry



4	Assist in identification of resettlement site and development of the same	At the end of the 5 <sup>th</sup> month after commencement of services
5	Monthly Progress Report /Quarterly Progress Report covering the activities in the scope of works and corresponding deliverables	In the 1 <sup>st</sup> week of the following month
6	Disbursement of the entitlements for another 25% of total PAPs for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed coinciding with the milestone fixed by TNRIDC	At the end of the 8 <sup>th</sup> month after commencement of services for non-titleholders and for titleholders within 1-month from the date of award pronounced
7	Disbursement of the entitlements for another additional 25% of total PAPs for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed coinciding with the milestone fixed by TNRIDC	At the end of the 10 <sup>th</sup> month after commencement of services for non-titleholders and for titleholders within 1-month from the date of award pronounced
8	Disbursement of the entitlements for another additional 25% of total PAPs for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed coinciding with the milestone fixed by TNRIDC	At the end of the 12 <sup>th</sup> month after commencement of services for non-titleholders and for titleholders within 1-month from the date of award pronounced
9	Facilitate PAPs to relocate to resettlement site	At the end of the 14 <sup>th</sup> month after commencement of services
10	Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining 25% of total PAPs for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed coinciding with the milestone fixed by TNRIDC	At the end of the 16 <sup>th</sup> month after commencement of services for non-titleholders and for titleholders within 1-month from the date of award pronounced
11	Draft Final Report summarizing the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO	One month before the close of service / 23 <sup>rd</sup> month after commencement of services
12	Final report summarizing the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO	At the end of the service / 24 <sup>th</sup> month after commencement of services incorporating suggestions of TNRIDC on the draft report.

### Payment Schedule

9. The payment will be made on successful completion of key tasks is given below. Based on the recommendations of the Special DRO (LA), CPRR, the Executive Director, TNRIDC CPRR will make payment to the Consultant/ NGO.

Sl. No	Task Description	% payment
1	Inception report & Mobilisation of all staff. . The particulars of all staff mobilized must be furnished to concerned LARRU and the same w.r.t availability of personnel at the proposed office premise will be verified and approved by the Special DRO concerned.	15%
2	Joint verification of the non-titleholder PAPs, and Providing required inputs for updating the Resettlement Plan for the Project Sections	15%
3	Issue of identity card to non-titleholders and submission of corrected data, if any, including proposal for replacement and upgradation of community assets Additional and /or missing census survey records of PAPs (to be collected only after due approval of such cases by RSO in writing) including profiles of DP in such survey and updating / entering all additional information in the CMIS	10%
4	Disbursement of the entitlements for 30% of total eligible PAPs (unique) for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed.	15%
5	Disbursement of the entitlements for additional 30% of total eligible PAPs (Unique) for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed.	15%
6	Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining 40% of total eligible PAPs (Unique) for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed.	15%
7	Approval of draft Final Report	10%
8	Approval of final report with recommendation of RSO, LARRU.	5%

10. The Payment is independent of the number of affected families. The agency/NGO should support LARRU in the implementation of the resettlement plan for 2-year period and is independent of the number of PAPs..

11. Penalty: Any penalty for change in the Keys staff a 0.5 % of contract price in the running bill may be deducted for any change of key personal up to maximum of 5%

12. Invoices should be raised periodically and should be vetted with the concerned LARR Unit of PIU.

#### **Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client**

13. The PIU will provide to the Agency/ NGOs the copies of the Resettlement Plan prepared in accordance with AIIB's guidelines for the project and list of affected families along with Census and socio-economic survey records, soft copy of the survey database, the strip plan of final design, set-out table indicating the corridor-of-impact and right-of-way with respect to existing centreline and any other relevant reports/ data prepared by the DPR consultant for each road section.

14. The facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, and transportation shall not be provided by the PIU.

15. The accommodation for staff of the Agency/ NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the Consultant/ NGO itself.

### NGO/ Agency Team

16. The Consultant/NGOs teams should consist of the staff pattern as listed below. The core team should have a combined professional experience in the areas of social mobilization, communication, land acquisition and resettlement and census and socio economic surveys. At least one key staff and 1 field staff should be women. One field Staff should be employed for every 200 major impacts

17. The suggested Key staff pattern for each NGO/ consultant for executing the work in the field is as below:

Sl. No.	Key Professional	No. of Persons	Experience
1	Team Leader / Project Coordinator (Input - continuous)	1 (One)	PG in social science with a minimum of 15 years' experience and 10 years in R&R implementation and proficient in Tamil and English, and should have been a team lead for more than two projects.
2	R&R Experts (Input - continuous)	2(Two)	PG in social science with a minimum of 10 years' experience and 8 years in R&R implementation and proficient in Tamil and English. The experts on full time basis should relocate and mandatorily reside near the stretch of road under acquisition and in the District where major acquisition takes place pertaining to the road. Experience in engaging with communities, managing involuntary resettlement activities and land acquisition projects in India at the field level. Capacity to understand legal issues involved in land inheritance/mutation, engaging with community and support affected persons in collecting documentation. Experience in supervising field staff and dealing with grievances.
3	Communication / Livelihood Specialist (Input - Intermittent)	1(One)	PG in social science with a minimum of 10 years' experience and 8 years in communication / livelihood and proficient in Tamil and English. Experience in carrying out skill needs assessment and implementing livelihood improvement programs including communication in HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness/promotion campaigns, community Road safety awareness programme based on liaising with existing governmental or non-governmental training initiatives
	<b>Sub Key Staffs</b>		
1	Field Staff (full time)	4(Two) (1 woman)	Graduate with knowledge and experience in community consultation census and socio-economic surveys and proficient in Tamil. The field staff should relocate and mandatorily reside near the stretch of road under acquisition and in the area assigned to the field staff.

2	Data specialist (full tie) entry	2 (Two)	Graduate with knowledge and experience in system management, data collection and entry. Working experience and knowledge of software that are commonly used in India, ideally managing CMIS for resettlement projects
3	Enumerators (full time)	4 (Four)	Graduate with knowledge and experience in census and socio-economic surveys and proficient in Tamil.

*\* Sufficient Sub-key staff are to be engaged based on the number of PAPs to complete the field works within the prescribed time frame given in clause 5 of the TO*

### Appendix 10 : Sample Monitoring Template

A quarterly monitoring report shall be prepared on Resettlement Plan implementation and submitted to AIIB by the PMU. It will include: (1) the list of affected persons, with compensation, if any due to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts maintained at PIU, socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) the list of vulnerable affected persons and additional compensation / special protection measures planned/ implemented for them (e.g. assistance to obtain project construction related jobs); socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (3) Mitigation measures or actions planned / taken to avoid / minimize impacts, if any; (4) details of consultations held with affected persons (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion / agreement reached, actions required/taken; (5) details of grievances registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRC meetings held; (6) details of information disclosure and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behaviour change, if any; and (7) any other relevant information showing Resettlement Plan implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation.

S. No	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
<b>A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities</b>			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by AIIB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on AIIB and PIU websites		
3	Circulation of summary of Resettlement Plan in local languages to all stakeholders		
<b>Resettlement Plan Implementation</b>			
1	Grievance Redress Mechanism established at different levels		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of affected persons, vulnerable affected persons and compensation due		
4	Finalization of mitigation measures proposed and implemented (with documentation e.g. consultation minutes and photographs)		
5	Notice period given to affected persons (as per EM)?		
6	Land acquisition completed (total number of landowners, number of landowners paid compensation)		
7	Affected persons received entitlements as per EM		
8	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of affected persons, number of persons resettled, number of persons received livelihood assistance - titleholder and non-titleholder separately)		
9	Additional assistance (project-related construction jobs, if willing and able) for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable affected persons assisted)		
10	Number of common property resources reconstructed. Relocated or compensated		
11	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
12	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan (with minutes of meetings and photographs)		

S. No	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
<b>C. Monitoring</b>			
13	Survey on satisfaction levels of affected persons with Resettlement Plan implementation completed		
<b>D. Labour</b>			
1	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labour like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by contractors. Ensuring no child labour used		
16	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

Note: Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts and other details.