

Resettlement Plan

December 2022

India: Chennai Metro Rail Investment Project Corridor 4

(Part 1)

Prepared by the Department of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, Government of Tamil Nadu, acting through the Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 6 December 2022)

Currency unit	–	Indian Rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$0.012
\$1.00	=	₹81.89

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CMRL	–	Chennai Metro Rail Limited
CPIAL	–	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
ESF	–	environment and social framework
GoTN	–	Government of Tamil Nadu
GRC	–	grievance redress committee
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
LARRA	–	Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority
MDB	–	multilateral development bank
MRTS	–	mass rapid transit system
NDB	–	New Development Bank
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMU	–	project management unit
RFCTLARR	–	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RPF	–	resettlement planning framework
R&R	–	resettlement and rehabilitation
SoR	–	schedule of rates
SMU	–	social management unit
SIA	–	social impact assessment
SPS	–	safeguard policy statement

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of India ends on 31 March. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2021 ends on 31 March 2021.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. The Chennai Metro phase 2 Corridor 4 from Lighthouse to Poonamallee is being taken up to provide the better Metro connectivity to residential and employment centres on this corridor as well as beyond Poonamallee towards Western suburbs of Chennai.

II. This document is prepared for Corridor 4 from Lighthouse station to Poonamallee bypass station. It comprises 9.40 km underground section covering 10 stations and 15.50 km elevated section covering 18 stations, ramp, depot with connection and system works. The report identifies the project impacts, and provides the mitigation measures taken to address the impacts. Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) prepared a Resettlement Planning Framework comprising its policy of compensation and updated entitlement matrix which meet the requirements of ADB SPS and valid for all Chennai metro Phase 2 projects. Land acquisition will be carried out according to Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997/2019.

III. Census and Socio-economic survey of the affected people has done between February to April 2021 based on the detailed design report and census and socio-economic survey revalidation (wherever the design changes have done) and RP updating has done in August 2021 based on the updated detailed design report. The same was disclosed on ADB as well as CMRL websites in March 2022. The progress of land acquisition and resettlement of the displaced families as of 31 October 2022 has been incorporated in this report. The cutoff date for the non-titleholder in this project is 1 February 2021. Out of the 334 titleholder families, 19 families are physically displaced (Residential buildings), 229 are economically displaced (commercial buildings) and 74 are both physically and economically (residential cum commercial) displaced and the balance 12 are impacted non significantly. Out of the 426 tenants, 13 are residential tenants, 408 are commercial tenants and 5 are tenants of the residential cum commercial buildings. All the displaced squatters (3 Nos) are commercial squatters. All the kiosks are also involved in commercial activities. Out of the 13 encroached structures, 11 are losing encroached portions of commercial structures, mainly lean to roof and extended portions.

IV. Community consultations were conducted at proposed station locations to elicit suggestions on R&R benefits and project aspects like fare tariff. Meetings were held with identified affected persons to communicate that compensation and R&R benefits will be paid as per approved Resettlement planning Framework.

V. A grievance redress mechanism is in place. At the first level the grievances are received by the Project Implementation Unit and addressed by Grievance Redress Committee comprising officers of CMRL. Registration of grievances, time-bound redressal and disclosure is CMRL's responsibility.

VI. Mitigation is provided through compensation and assistance to affected persons to mitigate loss of land, properties, loss of rental incomes, loss of livelihood and business income.

VII. The scope and status of land acquisition as of 31 October 2022 is listed in chapter 2 (Table 2.2) of this report. As per the detailed design report, the project requires 20.0675 hector private land acquisition, which includes 15.27Ha of the land owned by the HR&CE department (as per the notification, the land belongs to HR&CE department would be considered as private land during acquisition). Out of the total private land required for the project 19.45Ha has already been acquired by the CMRL, which is around 96.91% of the total private land acquisition. Estimate of land to be

acquired does not include land for shifting of overhead power lines and the land to be used temporarily for traffic management, safety zones, machinery movement, etc., the temporary land would be used based on the MOU (rent and other conditions will be specified in the MOU) between CMRL and such landowner. 334 owner-used structures and 842 structures used by tenants and others will be acquired partly or fully.

VIII. As far as the government land is concerned the project requires 7.37Ha (other than the road ROW) and CMRL has already procured 6.06Ha (around 82.15%) as of 31 October 2022. The Land Team (Special DRO – LA, CMRL) is maintaining all the records of the acquisition. With respect to the filed surveys, it has happened at two stages, the first stage is joint site visit, demarcation of the COI at site and identification of the affected building including the extent of impact, the second stage is detailed valuation of the affected assets. The detailed measurement survey has been done by the land acquisition wing and engineering wing of the CMRL based on the same the base value report has also been calculated for all the affected assets (compensation as per RFCTLARR Act). The base value report will be used for negotiation with the property owners. This amount includes the replacement cost of the displaced common property resources. The replacement cost of the common property resources has been paid to the respective authorities by the CMRL. The land acquisition and resettlement expenses are counterpart funding. The preliminary estimate for this project is Rs 43,124 million towards compensation for land and structures and Rs 603 million towards rehabilitation. The final amount will be arrived after the negotiation with the property owners.

IX. A Project Implementation Unit headed by Project Director reporting to Director Projects, CMRL and Managing Director, CMRL is functioning in CMRL. This set up takes care of all the technical and financial aspects of the project. All land acquisition and resettlement activities will be carried out by office of Special District Revenue Officer, CMRL.

X. The project will be commissioned by 61 months starting from the date of award of civil contracts. The RP shall be updated prior to award of contract and compensation to affected people shall be delivered prior to displacement. As of date of RP, there is no contract awarded yet.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background

1. Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) extends over area of 1189 sq.km which comprises Chennai District and part of Thiruvallur District and part of Kancheepuram District. In year 2011, resident population of CMA was 8.0 million. As per Chennai Second Master Plan 2026, the estimated population of CMA in year 2026 is 12.6 million people with an estimate of daily passenger traffic of 20.8 million in 2026. CMA has emerged as a leading national automotive hub with major manufacturers operating their plants in the area. CMA also houses a growing number of software and financial services firms.

2. In year 2015, average journey speed was 17 kmph during peak hours. As per Business-As-Usual scenario in Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) 2018, major roads are forecast to function in excess of their capacity in year 2035 at average speed 19 kmph. CMP identified projects so as to increase public transport share in person trips by motorized vehicular modes in year 2035 to 60% compared to 44% in year 2015 ie., 41% of trips by all modes in year 2035 compared to 30% in 2015. Among these projects are 8 mass transport corridors, one of which is from Lighthouse to Poonamallee via Porur.

3. With a view to develop effective and efficient mass transit systems in addition to the existing public transportation and Phase-I Metro rail system, the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to implement Corridor 4 as a part of Phase-II Metro Rail Network.

4. In view of the global health alert due to the COVID-19, the processes involved in the preparation of the RP, the census survey revalidating, and land acquisition have been strictly implemented with due consideration of the health protocol. It has become very evident that such protocols are observed in at least two major undertakings: during public consultations and during data gathering. The conduct of public consultations and/or meetings, ensured that the venue can accommodate the number of target participants with appropriate physical distancing. The venue had been properly disinfected, and chairs are arranged at least a meter apart. Prior to participants' entry to the venue, a temperature check was conducted to ensure that no participants with fever can attend the meeting, participants are all provided with face masks and alcohol, or hand sanitizer is available. No physical contact (e.g., handshake, embracing, etc.) were always observed. Data gathering for the RP has likewise ensured all protocols were observed, especially in the conduct of interviews (e.g., during SES, IOL etc.), the interviewer always had wear facemask and maintained a distance of at least a meter away from interviewee. Throughout the process, the interviewer observed the "no contact policy (e.g., handshake, embracing, etc.)" always and where appropriate virtual methods were employed. All other resettlement activities conformed with government health advisories. When government health agencies/authorities issue strict quarantine measures, all resettlement activities were put in abeyance until all restrictions are lifted.

B. Outcome of the Project

5. The project on implementation, will provide major socio-economic benefits to the society particularly in the influence zone of the corridor, such as:

- a) Provide safe, reliable, affordable and environment friendly public mass transit system for Chennai Metropolitan Area with efficient connectivity to the major and growing service

employment centres between Alwarpet and Poonamallee bypass and areas further westward.

- b) Result in larger share of public transport in meeting mobility needs of the city.
- c) Lead to enhanced economic productivity of the city and thereby assistance for more job creation.

C. Project Description

6. Chennai suburban railway network supplements Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS). MRTS of length 19.35 km from Chennai Beach to Velachery is in operation, land acquisition for balance MRTS section from Velachery to St Thomas Mount is in process. Chennai Metro Phase 1 of 45 km is in operation, work on 9 km extension from Washermanpet to Wimco nagar is scheduled to be completed soon.

7. Work on priority Phase 2 metro railway i.e., approx. 35 km from Madhavaram to Sholinganallur on Corridor 3 and approx. 16 km on Corridor 5 is in progress. Work on balance 9.627 km Corridor 3 and balance 30.125 km Corridor 5 is under initiation. This report pertains to Corridor 4 from Lighthouse to Poonamallee bypass. Phase 2 metro network is depicted in Annexure 1.

8. As per Detailed Project Report of December 2018, the capital cost of Corridor 4 including taxes & duties for December 2018 is estimated at USD 1575 million. In addition, cost of acquisition of private land and notional cost of structures estimated in August 2021 for the revised alignment is USD 583 million and Resettlement & Rehabilitation cost is USD 8.15 million – this estimate will be updated upon measurements on site and updation of guideline values of land price. The alignment and station locations of Corridor 4 is shown in Annexure 1.

D. Project Components

9. The project components of Corridor 4, for which land is required include the following:(i) stations; (ii) viaduct (iii) electrical substations and (iv) maintenance depot beyond Poonamallee bypass station.

10. **Stations.** Corridor 4 comprises depot with connection, 9.40 km underground covering 10 stations, approx. 0.459 km ramp and 15.50 km elevated covering 18 stations. The stations are listed in **Table 1.1**.

Table I-1: List of Stations

S N	Station Name	Chainage (m)	Elevated/ Underground
1	Lighthouse	94.000	UG (190x21.80) 2L
2	Kutchery Road	1791.000	UG (190x21.80) 2L
3	Thirumayilai Metro	2543.000	UG (190x21.80) 2L
4	Alwarpet	3315.000	UG (190x21.80) 2L
5	Bharathidasan Road	4058.000	UG (190x21.80) 2L
6	Boat Club Metro (formerly Adyar Gate Junction)	5226.000	UG (150x21.40) 3L
7	Nandanam	6245.000	UG (150x21.40) ML

S N	Station Name	Chainage (m)	Elevated/ Underground
8	Panagal Park	7296.000	UG (150x21.40) 2L with ext. concourse
9	Kodambakkam Metro	8600.000	UG (150x21.40) ML
10	Kodambakkam Flyover (formerly Meenakshi College)	9313.000	UG (190x21.80) 2L
11	Power House	10315.000	Elevated (140x21.95)
12	Vadapalani	11064.000	Elevated (140x21.95)
13	Saligramam	11740.000	Elevated (140x21.95)
14	Saligramam Warehouse (formerly Avichi School)	12666.000	Elevated (140x21.95)
15	Alwarthiru Nagar	13602.213	Elevated (140x21.95)
16	Valasaravakkam	14546.387	Elevated (140x21.95)
17	Karabakkam	15685.801	Elevated (140x21.95)
18	Alapakkam Junction	16425.440	Elevated (140x21.95)
19	Porur Junction	17242.790	Elevated (140x21.95)
20	Chennai Bypass Crossing	18051.190	Elevated (140x21.95)
21	Ramchandra Hospital	18974.196	Elevated (140x21.95)
22	Iyappanthangal Bus Depot.,	19776.201	Elevated (140x21.95)
23	Kattupakkam	20858.200	Elevated (140x21.95)
24	Kumanan Chavadi	21647.300	Elevated (140x21.95)
25	Karyan Chavadi	22558.030	Elevated (140x21.95)
26	Mullaithottam	23515.892	Elevated (140x21.95)
27	Poonamallee Metro (formerly Poonamallee Bus Terminus)	24365.94	Elevated (140x21.95)
28	Poonamallee Bypass	25783.936	Elevated (140x21.95)

Source: Revised alignment April 2021, CMRL

11. Corridor 4 metro line stations are proposed underground and elevated within road right of way as far as possible.

12. Feeder bus services, bicycle sharing and pick/drop zones for autorickshaw, taxi and bus with pedestrian connectivity are planned at 12 stations. Property development above off-street road vehicle parking is planned at Alwarthiru Nagar and Poonamallee Bypass stations. At grade pedestrian crossings are planned: subways will be planned subsequently. All these facilities are proposed within road right of way.

- (i) **Viaduct:** The alignment is proposed within road right of way as far as possible so as to minimize land acquisition.
- (ii) **Electrical Works:** Two Receiving Substations are proposed one each at Saligramam Warehouse and Panagal Park.
- (iii) **Maintenance Depot:** Facilities for stabling, inspection and maintenance of rolling stock will be provided beyond Poonamallee bypass station.

E. Objective of the Report

13. This report documents social and economic disruption / displacement to households/individuals/communities arising due to implementation of Corridor 4, mitigation measures and plan for implementation of mitigation measures. The report presents a resettlement plan which is in compliance with laws enacted by Government of Tamil Nadu, RTFCTLARR Act 2013, ADB SPS and CMRL Policy.

14. This resettlement plan is prepared to ensure compliance with SPS requirements for involuntary resettlement which includes:

- (i) Screening to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Minimizing and avoiding resettlement impacts of each subproject by exploring all viable alternative designs.
- (ii) Carrying out consultations with displaced persons, host communities and NGOs, informing all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options, ensuring their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs.
- (iii) Where the resettlement impacts are unavoidable, the displaced persons should be assisted in improving or at least regaining their standard of living.
- (iv) Vulnerable groups, including households headed by women, the elderly, the disabled, and indigenous groups, those without legal title to land and property, and those living Below Poverty Line will be given special assistance to improve their socioeconomic status.
- (v) The absence of formal title to land is not a bar to policy entitlements.
- (vi) Compensation for all lost assets acquired or affected is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (vii) Restoration of livelihoods and residences of the displaced persons will be facilitated with adequate resources according to the RP and before the start of civil works construction.
- (viii) Where physical displacement takes place, displaced persons are to be assisted in integrating economically and socially into host communities in such a way that any adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted;
- (ix) All payments, including compensation for the loss of land, assets, structures, trees, income, and common properties will be made prior to physical or economic displacement and the commencement of civil works construction.
- (x) Disclose the draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and other documents such as the monitoring reports to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

F. Methodology

15. This report has been prepared based on the information collected through interview of impacted families and consultations with community groups at locations of stations. Meetings were also held in CMRL office and other offsite venues where representatives of impacted families were informed of the project and efforts to reduce and minimize adverse impacts. Information on CMRL policy and method of compensating for acquired land and structures, entitlement of resettlement and rehabilitation allowances approved by CMRL were inputs to this report.

16. Initially the quantity of land and structures impacted was estimated by CMRL based on footprint of the viaduct and stations as per Detailed Project Report of December 2018. The Socio-Economic Survey (SES) format used for data collection is placed as **Annexure 2**. This is an updated report based on the detailed design report developed in August 2021 also the progress of land acquisition and resettlement of the displaced families as of 31 October 2022 has been incorporated in this report. As part of fixing the compensation and resettlement allowances, a census survey of impacted families and measurement of land and structures impacted have done by the CMRL LA and Engineering team. All the displaced people are also being called for a hearing by the CMRL LA team as part of the negotiated purchase policy of the state.

17. A comparison of the National laws, Project policy and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement requirements shows that ADB SPS requirements are satisfied in Corridor 4.

G. Minimizing Project Impacts

18. Project impacts have been minimized by using good design practices. These include:

- (i) The proposed stations are either on the middle of the road right of way or partially on the service roads; the stations are proposed above the road with entries planned from both sides of the road on and beyond the existing service road.
- (ii) As far as possible station location/ entry/ exit points have been located on government lands or lands that are private but vacant, thus minimizing resettlement and physical displacement
- (iii) The line is planned within road right of way to the extent possible.
- (iv) Size of underground stations has been optimized by providing 3 levels or extended concourse or placing ventilation structures at grade.

H. Cut-off date

19. For title holders, cutoff date for eligibility is the date of issue of newspaper notification of acquisition of respective property. Based on Detailed Project Report such newspaper notifications were issued between 3rd November 2018 and 1st February 2021 and will continue; during February 2021 and June 2021, press announcements were issued for those PAFs which are affected by the alignment revised after DPR till April 2021 (**Annexure 3**). Such announcements might continue as required on future dates.

20. For non-titleholders, tenants and wage employees the start date of socio-economic field survey in respective station or section of alignment is the cut-off date. Updating of RP information, including those of non-titleholders, tenants and wage employees, shall be provided during further validation activities. Census and Socio-economic survey of the affected people has done between February to April 2021 based on the detailed design report and census and socio-economic survey revalidation (wherever the design changes have done) and RP updating has done in August 2021 based on the updated detailed design report. The cutoff date for the non-titleholder in this project is 1 February 2021.

II. SCOPE AND STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition

21. The scope of land acquisition and rehabilitation is identified based on footprint of the viaduct and stations based on alignment revised up to April 2021. Land acquisition for the section is required mainly for the construction of stations, viaduct and depot. The project impacts are summarized in **Table 2.1**.

Table II-1: Summary of Impacts

SN	Impact /Types of loss	Unit	Quantity
A	Total Land Required @	Sqm	274397
	Private land ¹	Sqm	200675
	Government land	Sqm	73722
B	Total Families Affected (minor impact + displaced)	Nos.	1176
i	Titleholder owner	Nos.	334
ii	Tenant	Nos.	426
iii	Squatter	Nos.	3
iv	Kiosk	Nos.	400
v	Encroacher	Nos.	13
C	Total Affected Population	Nos.	4853
D	Titleholder Families Affected (Minor impact + displaced)	Nos.	334
i	Residential	Nos.	19
ii	Commercial	Nos.	229
iii	Residential cum commercial	Nos.	74
iv	Residential or commercial (Agricultural, Industrial, vacant)	Nos.	12
E	Community Property Resources – traffic signals, bus shelters, traffic camera posts and sign boards	Nos.	115
F	Tenant Families Affected (Minor Impact + displaced)	Nos.	426
i	Residential	Nos.	13
ii	Commercial	Nos.	408
iii	Residential cum commercial	Nos.	5
iv	Residential or commercial (Agricultural, Industrial, vacant)	Nos.	0

¹ This includes the 15.27Ha of the land owned by HR&CE department, Govt of Tamil Nadu

SN	Impact /Types of loss	Unit	Quantity
G	Kiosk Families Affected (displaced)	Nos.	400
i	Commercial	Nos.	400
ii	Residential + Commercial	Nos.	0
H	Squatter Families Affected (displaced)	Nos.	3
i	Residential	Nos.	0
ii	Commercial	Nos.	3
iii	Residential cum commercial	Nos.	0
I	Encroacher Families affected (minor impact only)	Nos.	13
i	Residential	Nos.	0
ii	Commercial	Nos.	11
iii	Residential + Commercial	Nos.	0
iv	Residential or commercial (Agricultural, Industrial,	Nos.	2
J	All Families physically (in terms of homes) affected	Nos.	32
i	All Families economically (in terms of business)	Nos.	1051
ii	All families physically and economically affected	Nos.	79
iii	All families physically or economically affected (minor impact + displaced) Agricultural, Industrial, vacant	Nos.	14
K	Families physically displaced	Nos.	20
i	Families economically displaced	Nos.	636
ii	Families physically and economically displaced	Nos.	26
iii	All families physically or economically displaced	Nos.	5
L	Vulnerable Families affected (minor impact + displaced)	Nos.	226
i	Women headed	Nos.	2
ii	Scheduled Caste	Nos.	208
iii	Scheduled Tribe	Nos. families	6
iv	Others(HH with Disabled Member, Elderly HH, Minor	Nos.	10

Source: Socio Economic Survey, February to April 2021 and revalidation done in August 2021, LA status as of 31.10.2022 (CMRL).

22. Land is being acquired in accordance with provisions of Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999) 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. The project will ensure that physical and economic displacement will take place only after payment of amounts of compensation and R&R benefits.

23. Public notice of acquisition of respective property under Section 3/2 of Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999) was issued in newspapers from 3rd November 2018 to 31st January 2020 and in February/June 2021.

24. The Government will publish in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette a notice specifying the particular purpose for which such land is required namely `Chennai Metro Phase II MDB Projects` under Sub-section (1) of section 3.

25. **Restriction of land use or access:** The piers and viaducts are all planned on the median of the road/ or on the service road. There will be no adverse impact on the adjoining property and as a result there will be no restrictions of the land use because of the metro viaduct. Even in the station locations there is a service road provided around the entry structure and as a result the adjoining properties will also have no restrictions on the land use.

26. The scope and status of land acquisition as of 31 October 2022 is listed in Table 2.2. As per the detailed design report, the project requires 20.0675 hector private land acquisition, which includes 15.27Ha of the land owned by the HR&CE department. Out of the total private land required for the project 19.45Ha has already been acquired by the CMRL, which is around 96.91% of the total private land acquisition. Estimate of land to be acquired does not include land for shifting of overhead power lines and the land to be used temporarily for traffic management, safety zones, machinery movement, etc., the temporary land would be used based on the MOU (rent and other conditions will be specified in the MOU) between CMRL and such landowner.

27. The negotiation is being done with the landowners of remaining 6175 Sqm of land. Certain landowners are taking time to produce the property documents for verification process, if any land owner fails to produce the required document (up to the satisfaction of the land acquisition officer) to the land acquisition authority, the amount fixed for such land parcels will be deposited in the jurisdictional civil court (as per the provisions of the Act) and the R&R assistances as per the entitlement matrix of the project will be released. Around 97% of the affected land and structures have already been acquired. Replacement cost as per the negotiated rate and R&R assistances as per the approved entitlement matrix has also been paid. Certain landowners are taking time to produce the property documents for verification process, if any land owner fails to produce the required document (up to the satisfaction of the land acquisition officer) to the land acquisition authority, the amount fixed for such land parcels will be deposited in the jurisdictional civil court (as per the provisions of the Act) and the R&R assistances as per the entitlement matrix of the project will be released. The delay in handing over the documents is due to various reasons including the title dispute and absence of property documents. All the project affected households will receive their compensation (the compensation for the disputed cases will be deposited in the jurisdictional civil court) and R&R assistances prior to the demolition of the structure

28. As far as the government land is concerned the project requires 7.37Ha (other than the road ROW) and CMRL has already procured 6.06Ha (around 82.15%) as of 31 October 2022. Few government orders related to the transfer of government land are provided as Annexure 4 of this report. The Land Team (Special DRO – LA, CMRL) is maintaining all the records of the acquisition.

Table II-2: Land Acquisition

SI No	Station/Parcel Name	Street Name	Pvt Lands Area sqm as of 31.10.22		Govt Lands Area sqm as of 31.1..22	
			Total Requirement	Total Acquired	Total Requirement	Total Acquired
1	01/C4.Light House	Kamarajar Salai (Nochikuppam)	0	0	16558	16558
2	02/C4. Foreshore Estate	Santhome High Road	Dropped			
3	03/C4.Kutchery Road	Kutchery Road	1377	1138	707	707
4	04/C4.Thirumayilai	Luz Church Road	Common station with C3			
5	05/C4.Alwarpet	Luz Church Road	2659	2617	72	72
6	06/C4.Bharathidasan Road	Mowbarrys Road	2161	2128	0	0
7	07/C4.Adyar Gate Jn	Chamiers Road	2602	2082.5	210	160
8	08/C4.Nandanam	Venkatnrayana Road	429	357	3085	1411
9	09/C4.Natesan Park	Prakasam Road	Dropped			
10	10/C4. Panagal Park,	Prakasam Road	1364	1142	3392	3392
11	11/C4.Kodambakkam	Mambalam High Road	0	0	5052	0
12	12/C4.Kodambakkam Flyover	Arcot Road	152	0	0	0
13	Meenakshi Collage Ramp	Arcot Road	845	581	532	512
14	13/C4.Power House	Arcot Road	1212	1211.5	675	647
15	14/C4.Vadapalani	Arcot Road	1284	1284	1908	1906

SI No	Station/Parcel Name	Street Name	Pvt Lands Area sqm as of 31.10.22		Govt Lands Area sqm as of 31.1..22	
			Total Requirement	Total Acquired	Total Requirement	Total Acquired
16	15/C4.Saligramam	Arcot Road	642	642	0	0
17	16/C4.Avichi School	Arcot Road	67	67	988	214
18	17/C4.Alwarthirunagar	Arcot Road	975	878	398	398
19	18/C4.Valasaravakkam	Arcot Road	2702	2677	0	0
20	19/C4.Karambakam	Arcot Road	2265	1537	572	572
21	20/C4.Alapakkam	Arcot Road	2703	2684	583	583
22	21/C4.Porur Jn	Mount Ponnammallee Road /Trunk Road	1961	1923	125	125
23	22/C4.Chennai Bypass Crossing	Mount Ponnammallee Road /Trunk Road	356	356	449	449
24	23/C4.Ramachandra Hospital	Mount Ponnammallee Road /Trunk Road	430	430	3050	3050
25	24/C4.Iyyapanthangal Bus Depot	Mount Ponnammallee Road /Trunk Road	1003	1002.5	577	577
26	25/C4.Kattupakkam	Mount Ponnammallee Road /Trunk Road	620	199	1414	1414
27	26/C4.Kumananchavadi	Mount Ponnammallee Road /Trunk Road	1434	1368	90	90
28	27/C4.Karayananchavadi	Mount Ponnammallee Road /Trunk Road	783	783	172	172

SI No	Station/Parcel Name	Street Name	Pvt Lands Area sqm as of 31.10.22		Govt Lands Area sqm as of 31.1..22	
			Total Requirement	Total Acquired	Total Requirement	Total Acquired
29	28/C4.Mullai Thottam	Mount Ponnammallee Road /Trunk Road	0	0	1051	1051
30	29/C4.Poonammallee Bus Terminus	Mount Ponnammallee Road /Trunk Road	1046	585	725	725
31	30/C4.Poonammallee Bye Pass	Mount Ponnammallee Road /Trunk Road	564	557	9250	9250
32	1/C4.Poonammallee Depot	Ponammallee Bye Pass	152691	152691	7960	7960
33	Ex-1 & 2 Power House to Vadapalani	Arcot Road	934	885	519	502
34	Ex-3 Vadapalani to Saligramam	Arcot Road	31	31	32	32
35	Ex-04-Saligramam to Saligramam Ware House Metro	Arcot Road	446	299	81	33
36	Ex-05 Saligramam ware House Metro to Alwarthirunagar	Arcot Road	429	349	713	510
37	Ex-06 Alwarthirunagar to Valasaravakkam	Arcot Road	2252	1081	588	588
38	Ex-07 & 08 Valasaravakkam to Karambakkam	Arcot Road	3095	2717	1259	1051
39	Ex-09 Karambakkam Metro to Alapakkam Metro	Arcot Road	1794	1739	958	958
40	Ex-10 Alapakkam to Porur	Arcot Road	1584	1505	46	46

SI No	Station/Parcel Name	Street Name	Pvt Lands Area sqm as of 31.10.22		Govt Lands Area sqm as of 31.1..22	
			Total Requirement	Total Acquired	Total Requirement	Total Acquired
41	Ex-11 Porur Jn to Porur Bypass	Arcot Road	901	774	235	235
42	Ex-12 Porur bypass Metro to Thelliyaragam	Arcot Road	0	0	110	110
43	Ex-13 Iyyapanthangal to Kattupakkam	Trunk Road	206	206	11	11
44	Ex-14 Kattupakkam to Kumananchavadi	Trunk Road	87	87	27	27
45	Ex-15 Kumananchavadi to karayanchavadi	Trunk Road	140	130	92	92
46	Ex-16 Karayanchavadi to Mullaithottam	Mount Poonamallee High Road	210	210	243	232
47	Ex-17 Mullai Thottam to Poonamallee Metro	Mount Poonamallee High Road	395	395	391	391
48	Ex-18 Poonamallee Metro to Poonamallee Bypass	Mount Poonamallee High Road	2999	2559	8290	3240
49	Meenakshi College ramp	Arcot Road	845	581	532	512
Total			200675	194468.5	73722	60565
Percentage on total				96.91	-	82.15

Source: CMRL, status as of 31.10.2022.

B. Resettlement Impacts

29. 20 families will be displaced from residential structures, 636 from commercial structures, 26 from residential cum commercial structures and 5 from agricultural/industrial land or vacant structures. List of displaced families is placed at **Annexure 5**. Classification of structures and families impacted is presented in **Table 2.3** and **Table 2.4** respectively.

Table II-3: Affected Structures

Residential		Commercial + Residential cum Commercial + agricultural/industrial land or vacant structure		Total	
Title holder owner	Squatter/Encroachment/Kiosk/Tenant	Title holder owner	Squatter/Encroachment/Kiosk/Tenant	Title holder	Squatter/Encroachment/Kiosk/Tenant
19	0/0/0/13	315	3/13/400/413	334	3/13/400/426

(i) **Partially and fully affected structures**

30. If a structure is partially affected, the portion upto the line of acquisition is paid at replacement cost. The structural engineer verifies whether the building is safe and viable in case partial acquisition. The structural engineer will demarcate the line of shifting which is beyond the line of acquisition and for such additional area, replacement cost is paid.

Table II-4: Impact on Families

Tenure	Residential		Commercial		Res & Com		Agricultural or industrial land or vacant structure		Total No. of Families	
	Affected	Displaced	Affected	Displaced	Affected	Displaced	Affected	Displaced	Affected	Displaced
Owners	19	12	229	73	74	23	12	5	334	106
Encroacher	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	0	13	0
Squatters	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Kiosk	0	0	400	400	0	0	0	0	400	400
Tenants	13	8	408	160	5	3	0	0	426	171
Total	32	20	1051	636	79	26	14	5	1176	687

31. The profile of affected commercial establishments is presented in **Table 2.5**. About half of the business establishments are manned by a single person.

Table II-5: Profile of affected business establishments

Size of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Percentage
One person only (Owner /Operator)	549	52.24%
Employed 1 to 5 persons	307	29.21%
Employed more than 5 persons	195	18.55%
Total	1051	100.00%

(ii) **Temporary impacts during construction**

32. Any impacts during construction will be addressed according to the Environmental Management Plan for the Project. For labour camps and construction yards, land under viaduct and stations falling within road right of way, and construction vehicle movement along the outer boundary of certain stations located on straight sections off the road right of way, land will be acquired temporarily: rental shall be paid as per the Entitlement Matrix. Diversion of non-construction vehicles will be done through alternative roads since the worksites are located in urban area. Upon conclusive tree inventory, compensatory tree planting at alternate locations shall be done; temporary noise barriers will be installed, measures to minimize fugitive dust and surface and groundwater pollution and manage solid waste disposal shall be implemented. Area of temporary acquisition does not include area for labour camps and construction yards: these two components will be confirmed after the construction contractors mobilise for civil works.

(iii) Indigenous Peoples

33. No indigenous peoples population, as defined under the SPS, was found in the project area.

(iv) Common Property Resources (CPRs)

34. CPRs getting impacted are 115 in number, comprising religious structures, schools, toilet, Park, playgrounds. The list is at Table 2.6. The HR & CE (Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments) department is maintaining the temples in Tamil Nadu and if any temple is needed to be relocated for the developmental projects, the HR&CE department will provide estimates to requisition departments and the requisitioning department will release the payment to the bank account of the jurisdictional officer. In corridor 4, the temple located on government land of Nandanam station has affected and the CMRL has already settled the matter

Table II-6: Location of CPRs

SN	Station / Viaduct Name	Govt School	Bus Stand	Temple	Public Toilet	Govt Stru	Play Ground	Park	Others	Total	Location
1	01. Light House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Station
2	03. Kutchery Road	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Station
3	04. Thirumayilai Metro Station	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Station
4	05. Alwarpet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	Station
5	06. Bharathi Dasan Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Station
6	07. Boat Club Metro	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	Station
7	08. Nandanam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	7	Station
8	10. Panagal Park Metro & Cross Over	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	Station
9	11. Kodambakkam	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Station
10	12. Meenakshi College	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	Station
11	13. Power House	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	Station
12	14. Vadapalani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	Station

SN	Station / Viaduct Name	Govt School	Bus Stand	Temple	Public Toilet	Govt Stru	Play Ground	Park	Others	Total	Location
13	15. Saligramam Metro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	Station
14	16. Saligramam Ware House Metro	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	Station
15	17. Alwarthiru Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Station
16	18. Valasaravakkam	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	Station
17	19. Karambakkam	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	8	Station
18	20. Alapakkam Metro	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Station
19	21. Porur Junction	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	Station
20	22. Porur Bypass Metro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Station
21	23. Thelliagram Metro	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Station
22	24. Iyyapanthangal Bus Depot	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	Station
23	25. Kattupakkam	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Station
24	26. Kumananchavadi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Station
25	27. Karayan Chavadi	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Station
26	28. Mullaithottam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Station
27	29. Poonamalle Metro	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	Station
28	30. Poonamalle Bypass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Station
29	Poonamalle Depot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Station
30	EX-1&2 Powerhouse to Vadapalani	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	Viaduct
31	EX-3 Vadapalani to Saligramam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Viaduct
32	EX-4 Saligramam to Saligramam Ware House Metro	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	Viaduct
33	EX-5 Saligramam Ware House Metro to Alwar Thiru Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	Viaduct
34	EX-6 Alwar Thiru Nagar to Valasaravakkam	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Viaduct
35	EX-7&8 Valasaravakkam to Karambakkam	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	7	Viaduct
36	EX-9 Karambakkam Metro to Alapakkam Metro	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Viaduct
37	EX-10 Alapakkam to Porur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Viaduct
38	EX-11 Porur Jn to Porur Bypass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	Viaduct
39	EX-12 Porur Bypass Metro to Thilliyagram Metro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Viaduct
40	EX-13 Iyyappanthangal to Kattupakkam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Viaduct

SN	Station / Viaduct Name	Govt School	Bus Stand	Temple	Public Toilet	Govt Stru	Play Ground	Park	Others	Total	Location
41	EX-14 Kattupakkam Metro to Kumananchavadi Metro	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Viaduct
42	EX-15 Kumananchavadi to Karayanchavadi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Viaduct
43	EX-16 Karayanchavadi to Mullaithottam	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	Viaduct
44	EX-17 Mullaithottam to Poonamalle Metro	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Viaduct
45	EX-18 Poonamalle Metro to Poonamalle Bypass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	Viaduct
	Total	0	44	1	3	4	3	2	58	115	
Others: Telephone Exchange Pillar / EB Pillar/ Post Box/Police Booth/ATM/ Transformer, Traffic signals											

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Introduction

35. Socioeconomic Survey of Project Affected Families (PAFs) was conducted between September 2018 and March 2019 based on alignment recommended in the Detailed Project Report (DPR). During the period February 2021 to April 2021, survey was conducted of those PAFs which are affected by the alignment revised after DPR till April 2021. The updated total number of PAFs is 1176.

B. Profile of Affected Persons

(i) Demography

36. **Table 3.1** provides the number of PAFs (households) and Project affected Persons (PAPs).

Table III-1: Affected Families Households/Persons

Profile	Number
Number of Total Affected Households	1176
Number of Total Population	4853
Average household size	4.1

(ii) Religion

37. As shown in Table 3.2 about 16% of PAFs are from minority religions.

Table III-2: Religion

Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Others		Total
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
983	83.58	124	10.54	54	4.59	15	1.27	1176

(iii) Social stratification

38. About 45% of PAFs are from communities other than the General communities.

Table III-3: Social Stratification

SC		ST		OBC		General		Total
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
266	22.61	12	1.02	253	21.51	645	54.84	1176

(iv) Education

39. As can be seen from Table 3.4, education levels of affected females is lesser than that of males highlighting the need for gender inclusivity measures in the project.

Table III-4: Education

Category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	355	14.15%	610	26.02%	965	19.88%
Primary	268	10.68%	173	7.38%	441	9.09%
Upper primary	172	6.86%	161	6.87%	333	6.86%
High school	280	11.16%	225	9.60%	505	10.41%
Higher secondary school	620	24.71%	581	24.79%	1201	24.75%
College	814	32.44%	594	25.34%	1408	29.01%
Total	2509	100%	2344	100%	4853	100%

(v) Age and gender distribution

40. The higher share of age group 18 to 60 in females points to need for plans to involve them in economic activities in the scope of the project. Age profile of the affected persons is in Table 3.5.

Table III-5: Age Analysis of Affected Persons

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 18	550	22.11%	440	18.60%	990	20.40%
18-60	1630	65.54%	1646	69.57%	3276	67.50%
Above 60	307	12.34%	280	11.83%	587	12.10%
Total	2487	100%	2366	100%	4853	100%

(vi) Occupation

41. Occupation of heads of affected families is presented in Table 3.6. The majority (90%) are engaged in business or self-employed.

Table III-6: Occupation of head of household

Business		Govt. Job		Housewife		Student		Self-employed		Others		Total	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No.	%
.
97	82.74	0	0.00	1	0.09	0	0.00	93	7.91	10	9.27	117	100
3	%	0	%	1	%	0	%	93	%	9	%	6	%

(vii) Monthly Income

42. Distribution of monthly income of head of households is presented in Table 3.7. From the family income data of kiosk operators (such data was not made available by families other than squatters and kiosk operators), in Table 3.8 it can be seen from that 58% of families (234 nos.) operating kiosks earn between Rs 70,000 and Rs 1,50,000 per year while 42% families earn more.

Table III-7: Monthly Income of Head of Affected Households

Head of Household income (Rs)	Number	Percentage %
1000-5000	63	5.36%
5000 – 10000	260	22.11%
10000 – 20000	357	30.36%
20000 – 30000	175	14.88%
30000 – 100000	254	21.60%
Above 100000	67	5.70%
Total	1176	100%

Table III-8: Monthly Income of Affected Households (Kiosk)

Annual Income (INR)	Number	Percentage %
<70000	0	0
70001-150000	234 **	58.50
150001-350000	135	33.75
>350001	31	7.75
Total	400	100

** All households reported income Rs 1,10,000 to Rs 1,50,000. Poverty Line is defined as annual family income of Rs 90,624 for average PAF family size of 4 at an assumed average markup of 5% per year from 2009-10 to 2021-22, based on poverty line defined as monthly per capita expenditure amount Rs.1180 in urban areas in Tamil Nadu in year 2009-10 (Table 4.3, Report of The Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty, Planning Commission, Govt of India, June 2014).

(viii) Vulnerable Persons

43. The vulnerability status is presented in Table 3.9. The vulnerable status of significantly impacted DHs in the project, which is mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table is given below. Vulnerability assessment will be done for all the affected households during award enquiry and this section will be updated. The project will provide additional benefits to all the affected vulnerable Households as per EM

Table III-9: Impact to Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable Type	Number of PAFs	Percentage
Women Headed	2	0.9
Scheduled Tribe	6	2.7
Scheduled Caste	208	92.0
Others (HH with Disabled Member, Elderly HH, Minor with no support)	10	4.4
BPL Families	0	0
Landless/non-title holder***	***	***
Total	226	100

***vulnerability assessment on landless/non-titleholders will be confirmed during award enquiry phase following national procedure and shall be reflected accordingly in RP information update.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation and Participation Process.

44. Consultations with various stakeholders will be carried out throughout the project cycle. The consultations will be conducted by the PIU and the NGO. Stakeholders will include primary stakeholders who are project displaced persons and the PIU. Additionally, the concerned deputy commissioner of the district, commissioner of the corporation/ municipalities and revenue officials are also considered to be the primary stakeholders. Other stakeholders in the project include ward level members, local councilors, resident welfare associations (RWAs), local community groups, women's groups and people of the project area.

45. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding on the project and address the issues pertaining to resettlement, various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders will be consulted through focus group discussions (FGD), meetings and individual interviews during the detailed project report and resettlement plan preparation of the project. The opinions of the stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations and incorporated in the design wherever feasible.

46. Meaningful consultations will be undertaken with the affected persons, their host communities and civil society soon after the resettlement planning framework is approved. Consultation will be carried out throughout the resettlement plan implementation and the project implementation unit (PIU), and the implementation support NGO will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The PIU will ensure that groups and individuals consulted are informed about the outcome of the decision-making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated. The consultation process established for the project will employ a range of formal and informal consultative methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders are proposed during project implementation, such as in-depth interviews, public meetings, and group discussions.

47. Meaningful consultation is a process that: (a) begins early in the preparation stage of the project and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the implementation and life cycle of the project; (b) ensures that all parties have a voice in consultation, including national and subnational government, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations and people affected by the project, including, as applicable, indigenous peoples; (c) provides additional support as needed to ensure participation of women, elderly, young, disabled, minorities and other vulnerable groups; (d) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to the people affected by the project and other stakeholders; (e) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (e) is gender inclusive, accessible, responsive and tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups; and (f) enables the consideration of relevant views of people affected by the project and other stakeholders in decision-making. The project will continue consultation with stakeholders throughout the project implementation as necessary on issues related to involuntary resettlement and implementation of the project-level grievance mechanism. . Women's participation will be ensured by involving them in public consultation at various stages of project preparation. The venue and the time of meetings must be convenient for women.

48. The methodology followed for public consultations will include: (i) informing all the likely displaced persons, ward committee members, local NGOs. RWAs and CBOs of upcoming meetings; (ii) conducting the meetings; and (iii) documenting the minutes of the meetings, noting the list of participants as recorded by signature and filing photographs taken of the

consultations. The implementing organization will ensure that groups and individuals consulted are informed about the outcome of the decision-making process and confirm how their views were incorporated.

49. Format and record of field consultations and public meetings is placed at **Annexure 6**. CMRL has been issuing newspaper notifications to all the affected persons calling for objections if any against acquisition. Individual notices have also been issued to affected titleholders.

50. During the field surveys that were carried out between November 2016 and November 2018 while updating preliminary SIA as part of Detailed Project Report (DPR), interviews of head of individual PAFs to elicit their socio-economic characteristics were conducted in addition to consultation meetings with groups of stakeholders and community. The opinions obtained during these consultations are summarised in **Table 4.1**.

Table IV-1: Public Consultations at Station Locations Onsite 2016 to 2018

Place	Date	Number of participants	Issue	Suggestion/opinion
Alwarpet	03.11.2016	6	Compensation	Adequate compensation for structures should be paid to help re- start life
			Fare	Fare should be comparable with other modes of travel
			Bore wells	Bore wells in station areas will be affected
			Building damage	Should be taken care
			Tenancy	After construction we want tenancy at this place a same rate
			Livelihood	Livelihood will get affected
Luz, Thirumayilai	29.05.2017	7	Solve traffic issues and increase connectivity	Metro will reduce the traffic jam. The long-distance travel will be easy and metro will increase the connectivity.
			Old area; building may collapse due to tunnelling work	Underground track may not be suitable for Mylapore as it is a very old area with heritage buildings- temples, church etc. Many buildings/ residents are century old; therefore, there is a great risk of collapse.
			Business loss due to construction activity	If construction activities go long more than expected, then it incurred loss to commercial/ shops.

Place	Date	Number of participants	Issue	Suggestion/opinion
			Fare	Fare should be less.
Poonamallee Depot	20.11.2018	8	Time Saving	Time will be saved in comparison with other means of transport.
			Loss of livelihood	The loss of livelihood for small enterprises is a major issue for employees or working class
			Traffic and pollution during construction of the project	There is a possibility of pollution and traffic problem during construction of the metro project.
			Reduction of road pollution	Metro train will reduce the existing high level of pollution both noise and air.
			Safety and Security	The lady respondents said that the proposed metro project will be helpful for her because metro offers special a special compartment for ladies only.
			Loss of Trees and land	Loss of trees is another major concern according to the respondents. Tree plantation shall be taken care of.
			High ticket cost	The minimum metro ticket price in Chennai metro is Rs.50. The poor and middle class citizens will not be able to afford that money on a regular basis. So, they are using the bus services mostly.
			Traffic and pollution during construction of the project	There is a possibility of pollution and traffic problem during construction of the metro project.
Vadapalani	11.11.2016	10	Road congestion	Operation of metro to reduce congestion on road
			Fare	Metro should be less expensive
			Loss of livelihood	Being a small shop owner, our livelihoods will totally loss. There has to be adequate provision of

Place	Date	Number of participants	Issue	Suggestion/opinion
				compensation.
			Reduction in pollution	Metro will reduce the existing traffic load and reduce the level of pollution.
			Metro reduce road side accidents	Metro will reduce the traffic and reduced in road accidents.
Vadapalani	26.05.2017	7	Travel time	Travel time by metro will be lesser
			Congestion and Pollution	Congestion and Pollution due to road traffic will reduce
Poonamallee Metro (Poonamallee Bus Terminus)	03.07.2018	8	Compensation	Due to metro train, other facilities and infrastructure will develop, but affected structures/people should get adequate compensation in order to re-instate their life.
			Loss of livelihood	Being a small shop owner, our livelihoods will totally loss. There has to be adequate provision of compensation.
			Reduction in Pollution	Metro will reduce the traffic and road accidents.
Poonamallee Metro (Poonamallee Bus Terminus)	03.07.2018	12	Construction resulting Traffic Jam	Construction activity will result traffic jam. As this place is fully commercial, metro construction may disrupt the traffic flow
			Green Cover	The metro train might reduce the green cover and it needs to be taken care of.
			Area development	Due to metro train, other facilities will come such as infrastructure development. Local economy will boost up.
Iyappanthangal Bus depot	03.07.2018	12	Time Save	The metro train facility in Chennai will save time to reach the destinations in comparison with other means.

Place	Date	Number of participants	Issue	Suggestion/opinion
			Comfortable Travel	It would be easy to reach to the destinations due to the proposed metro project.
			Better connectivity	Metro may improve connectivity with speedy travelling.
			Reduction in pollution and accidents on road and overall	There would be reduced pollution and no accidents while travelling in metro train
			Loss of livelihood	Local vendors located very close to the project site will be affected badly
			Fare	The metro fare should be as less as possible considering paying power of the people
			Employment	Metro will increase jobs especially for engineers

Source: DPR Corridor 4 SIA January 2019 & Comprehensive DPR March 2019

51. Public Consultations were conducted on site at station locations in 2018 and 2019 after the DPR was finalized. The outcome of these consultations is summarized in Table 4.2.

Table IV-2: Public Consultations at Station Locations Onsite 2018 and 2019

Location	Date	Number of Participants	Issue	Suggestion / Opinion of Participants
Bharathidasan Road	8/9/2018	10	Adverse impacts	Loss of Livelihood, income, house/shop
			Benefits	Increase in property values, employment; decrease in travel time, congestion, accidents, GHG
Vadapalani	8/9/2018	12	Adverse impacts	Loss of Livelihood and income, house/shop, income, loss of house/shop,
			Benefits	Increase in property values, employment; decrease in travel time, accidents
Valasaravakkam	24/12/2018	8	Adverse impacts	Loss of income; migration
			Benefits	Increase in property values, decrease in travel time and GHG
Alapakkam	24/12/2018	5	Adverse impacts	Loss of customer, income, house/shop
			Benefits	Decrease in travel time and GHG

Iyyapanthangal Bus Depot	12/1/2019	7	Adverse impacts	Loss of livelihood, house/shop
			Benefits	Increase in property values, decrease in travel time, GHG
Kattupakkam	12/1/2019	11	Adverse impacts	Loss of income, migration,
			Benefits	Increase in economic activity; decrease in travel time, accidents, GHG

52. CMRL invited all citizens whose properties could be adversely affected by the project to apprise them of efforts to reduce property acquisition by optimising the project design. In December 2018, April 2019 and January 2020 public meetings were conducted at CMRL Office and another offsite venue. The participation is summarized in Table 4.3. The outcome of these meetings is summarized in Table 4.4. Meaningful consultations at additional locations on account of revision in alignment or station locations if any will be conducted in year 2022 and shall be reflected in the updated RP.

**Table IV-3: Public Meetings Offsite 2018,2019,2020
Representatives of Titled Affected Families/Properties**

S.No	Date of Meeting	Station	Total no. of persons attended
1	06.12.2018	Kutchery Road	8
2	07.12.2018	Thirumayilai Metro	7
3	11.12.2018	Alwarpet	33
4	13.12.2018	Bharathidasan Road	100
5	14.12.2018	Boat Club Metro (Adyar Gate Junction)	49
6	18.12.2018	Nandanam	8
7		Natesan Park	30
8		Panagal Park	9
9	21.12.2018	Kodambakkam Metro	113
10	19.12.2018	Kodambakkam Flyover (Meenakshi College)	11
11	02.04.2019	Power House	5
12		Vadapalani	11
13		Saligramam	1
14		Saligramam Warehouse	26
15		Alwarthiru Nagar	36
16	01.04.2019	Valasaravakkam	17
17		Karambakkam	5
18		Alapakkam Junction	38
19		Porur Junction	32
20	03.04.2019	Ramachandra Hospital	-
21		Iyappanthangal Bus Depot	1
22	02.04.2019	Kattupakkam	-
23		Kumananchavadi	-
24		Karayanchavadi	-
25		Poonamallee Metro (Poonamallee Bus Terminus)	-
26		Poonamallee Bypass	-

S.No	Date of Meeting	Station	Total no. of persons attended
27		Depot-Poonamallee	17
28	09.01.2019	Kodambakkam Flyover (Meenakshi College) MS	2
29		Thirumayilai MS	-
30		Alwarpet	-
31		Boat Club Metro (Adyar Gate Junction)	-

Non-Title holders and Tenants

S.No	Station Name	Date of Public Meeting	Total no. of persons attended	Total No of Tenants & Vendors	No. of Squatters	No. of Vulnerable
1	Light House	04.01.2020	28	18	5	5
2	Kutchery Road	04.01.2020	60	42	8	10
3	Thirumayilai Metro	04.01.2020	36	28	5	3
4	Alwarpet	22.01.2020	12	8	3	1
5	Bharathidasan Road	04.01.2020	23	18	5	0
6	Adyar Gate Junction	04.01.2020	24	15	5	4
7	Nandanam	04.01.2020	30	26	4	0
8	Natesan Park	04.01.2020	25	19	0	6
9	Panagal Park	04.01.2020	7	0	0	7
10	Kodambakkam Metro	22.01.2020	2	2	0	0
11	Kodambakkam Flyover (Meenakshi College)	04.01.2020	25	18	2	5
12	Power House	04.01.2020	20	15	3	2
13	Vadapalani	04.01.2020	18	10	5	3
14	Saligramam	04.01.2020	46	25	10	11
15	Saligramam Warehouse	04.01.2020	24	18	3	3
16	Alwarthiru Nagar	04.01.2020	32	20	8	4
17	Valasaravakkam	04.01.2020	17	12	5	0
18	Karambakkam	04.01.2020	27	21	6	0
19	Alapakkam Junction	04.01.2020	4	0	0	4
20	Porur Junction	04.01.2020	43	29	12	2
21	Chennai Bye pass	04.01.2020	0	0	0	0

S.No	Station Name	Date of Public Meeting	Total no. of persons attended	Total No of Tenants & Vendors	No. of Squatters	No. of Vulnerable
22	Ramachandra Hospital	04.01.2020	9	0	0	9

Table IV-4: Outcome of Public Meetings

S.No	Issue	CMRL reply
1	Overall Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associated Environmental (positive & adverse) impacts with this project were explained in detail. Participants were informed that compensation and R&R benefits will be paid as per approved policy of Government of Tamil Nadu. They were told of the possibility of new Employment opportunity for the aspirant PAPs was explained in detail.
2	Land compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for land is calculated on the basis of circle rate. In addition to the circle rate, 100% solatium will also be paid.
3	Temporary Land Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMRL assured that the land is being acquired only temporarily. The land is being temporarily acquired for safety reasons. They are not permanently shifted because it is an old and large settlement and only 18 affected families. Permanent shifting would result in separation from their land and neighbours. Sufficient time will be given for vacating the premises. CMRL will provide rent to the affected families for the acquisition period. The amount is being worked out and will be informed shortly.
4	Structure Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of Building is based on valuation by adopting current PWD schedule of rate without depreciation. In addition, 100% solatium will also be paid.

B. Information Disclosure and Resettlement Plan Disclosure

53. The resettlement plan will be prepared and implemented in close consultation with key stakeholders. The resettlement plan will be disclosed to the affected community, detailing information including measurement of losses, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, and relocation schedule by the PIU. This will be done through public consultation and brochures and leaflets in Tamil. Copies of the resettlement plan in Tamil will also be made available at: (i) office of the PIU, CMRL; and (ii) local level offices. A report of disclosure, giving details of the date and location will be shared with the MDBs.

54. The resettlement framework and the resettlement plan will be placed on the official website of CMRL and the official website of AIIB/ADB/NDB after approval and endorsement of the resettlement framework and resettlement plan.

55. Resettlement Policy Framework as approved has been disclosed to stakeholders through placement on CMRL website. Upon CMRL approval of updated project design, updated Resettlement Plan will be disclosed. In addition to disclosure mechanism detailed in preceding paragraphs, public hearing will be held to explain the provisions of the Resettlement Plan. This information will be disclosed by the PIU with assistance from the NGO hired for assisting in

resettlement plan implementation. All safeguard documents including the progress reports and concurrent monitoring reports, impact evaluation reports, list of eligible affected persons will be disclosed on CMRL website. Resettlement plans will be maintained in CMRL as well as the ADB websites throughout the life of the project. **Table 4.5** provides a summary of the consultation and disclosure activities.

C. Consultation and Participation Plan

56. A consultation and participation plan will be prepared for the project. The primary purpose of the consultation and participation plan is to disseminate information and to open up the lines of communication between the CMRL and all stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of the Corridor -4 and the early resolution of any conflict issues that may arise. The consultation and participation plan will include the communication processes and activities which will take place throughout the course of the project. In continuation to the first round, Consultations will be conducted in year 2022 where a) design revisions alter or do not alter impacts, but acquisition is not initiated b) revisions alter impacts and acquisition has been initiated. These activities have been delayed due to pandemic and / or detailed design. Confirmation of baseline will be done prior to compensation payments.

Table IV-5: Summary of Consultation and Disclosure Activities

Project Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency	Status and Plan of Action
Before RP * implementation	Mapping of the project area	Project area to be mapped, clearly showing survey numbers of affected persons to be shifted.	PIU in coordination with Revenue department.	Done
	Stakeholder identification	Cross-section of stakeholders to be identified in order to facilitate their participation in the project.	PIU, NGO to identify all stakeholders.	Done
	Project information dissemination; disclosure of proposed land acquisition and subproject details	Leaflets containing information on the project to be prepared.	Information dissemination will be done by the PIU. They will be assisted by the NGO for leaflet preparation.	Done
	Stakeholder meetings	Meetings at community/household level with displaced persons and other stakeholders, such as RWAs, ward committees etc.	PIU with assistance from NGO	Done
	Socio-economic impact assessment and census surveys	Surveys and individual consultations to be conducted. Summary RP to be disclosed in Tamil in accessible locations to displace persons,	PIU will be assisted by NGO to conduct consultations and surveys.	Done

Project Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency	Status and Plan of Action
		particularly vulnerable stakeholders.		
	Formulating compensation measures and rehabilitation measures	Based on census surveys, the entitlements will be shared through discussions and sharing the resettlement plans with displaced persons.	PIU assisted by NGO, who will conduct all discussions, meetings and workshops and will invite all secondary stakeholders.	Done through RPF
	Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Web disclosure of the resettlement plan. Dissemination of translated summary resettlement plans to all stakeholders before final disclosure.	The NGO appointed by PMU will undertake all activities related to dissemination of the resettlement plan. PIU will arrange public meeting of all stakeholders with displaced persons for resettlement plan approval. All the comments and suggestions made by affected persons will be documented.	The entitlement matrix for the various impacted categories are approved by CMRL has been disclosed to the Project affected families during the field measurements survey and negotiation meetings held with the property owners. The land acquisition officer during the individual hearing has disclosed the entitlement matrix, methodolo

Project Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency	Status and Plan of Action
				<p>gy adopted in the estimation of the replacement value of the land, structures and other assets attached to the land to be acquired. Also the R&R benefits for the displaced families has explained to each displaced families.</p> <p>The draft resettlement plan has also been disclosed on ADB as well as CMRL websites in March 2022.</p>
RP implementation and monitoring	Relocation and rehabilitation, livelihood restoration	Addressing any issues which arise during shifting, or relocation or availing eligible assistance	PIU/ NGO	97% of the affected land and structures have already been acquired. Replacement cost as per the negotiated rate and R&R assistance
	Monitoring of resettlement plan implementation	Monitoring and guidance to PIUs on resettlement plan implementation; Helping PIUs to set up systems for monitoring and reporting on resettlement plan	PIU/ EMA	

Project Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency	Status and Plan of Action
		implementation		<p>es as per the approved entitlement matrix has also been paid.</p> <p>The negotiation is being done with the landowners of remaining 6175 Sqm of land.</p>

* RP Resettlement Plan

D. Consultation Done with the PAPs and CMRL LAR Team During RP Updating

57. As part of the documentation of LAR activities and updating the resettlement plans the ADB Social Safeguard consultants Mr. Sureshkumar OG and Ms. Sabitha Sankar visited Chennai Metro Rail Project (CMRL) from 30th September to 3rd November 2022.

58. The team visited CMRL office on 31st of September 2022. The CMRL has arranged a short presentation about the status of the land acquisition and resettlement of project affected people. The District Resettlement Officer (DRO(LA)) Mr. R.Ramesh, Mr. P.Gopalsamy Deputy Collector (NI), Mr.S.Nagaraj, Consultant (GR), Mr. N.E.Srinivasa Raghavan consultant surveyor has attended the meeting.

59. At the outset the safeguard consultant team explained the objective of the visit to the officers of CMRL. In the meeting the CMRL team has explained that the land required for the project has predominantly been acquired through the negotiated purchase scheme defined in the Policy of the CMRL. The following are the procedures followed in the negotiated purchase scheme

- 1) Demarcation of the corridor impact of the project by the technical team.
- 2) Estimation of land to be acquired, identify the category of the land, owner/owners of the land (based on the land record), list out the other interested people on the land to be procured (based on the occupancy status) for the project. These activities shall be done with the prior notice also in the presence of the landowner/owners.
- 3) Carry out the structure valuation following the norms specified in the entitlement matrix.
- 4) Preparation of the base value report for land based on the category of the affected land
- 5) Estimation of R&R assistances for the displaced people based on the approved entitlement matrix.

- 6) Invite (with prior notice) the landowners and interested people for negotiation meeting, the meeting generally been arranged at the conference hall of the CMRL administrative office Koyambedu.
- 7) In the meeting the concerned officers will explain about the project, its importance, the methodology adopted in the estimation of compensation and R&R assistances, the mechanism developed in CMRL to address the grievances of the PAPs, if any etc. to the participants in general. Further the individual landowners, along with the interested person would be called for hearing and the CMRL put forward the offer (compensation and R&R assistances fixed for their property).
- 8) The people have the ultimate right to accept or reject the offer and even to demand for the higher amount. Once both the parties are mutely agreed on the amount the land would be registered in the name of the CMRL
- 9) The land acquisition as per the act will do in the following circumstances
 - CMRL & PAPs could not reach in a consensus on the compensation and R&R allowances
 - Dispute among the landowners, failure in producing the document within the stipulated timeframe by the landowner etc.

60. The safeguard team has verified the documents of the negotiated purchase procedures, which are being followed by the CMRL in land purchase from the private parties. A few photos of the public hearing and negotiation with PAPs (Individually) conducted by the CMRL LAR team are shown below, further the attendance sheet is presented as Annexure 7.



Public Hearing, the project authority explaining the project, Entitlement Matrix, GRM and the A&M adopted in the estimation of compensation and R&R allowances



PAPs clarifying their doubts during the public hearing



Negotiation with the PAPs individually

61. The documentation shows that the CMRL has contacted every affected person in the project and meaningfully consulted. This was evident during the site visit conducted by the safeguard consultant team as well.

62. In addition to the verification of the documents the safeguard consultant team has carried out the site visit and discussion with the project affected people and probable users of the metro rail. Attendance sheet of the meeting is attached as Annexure .8 and a snapshot of the meeting is attached below



**Snapshot of the discussion with CMRL Land Acquisition and Resettlement Team
Consultation with the Project Affected People**

63. The safeguard team along with the CMRL LAR team and engineering team had a site visit to corridors 3,4 and 5 on 1st November 2022. Mr. Radhakrishnan DGM (Architecture) CMRL, Mr. NE Srinivasa Raghavan consultant surveyor CMRL, Mr. Manilandan, LA Surveyor, CMRL, accompanied the ADB safeguard team for the site visit and consultations with the PAPs. In Corridor 3 there is no impact on private land. Only government land is required for the construction of stations and CMRL has already obtained the permission to commence the civil works in all the government land. The team visited all the station locations in C3 and confirmed that no involuntary resettlement impact due to this project.

64. CMRL has done the land acquisition meetings and negotiation meetings for corridors 4 and 5 together. The consultant team visited all metro stations. The team had consultations with the primary stakeholders like project-affected persons, probable metro users etc at Katcheri road station (the most congested location of the C4 stretch). Since it was heavily raining, it was not possible to organize PAPs in groups and their feedbacks. The team visited each affected person (APs) on their doorsteps and had one-to-one interaction. The outcome of the discussions was

- All the PAPs in Katcheri road junction are aware of the CMRL project and the land acquisition procedures
- The owners have already informed the tenants and employees about the acquisition and negotiation.
- Tenants and employees of owners having a dispute on the ownership of land will be receiving assistance as per the entitlement matrix of CMRL.
- Consultation is done with the female commuters waiting at the bus waiting area gives the feedback that they are supporting the metro project and that it is more time-saving and ensures easy and safe mobility by avoiding heavy traffic of the metro city.

Snapshots of the consultations done in Corridor 4



**Consultation with female commuters in the Katcheri metro station-
Masuthi bus stop**



One to one discussion with business owners in the Katcheri metro station



**Discussion with CMRL survey team
in Thirumayalai metro station**

**One-to-one discussion with the
business owner Mr. Ahamed Sha in
the Katcheri metro station**



One to one discussion with tenants and employees

Other Observations During Site Visit

65. The other major observations during the site visit are

- CMRL has taken possession of private land in many of the proposed station locations for the start of civil works.
- Efforts are taken by the technical team to minimize adverse impact to the maximum.
- Permanent acquisition area and temporary acquisition area are demarked on the site and proper documentation for the temporary acquisition of the land has been done with the owners.
- Provisions for temporary loss of livelihood also have been disclosed to the commercial business owners.
- All safety measures like sign boards, barricades, traffic diversion boards, etc were visible in the areas where civil works have been commenced.
- Significant impacts to common property resources like temples, mosques etc estimated in the DPR, were avoided in the DDC implementation design.
- People in Chennai have been already exposed to the metro system and its advantages, so they are enthusiastically waiting for phase 2 to complete at the earliest.

Snapshot of consultant collecting the opinions of the people on metro rail



66. On 2nd November 2022 ADB consultant attended CMRL office. Along with the DRO office staff and CMRL R&R consultants collected the LA details, negotiation meeting documents, minutes, photos, data required for RP updating, etc. The documents collected include details of negotiation meetings conducted for corridors 4 and 5, disbursement of R&R assistance, minutes of negotiation meetings, LA status, Category wise PAPs impact list, grievance redressal mechanism orders passed etc.

67. On 3rd November 2022, ADB consultants had an another round of meeting with the CMRL team Mr. R.Ramesh, DRO(LA) and Mr. Nagaraj, R&R consultant are attended in the discussion. The good practices done with respect to social safeguards by CMRL were discussed in the meeting. The petitions from the devotees to avoid impact on Sri Navasakthi Vinayaka Temple at Thirumaylai metro station was an example to add on. The action plan for the completion of land acquisition at the earliest was discussed with DRO. A snapshot of the meeting is attached below



V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Introduction

68. A project specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns associated with the project.

69. A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the investment program. The resettlement and initial environmental examinations will follow the GRM described below. The GRM will provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating the resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the investment program. The multi-tier GRM for the investment program is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required.

70. The project area-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that knowledge of the grievance redress procedures is generated. The PIU, through the appointed NGO will conduct awareness campaigns to ensure that all affected persons and vulnerable households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements.

71. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/ suggestion boxes to be installed by CMRL or by e-mail, or by registering complaints on the CMRL website or by post, or by writing in a complaints register in the PIU office. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/ contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The PIU social and environmental officers will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party. A copy of a proposed outline of a grievance registration form is given in Annexure 9. All the documents made available to the public will include information on the contact number, address and contact person for registering grievances, and will be disseminated throughout the program area by the PIU with support from the NGO.

B. Establishment of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

72. For the purpose of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation and R&R, the GoTN has to establish by notification, one or more authorities to be known as the Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority (LARRA). The LARRA shall consist of one person called the presiding officer. The presiding officer shall be either a district judge (or has been a district judge) or a qualified legal practitioner with a minimum of 7 years of service and shall be appointed in consultation with the chief justice of the High Court within the investment program jurisdiction. He/ she shall hold the office for three years and shall be supported by the Registrar and other officers.

C. Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism

73. Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) will be established at two-levels, one at the field level, PIU and second at the PMU level. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the safeguard Officer from PIU and the NGO will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for the quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned staff and contractors, will be posted at all construction sites in visible locations. **Figure 1**, provides the proposed GRM for Corridor 4.

- (i) **1st level grievance.** The Executive Engineer/ LA/SDO with the assistance of the NGO will receive and record the complaint at the site. Alternatively, the complaint can be registered by phone call, message, email, or on the CMRL website. The complaint will be reviewed and PIU and NGO staff together will try to resolve the issue on-site in consultation with the aggrieved party. This will be done within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/ grievance.
- (ii) **2nd level grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at the field level will be brought to the notice of the Grievance Redressal Committee. The GRC will resolve the grievance within 4 weeks of receipt of a complaint/ grievance in discussion with the NGO and in consultation with the PIU Executive Engineer. The Chairman for the GRM second level committee shall be CGM level officer nominated by Competent Authority of CMRL.

D. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The GRC will comprise of following members:

- (i) Chairmanship of Director (Projects and Planning): Chairman
- (ii) Project Director (PD),
- (iii) Project Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) and
- (iv) Project Social Development Officer (SDO): Member Secretary.
- (v) Representatives from the PAPs, women, NGO and the local body

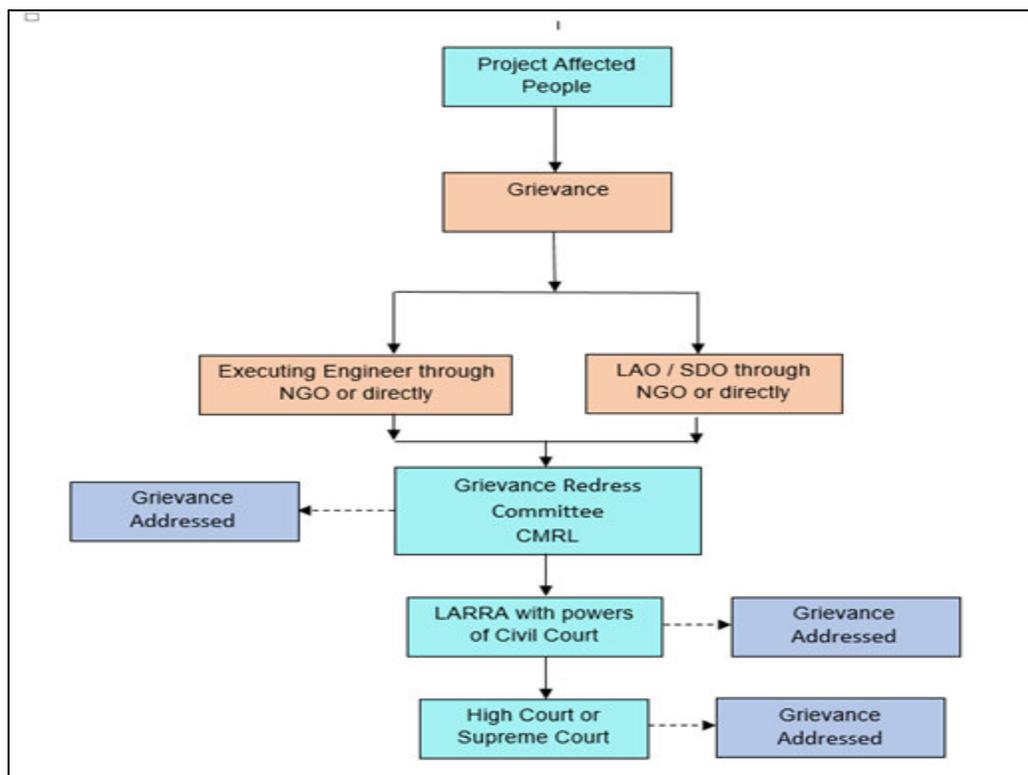
74. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage. This can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. Alternatively, if the grievance is related to land acquisition or R&R², the displaced persons can approach the R&R Authority. As per the recently implemented RFCTLARRA 2013, the GoTN will establish the R&R Authority to address grievances during implementation.

75. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected persons can also use the MDBs Accountability Mechanism by directly contacting (in writing) the complaint receiving officer at MDBs headquarters or the MDB India Resident Mission, if any. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of MDB's Developing Member Countries. The MDB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project information document to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

² LARRA admits grievances only with reference to the land acquisition and R&R issues under the RFCTLARRA.

76. **Record-keeping:** The PIU will keep records of grievances received, including contact details of the complainant, the date the complaint was received, the nature of the grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected and the final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PIU office, and on CMRL website, as well as reported in monitoring reports submitted to the MDBs on a semi-annual basis.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



E. Status of Constitution of GRC and Grievance Registered as of 31.10.2022

77. A meeting on GRM was held on 15th December 2021 in the CMRL Admin Building, which was chaired by the Director (Finance), CMRL. To have efficient Grievance Redressal Mechanism, Two Committees viz. First Level Grievance Redressal Committee (PIU) and Second level Grievance Redressal Committee (PMU) were constituted, details of the committee members are presented below.

78. Two petitions under Corridor – 4 were received as of 31.10.2022. Out of two petitions, one petitioner's site was inspected and as the land belongs to the Petitioner is not proposed to be acquired, suitable reply was sent to the petitioner. In another petition, necessary action has been taken to acquire the land by CMRL through Private Negotiation.

First Level Grievance Redressal Committee

Sl No	Name & Designation in CMRL (Th/Tmt)	Appointed as
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Sl No	Name & Designation in CMRL (Th/Tmt)	Appointed as
1	E. Ravindran, DGM (Architect), CMRL	Executive Engineer
2	1.P.Gopalsamy – DC(N-1),CMRL 2.S.Sorubarani – DC(N-2),CMRL 3.K.Elangovan, Estate Officer/Deputy Collector, CMRL 4.P.Sooria Prabha – DC(LA), CMRL	Land Acquisition SDO
3	V.Dhivakar	NGO Representative
4	R Saravana Kumar, Deputy Manager, CMRL	Environment Engineer

Second Level Grievance Redressal Committee:

Sl No	Name & Designation in CMRL (Th/Tmt)	Appointed as
1	B.S.Srinivas (CGM (A&CM) Elevated),CMRL	Chairman
2	DRO(LA), CMRL	Project Social Development Officer
3	T.P.Vinod kumar, JGM, CMRL	Social Management unit of CMRL
4	K.Mohan Doss	Representative of Project Affected Person (PAP)
5	1.K.Poornima 2.D.Dhanam, AM(Legal), CMRL	Women Representatives
6	-	Representative of Local body
7	Dr. Bageerathi	NGO Representative

VI. OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Introduction

79. This Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) has been prepared conforming to the National laws, the State laws and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB's) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2016, ADBs SPS 2009 and New Development Banks Social and Environment 2016. The resettlement planning framework describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementing the proposed CMRL – Phase II Corridor 4 project.

80. The resettlement framework outlines the objectives, policy principles, and procedures for land acquisition, compensation, and other assistance measures for displaced persons, under the project. The framework includes guidance on screening and categorization, assessment, planning, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangements, and processes to be followed for Corridor 4.

81. The involuntary resettlement safeguards objectives governing resettlement planning and implementation under the project are to: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by identifying non-displacing or least displacing subproject and design alternatives; (iii) improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons; (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced persons including vulnerable groups; and (v) ensure all compensation and resettlement assistance is paid prior to displacement.

B. Policy and Legal Framework

82. The policy framework and entitlements for CMRL – C4 are based on a combination of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA)2013, the GoTN RFCTLARRA Rules, 2017, The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997and AIIBs ESF and ADB's SPS and NDBs Safeguard requirements. The salient features of legal frameworks are summarized in the following sub-sections.

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

83. The RFCTLARRA 2013 covers land acquisition and resettlement. The act has recognized the need for resettlement and rehabilitation and has replaced the Land Acquisition Act 1894. The act aims to establish the law on land acquisition, as well as the rehabilitation and resettlement of those directly affected by land acquisition in India. The scope of the Act includes all land acquisition, whether it is done by the Central Government of India or any State Government of India. The act came into force on 01 January 2014. The key features of the Act are outlined below. This Act will be applicable in case of any private is acquired by the project.

84. **Acquisition for public purpose:** The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 facilitated the Government to acquire private land for use for public purposes or acquire land for companies proposing to utilize the land for a public purpose. The new act defines public purpose more specifically, compared to the earlier act, thereby reducing scope for misinterpretation. The new act does not allow any change in purpose after acquisition.

85. **Social impact assessment (SIA) is mandatory:** Under the new act, SIA is mandatory. It prescribes the need for an SIA by the Gram Sabah or an equivalent body in urban areas as part of the preliminary investigations for the land acquisition. The SIA will assess public purpose, minimum extent of land required, estimation of displacement and social impact on DPs, including costs. The SIA will be appraised by an expert group. No land acquisition shall be initiated unless the SIA is approved by the expert group.

86. The new act provides timelines for implementation, as given below:-

- i. SIA to be completed within six months;
- ii. Appraisal by an expert group within two months of receiving the SIA report;
- iii. Preliminary notification has to be published within 12 months from the date of appraisal of the SIA report submitted by the expert group;
- iv. Objections to be given within 60 days of the preliminary notification;
- v. Public hearing to be conducted after the preliminary notification;
- vi. Publication of the Draft Declaration of Land Acquisition and the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Scheme to be carried out after the public hearing and within 12 months of the publication of the preliminary notification;
- vii. Compensation award to be made within 12 months of the date of the draft Declaration of Land Acquisition and the R&R Scheme;
- viii. Compensation amount to be paid within three months of award and R&R amount within 6 months, and
- ix. Infrastructure and amenities to be provided within 18 months of award.

87. The process will lapse should no land acquisition notification be issued within 12 months of the expert group report. The timeline is however extendable by the appropriate government by a further 12 months if it is deemed necessary.

88. **Retroactive Clause:** In cases where land acquisition proceedings have been initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, then (a) where no award under Section 11 of the said Land Acquisition Act has been made, then, all provisions of the new act relating to the determination of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement shall apply; or, (b) where an award under said Section 11 has been made, then such proceedings shall continue under the provisions of the said Land Acquisition Act, as if the said act has not been repealed. In cases where land acquisition proceedings have been initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and where an award under Section 11 has been made five years or more prior to the commencement of the new Act, but the physical possession of the land has not been taken or the compensation has not been paid, the proceedings shall be deemed to have lapsed and the appropriate government, if it so chooses, shall initiate the proceedings of such land acquisition afresh in accordance with the provisions of the new act. Furthermore, where an award has been made and compensation in respect of a majority of land holdings has not been accepted, then all beneficiaries specified in the notification for acquisition under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of the new Act. The benefit of the retroactive clause will ensure that projects are implemented with minimum delays.

89. **Consent of affected persons:** The act stipulates that private entities and public-private partnerships carrying out public purpose projects may approach the government to acquire land on their behalf after receiving the consent of 80% of the landowners for public projects and 75% for public-private projects.

90. **Calculation of market value:** Under the new act, the entitlements and compensation calculation procedure will ensure that compensation for land will be based on the calculation of market value. The highest of the three calculations as given below will be adopted: (i) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or (ii) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or within the vicinity; or (iii) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public-private partnership projects. The date for determination of the market value shall be the date on which the notification will have been issued as prescribed under Section 11 of the RFCTLARRA. The market value should then be multiplied by a factor of at least one to two times for land acquired in rural areas and at least one time for land acquired in urban areas.

91. **Payment of solatium:** The Act stipulates that a solatium equal to 100% of the market value of the property, including the value of assets, should also be paid.

92. **Payment of R&R assistance:** The new Act provides R&R assistance for all displaced persons who are losing livelihood due to land acquisition. RFCTLARRA proposes the given resettlement entitlements as a minimum. The State Governments of India, or private companies, may choose to set and implement a policy that pays more than what is proposed in the RFCTLARRA.

93. **Restrictions on acquisition of irrigated multi-cropped land:** In order to safeguard food security, the new Act restricts any acquisition of irrigated multi-cropped land, except for exceptional circumstances. An equivalent area of cultivable wasteland or land value has to be deposited with Government in the case of such an acquisition.

94. **Formal and transparent mechanism for R&R implementation prescribed:** The new Act outlines a structured institutional framework at the Central, State and project levels to carry out the acquisition and R&R: (i) at the central level is the national monitoring committee; (ii) at the State level the State Land Acquisition and R&R Authority and a committee constituted by the appropriate Government and State Commissioner R&R; and (iii) at the project level is the district collector, administrator R&R and the R&R committee.

95. Overall the RFCTLARRA provides a framework in which the interest of the land loser is protected. The Act also empowers the government to some extent for defined purposes in order to support infrastructure development and industrialization. The new Act also increases the overall cost and time required for land acquisition, thereby compelling project owners towards more efficient utilization of land.

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

96. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2014 received President's 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 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. These acts include the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Scheme Act, 1978, Tamil Nadu Acquisition for Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 and Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001.

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

97. 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 Resettlement³. 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.

98. 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 limits⁴ 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.

99. 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 designated⁵ the Principal Judge/Principal District Judge/District Judge of the respective Districts as the Presiding Officer.

4. The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act (TNALIPA) 1997(TN Act 10 Of 1999)

100. The key provisions of the TNALIPA, 1997 received assent of President on 2 December 2019. Regarding the process the Act states:

101. Under subsection 3(2) states: The Government shall call upon the owner or any other person who may be interested in the land to show cause why the land should not be acquired and also cause a Public notice to be issued under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997.

³ 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]

⁴ The limits are defined vide a government order [G.O.(Ms) No.303, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)) dated 20 September 2017]

⁵ 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]

102. Subsection 3(1) states : The Government shall publish in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette a notice specifying the particular purpose for which such land is required namely `Chennai Metro Phase II MDB Projects` under Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997.

103. Subsection 4(1) states: When a notice under sub-section (1) of section 3 is published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, the land to which the said notice relates shall, on and from the date of such publication, vest absolutely in the Government free of all encumbrances.

104. Subsection 4(2) states: Where any land is vested in the Government under sub-section (1), the Government may by order, direct any person who may be in possession of the land to surrender or deliver possession thereof to the Collector or any person duly authorised by him in this behalf within thirty days of the service of the order.

105. Subsection 4(3) states: If any person refuses or fails to comply with an order made under subsection (2), the Collector may take possession of the land, and may, for that purpose, use such force as may be necessary.

106. Section 5 states: Where any land has been acquired under this Act, the Government may use or cause to be used such land for the purpose of this Act.

107. With reference to compensation and entitlements the Act states Subsection 6(3) of The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999 - President assent 2 December 2019) : The provisions relating to the determination of compensation for land and other assets attached thereto as specified in the First Schedule, rehabilitation and resettlement as specified in the Second Schedule and infrastructure amenities as specified in the Third Schedule to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013) shall apply to the land acquisition proceedings under the 1999 Act.

5. Tamil Nadu Government Order on Land Acquisition through Private Negotiation

108. 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.

109. 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.

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

110. 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)

111. **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.

112. 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.

113. **Environmental and Social Standards 3 on Indigenous Peoples⁶:** 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.

114. 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

⁶There 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.

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.

7. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

115. The ADB's SPS, recognizes and addresses involuntary resettlement impacts and requires the preparation of a resettlement plan in every instance where involuntary resettlement occurs. The ADB policy requirements are:

- (i) Avoid or minimize impacts where possible;
- (ii) Consultation with the displaced persons in project planning and implementation;
- (iii) Payments of compensation for acquired assets at the replacement cost;
- (iv) Ensure that no one is worse off as a result of resettlement and would maintain at least their original standard of living;
- (v) Resettlement assistance to displaced persons, including non-titled persons; and
- (vi) Special attention to vulnerable people/ groups.

116. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle. The main policy principles of the SPS are:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced 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. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value 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; (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including: (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 displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, 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, before project appraisal, 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 displaced persons and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
 - (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced 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.

8. New Development Banks (NDB) Environment and Social Framework 2016

117. The Framework sets out NDB's core principles which govern the operations of NDB on environment and social management. It includes two parts: (i) Part 1 which provides an overarching policy for addressing environment and social management in operations, and (ii) Part 2 Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) which set forth the key mandatory requirements with respect to Environment, Involuntary Resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples.

118. The key policy principles are:

- i. **Screening and Categorization:** NDB screens and assesses each proposed project at the concept stage to determine its risk categorization and updates the categorization during project processing. This is undertaken to determine the nature and extent of potential environment and social impacts. Each proposed

- project is scrutinized as to its type, location, scale, and sensitivity and the magnitude of its potential impacts.
- ii. Environmental and Social Assessment and Management Plans: For Category A and B projects, NDB requires the Client to conduct environmental and social impact assessment, with scope and depth commensurate with the nature and magnitude the potential impacts.
 - iii. Public Consultation :NDB requires the Client to conduct a meaningful consultation process, that is compliant with national laws and regulations and this Policy, and (i) engages with communities, groups, or people affected by proposed projects; (ii) begins early and is carried out on an ongoing basis; (iii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible, is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making.
 - iv. Transparency and Information Disclosure : NDB is committed to working with the client to ensure that social and environmental assessment documents are made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and to other stakeholders, including the general public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation.
 - v. Monitoring and Reporting: NDB requires the Client to conduct monitoring on the implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, is commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Clients will provide periodic monitoring reports on environment and social measures and relevant plans, as provided in the legal agreements and / or country systems
 - vi. Grievance Redressal Mechanisms :NDB requires that the client establish and maintain a fair and effective grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate timely resolution of affected peoples' concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance at project level. .

C. Comparison of the funding agencies safeguard provisions and RFCTLARRA

119. A comparison between Government Statutes and the MDB involuntary resettlement standards that provides gap-filling measures as reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented in the project resettlement framework. The acquisition of private property 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 RFCTLARR however does not recognise non-titleholders. Though RFCTLARR 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.

120. Another key difference 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 preliminary notification under Section 4 (1). To bring this resettlement planning framework in line with the funding agencies requirements, this resettlement planning framework mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of public notice of

intended acquisition, 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 **socio economic** survey. Further, all affected non-title holders, suitable compensation for loss of assets and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances is proposed in the entitlement matrix, **(except for encroachers who are eligible for compensation for the encroached portion of affected structure)** while the titleholders are legally entitled for compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances survey. For purposes of this RP, vulnerable encroachers shall be entitled to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and compensation at replacement cost of the affected structures. Non-vulnerable encroachers shall be entitled to compensation at replacement cost of the affected structures. Commercial and institutional encroachers shall be informed through amicable and appropriate legal manner to remove the encroaching structure.

D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

121. Based on the above analysis of Government statutes and the MDBs 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) Ensure that affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at replacement value.
- (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. Negotiated Settlement as per ADBs SPS

122. In line with ADB's SPS, this framework does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible based on consultation⁷ with displaced persons including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer an adequate and fair price for land and other assets. Also, in the case of a negotiated settlement, an independent external party/person will be identified and engaged by the implementing agency to document the negotiation and settlement processes. The principles of this resettlement framework with regard to meaningful consultation processes, mechanisms for calculating the replacement cost of land and other assets affected and record-keeping requirements will be followed during the negotiated settlement.

123. The process of negotiation involves the following steps: (i) negotiation will take place when there is a willing buyer/willing seller; (ii) verification of the voluntary status of land acquisition will have to be carried out by a third party, preferably a NGO; (iii) consultation with the displaced person has to be carried out and documented; (iv) the minimum negotiated price to start negotiations will not be below the valuation of land based on the market value of land as

⁷A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of information that is understandable and accessible to DPs; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of DPs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design and mitigation measures.

given in the Entitlement Matrix; (v) all the safeguards as mentioned in the resettlement framework have to be followed; (vi) all negotiations have to be carried out in a transparent manner and validated by a third party, NGO, or in the absence of a NGO any other party as decided by the PMU; (vii) in case of failure of negotiations, compensation will be paid according to the RFCTLARRA, as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement framework; and (viii) the entire process has to be documented.

F. Eligibility Status of Displaced Persons

124. The following displaced persons, are eligible for compensation, assistance, and benefits:

- (i) Persons who lost land/ assets in their entirety or in part, who have formal legal rights to the land;
- (ii) Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws/ state laws (such as customary right over land by tribal people);
- (iii) Persons occupying land over which they neither have legal title, nor have claims recognized or recognizable under national law; and
- (iv) Vulnerable households, defined as those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous People, those without legal title to land and those considered residential encroacher (families either physically and economically displaced), persons with physical disabilities, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

125. The project Entitlement Policy addresses the direct and indirect impacts of metro construction and operation on displaced persons, households and communities. The most direct and immediate impacts are those associated with works construction, mainly land acquisition, loss of livelihood and loss of residences. Other losses include loss of other assets such as cattle sheds, water sources etc. and common property resources. Mitigation is provided through compensation and assistance to displaced persons, households, and groups on the basis of this policy framework adopted by CMRL. The policy provides mitigation for:

- (i) Loss of assets, including land and house or work place;
- (ii) Loss of livelihood or income opportunities;
- (iii) Collective impacts on groups, such as loss of community assets, common property resources, and others; and
- (iv) Temporary disruptions due to the loss of access or limited access to social amenities such as medical institutions, educational institutions etc.

126. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarises the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the affected families; Impact to private property (title holders) consisting of: (i) loss of private land; (ii) loss of private residential structure; (iii) loss of private commercial structure; (iv) impact to tenants (residential / commercial); and (v) impact to trees, standing crops, etc; Impact to Non-title holders consisting of: (i) impact to squatters; and (ii) impact to vulnerable encroachers; Loss of employment to workers/employees; Additional assistance to vulnerable affected families; and Unforeseen impacts. The project Entitlement Matrix (see **Table 6.1**)

identifies and lists the various types of losses resulting out of the project and specific compensation and resettlement packages for each category.

H. Changes in applicable law / policy / scheme

127. 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, CMRL, and will be communicated to funding MDBs.

128. All units of entitlement and assistances will be revised by PMU, CMRL, based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL). The values/rates contained in this resettlement planning framework 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 1st day of April of that year. The updating will be completed and notified by March 31 of each year from 2021.

Table VI-1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Identification of DPs	Details ⁸
A. A.1. Acquisition of land (vacant land, homestead or commercial or privately owned religious- cultural or hospitals or educational centres)	Loss of Land Titleholder	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation at replacement cost⁹ as specified in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Rules notified by GoTN¹⁰; 2. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, either of the following two options are to be given to the affected family, subject to acceptance: Option 1- The affected person retains the residual plot, and the compensation and assistance are paid only for the required extent of land to be acquired; or Option 2- Compensation to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that the residual plot should also be acquired by the executing agency; 3. One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 36,000 will be provided to families requiring relocation; 4. Compensation for affected plants and trees (refer Section D of the Matrix);¹¹ 5. Compensation for affected standing crops will be provided at market value (refer Section D of the Matrix);¹² 6. All fees, stamp duties, taxes, and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, , are to be borne by the executing agency; 7. One-time payment of cash in lieu of annuity Rs 500,000 to 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 income from the acquired agricultural land 8. All affected families will receive compensation for: (i) damage to land/ quality of land (if any) sustained by reason of severing land proposed for acquisition or adjoining lands from/to affected land; at the time of taking possession of the land; (ii) diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration for taking possession of land and the time of the collector's taking actual possession of the land; and (iii) expenses incidental to such change if the affected landowner is compelled to change his place of residence or business due to the proposed land acquisition. 9. Transportation cost for any crops, cattle, implements etc will be borne by the project at actuals or necessary arrangements will be provided by the project for transportation. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>

⁸ All compensation for land and structure will follow the principles of "Replacement Cost" as enshrined in ADB's SPS and AIIB's ESF

⁹ Replacement cost includes (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments,

if any (ADB SPS 2009, p 45 para 10). Applicable wherever replacement cost is mentioned in this EM.

¹⁰ The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017. Notified by GoTN G.O.Ms.No.298, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-1(1), 20 th September 2017.

¹¹ To be valued by persons experienced in the field of agriculture, horticulture forestry etc. as necessary.

¹² Valued by an experienced person in the field of agriculture.

Type of Loss	Identification of DPs	Details ⁸
		10. The title holders of Land and structures have an option for negotiation with CMRL, in which the land will be acquired through Private Negotiation as per the CMRL Policy upon payment of Compensation up to 2.25 times of the Market value of land. (The Value of assets attached to land such as buildings, as per PWD Current SoR without depreciation and tress, bore well, etc as valued by relevant Government Authority, within powers of CMRL Negotiation Committee. Compensation based on factor greater than 2.25 will require approval from the Board Committee.)
B.	Loss of Structures	
B.1. Loss of residential structure	Titleholder of affected structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value of the assets based on valuation by PWD shall be paid for main building structure as well as boundary wall and ancillary structures such as bore wells, trees, etc. along with 100% solatium, without depreciation. 2. Repair cost for restoration of remaining main structure and ancillary structures on premises as assessed based on PWD SoR 3. Right to salvage material from the demolished structure at no cost¹³ 4. Where the loss of structure is partial and the remaining structure is unviable, compensation will be based on the total structure and benefits will be given as mentioned in this section; 5. One-time financial assistance of Rs 50,000 as transportation cost for shifting; 6. Each displaced household shall be given a one-time resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000 in case of relocation. 7. One-time subsistence allowance of Rs 36,000 /- for affected families who require to relocate 8. All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure shall be borne by the executing agency , as applicable 9. Notice period of 3 months to be given. 10. One-time rental allowance of Rs. 45,000 /- (15,000 per month for three months), for titleholders who have rented out their property
B.2. Loss of commercial structure and other assets	Titleholder	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The replacement value of the structure, calculated as per the latest prevailing schedule of rates without depreciation; 2. One-time grant of a minimum of Rs 25,000¹⁴ for self-employed persons, artisans, traders etc. 3. One-time subsistence allowance of Rs 36000 who require to relocate. 4. Right to salvage¹⁵ material from the demolished structure at no cost; 5. One-time financial assistance of Rs 50,000 as transportation cost for shifting; 6. Commercial structure owners, who are deriving business income from the affected structure in the land acquired and is displaced and lost livelihood due to the acquisition, will be entitled for following compensation as one time payments in lieu of annuity policy.

¹³ Asbestos will not be allowed to be salvaged

¹⁴ Based on the RFCTLARRA 2013.

¹⁵ Except asbestos

Type of Loss	Identification of DPs	Details ⁸
		7. Commercial building area wise compensation A) Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs. 2,00,000 /- B) 151 to 300 sq. ft. – Rs. 3,00,000 /- C) 301 to 500 sq. ft. – Rs. 4,00,000 /- D) Above 500 sq. ft.– Rs. 5,00,000 /- 8. Each affected families shall be given a one-time resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000 in case of relocation 9. All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure shall be borne by the executing agency as applicable. 10. Notice period of 3 months to be given 11. One time rental allowance of Rs 45000 (Rs 15000 per month for three months) for titleholders who have rented out their property.
	Tenants	
	Residential	1. One-time financial assistance of Rs 50,000 as transportation cost for shifting; 2. One-time resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000; 3. Right to salvage material from demolished structure, erected by tenants. 4. Notice period of 3 months to be given
	Commercial	1. One-time financial assistance of Rs 50,000 as transportation cost for shifting; 2. One-time allowance of rs 50,000 for loss of livelihood 3. Right to salvage material from demolished structure, erected by tenants. 4. Notice period of 3 months to be given
C.	Assets	
C.1. All other assets such as bore wells, cattle shed etc.	Titleholders	1. The replacement value of the asset/structure, calculated as per the latest prevailing schedule of rates without depreciation; 2. Right to salvage material from demolished asset/structure ¹⁶ ; 3. For the loss of cattle shed, a one-time assistance payment of Rs 25,000 to be provided. 4. Notice period of 3 months to be given.
D.	Loss of Crops and Trees	
D.1. Loss of crops and trees	Titleholder, sharecroppers and leaseholders, non-titleholders	1. Displaced persons will be notified and given 60 days' advance notice to remove trees. For seasonal crops and fruit trees six months' notice is to be given; 2. Compensation for cash crops at prevalent market rates ¹⁷ , to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by the number of productive years remaining; 3. Compensation for one years' net harvest for seasonal crops at prevalent market rates; 4. Compensation at market value of timber in case of timber-bearing trees; 5. For fruit bearing trees compensation to be calculated at market value of annual net product multiplied by the

¹⁶ Except asbestos

¹⁷ Valued by an experienced person in the field of agriculture.

Type of Loss	Identification of DPs	Details ⁸
		number of productive years remaining ¹⁸
E.	Assets Lost by Non- Title Holders (Squatters and Encroachers)	
E.1 Loss of structure)	Residential squatters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of structure based on valuation by PWD at replacement cost 2. One time shifting allowance of Rs 15,000 /- to the displaced family 3. One time rehabilitation assistance of Rs 18,000 /- to the displaced family 4. Right to salvage material from demolished structure. 5. Notice period of 60 days to be given
	Squatter Commercial	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation as per valuation based on PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR) at replacement cost and not less than Rs. 25,000 /- 2. One time shifting allowance of Rs 15,000 /- to the displaced family 3. One time financial assistance of Rs 15,000 /- for loss of livelihood 4. Right to salvage material from demolished structure, 5. Notice period of 60 days to be given
	Encroachers (vulnerable category only)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure. 2. Right to salvage material¹⁹ from demolished structure, 3. Notice period of 30 days to be given
	Kiosks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. One time grant of Rs.25,000./- for severely affected kiosks
F.	Loss of Livelihood	
F.1. Loss of primary source of income for the non-titleholders	Wage-earning employees indirectly affected - those working in businesses such as petty shops, eateries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One-time allowance of Rs. 30,000 (10,000*3 months) to each employee of the commercially displaced structure. 2. Preference for employment opportunity for affected persons in the project construction work, if so desired by them;
G.	Loss of Common Property Resources	
G.1. Loss of common property resources		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc. in consultation with the community.
H.	Additional Support to Vulnerable Groups	
H.1. Further assistance to all vulnerable persons	Households categorized as vulnerable. ²⁰	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Additional one-time assistance of Rs 5000 per vulnerable family will be paid. This will be over and above the other assistance given in this framework; 3. One adult member from each vulnerable household will be entitled for skill development

¹⁸ To be valued by persons experienced in the field of agriculture, horticulture forestry etc. as necessary.

¹⁹ Except asbestos

²⁰ Vulnerable are those households that are below poverty line, headed by the elderly - above 60 years of age, female headed households, households headed by persons with disabilities persons, non- titled households, landless households and those residential encroachers, (families either physically and economically displaced), Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

Type of Loss	Identification of DPs	Details ⁸
		4. Vulnerable families may be considered for potential employment in the project construction activities subject to suitability.
I.	Additional assistance for Women	
I.1 Loss of Land / house / shop		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reimbursement of stamp duty and registration charges, for purchase of property out of the compensation/R&R assistance. 2. In case of purchase of property out of the compensation / R&R assistance, the property should be purchased in the name of a women in the household and registered in her name. The registration shall be done within 3-years from LA award/R&R award
J.	Temporary Impacts	
J.1. Temporary impacts during construction		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land required for construction activity along the alignment and for construction yards will be acquired temporarily. CMRL shall pay land rental at 1 percent of market value of land per annum. This value shall be escalated at prevailing annual rate of increase. CMRL shall pay charges for services such as electricity, sewerage. Upon completion of construction, this land duly rehabilitated will be handed back to the owner. 2. In case any existing structure had to be demolished on the land parcel, then its replacement cost at the PWD SoR current at time of handing back the land to the owner will be paid. 3. The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/trees/crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works, in line with the provisions of this Entitlement Matrix. 4. The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works 5. Compensation for standing crops and trees as per the market rate; 6. Time bound restoration of land to its previous or better quality; and 7. The project will maintain access to all properties and businesses at all times.
K.	Other Unanticipated Impacts	
K.1. Any unanticipated impacts due to project intervention		1. Any unanticipated impacts of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this RF.

I. Guiding Principles of CMRL policy

129. Resettlement and Rehabilitation activities of the Project will be governed by the following general principles:

- i. All activities and procedures will be formally documented;
- ii. The property and inheritance rights of project affected persons will be respected;
- iii. CMRL will pay compensation for land and structures it is acquiring based on the principles of full replacement cost based on fair market value; compensation for standing crops and trees as per the market rate;
- iv. Cash payment to displaced families towards
 - a) one time assistance as fixed amount in form of subsistence allowance, resettlement allowance and shifting assistance except to encroachers
 - b) one time compensation based on PWD rates for loss of structure to titleholders; squatters; and encroachers of vulnerable category
 - c) one time compensation for loss of livelihood as
 - fixed amount to self-employed persons, artisans, traders etc. ; commercial squatters;
 - fixed amount to worker in displaced commercial establishment or employment in construction of metro.
- v. Assistance for livelihood restoration: Training to one member of each vulnerable family for skill development or where feasible, employment during construction.
- vi. Any project affected person can communicate his grievance on any aspect of project R&R affecting him to the grievance redress committee / LARRA/ courts as appropriate.
- vii. Land required for construction activity along the alignment and for construction yards will be acquired temporarily. CMRL shall pay land rental at 1 percent of market value of land per annum. This value shall be escalated at prevailing annual rate of increase. CMRL shall pay charges for services such as electricity, sewerage. Upon completion of construction, this land duly rehabilitated will be handed back to the owner.
In case any existing structure had to be demolished on the land parcel, then its replacement cost at the PWD SoR current at time of handing back the land to the owner will be paid.

The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/trees/crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works, in line with the provisions of this Entitlement Matrix.
The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works
Time bound restoration of land to its previous or better quality; and
The project will maintain access to all properties and businesses at all times.
- viii. These rights do not extend to individuals or entities who commence any activities after cutoff date of the project;

- ix. All compensation and assistance will be paid to affected persons at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. Affected families who are physically displaced, on receipt of payment, will be given 1-months' notice to vacate;
- x. Those who accept the compensation amount will be paid prior to taking possession of their land or assets. In case of those who do not accept it, will have their grievance referred to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)/courts as appropriate and estimated moneys of compensation and entitlements will be deposited with court of law with requisite jurisdiction pending resolution of the grievance.
- xi. Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc. in consultation with the community.

J. Detailed Measurement Survey and Negotiation Meetings with the Property Owners

- xii. Field survey has happened at two stages, the first stage is joint site visit, demarcation of corridor of impact and identification of the affected building including the extent of impact, the second stage is detailed valuation of the affected assets. The detailed measurement of the affected assets has been done by the land acquisition wing and engineering wing of the CMRL. The base value (compensation as per RFCTLARR Act) report has also been prepared and the negotiation meetings with the property owners are being done, as of 31 October 2022, around 97% of the property owners are participated in the negotiation meetings.

VII. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

A. Land Acquisition through Direct Purchase/ Negotiated Settlement

130. Acquisition will be undertaken under The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999 - President assent 21 May 1999).

(i) Process

131. When CMRL requires a land, an application would be made to the revenue authority accompanied with a copy of the plan showing the survey numbers, purpose of the acquisition and the reason for the particular site to be chosen and the provision made for the cost of the acquisition. After the government has been fully satisfied about the purpose, the least area needed and the other relevant facts as provided under land acquisition rules, it will issue a notification that the particular land is required.

(ii) Objections

132. Objections are invited from all persons interested in land within thirty days from the date of notification.

(iii) Claim and award

133. A notice will be issued to all the persons interested in the acquisition to file their claim reports in determining the compensation.

(iv) Calculation of Compensation

134. With the objective of speedy land acquisition, land will be purchased through negotiations. The CMRL Negotiation Committee is empowered to negotiate compensation with landowners up to maximum 225% of market value in urban areas. Interest of 12% per annum of market value determined by the Committee for a period commencing from cutoff date to fix market value till date of execution of agreement deed or taking possession of land whichever is earlier, was paid.

135. The negotiated price for land purchase is arrived at based on the prevailing market values. The CMRL Negotiation Committee determined the market value after reviewing guideline value and registered sale value. A suitable cutoff date was fixed for each stretch for determining the market value. The market value was determined as follows:

136. The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 (2 of 1899) for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; whichever is higher.

137. Explanation 1: the average sale price referred to in clause (b) shall be determined taking into account the sale deeds or the agreements to sell registered for similar type of area in the near village or near vicinity area during immediately preceding three years of the year in which such acquisition of land is proposed to be made.

138. Explanation 2: For determining the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1, one-half of the total number of sale deeds or the agreements to sell in which the highest sale price has been mentioned shall be taken into account.

139. Explanation 3: While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1 or Explanation 2, any price paid as compensation for land acquired under the provisions of this Act on an earlier occasion in the district shall not be taken into consideration.

140. Explanation 4: While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1 or Explanation 2, any price paid, which in the opinion of the Committee is not indicative of actual prevailing market value may be discounted for the purposes of calculating market value.

141. Where the market value cannot be determined for the reasons that:

i. The land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or

ii. the registered sale deeds or agreements to sell as mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (l) for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years; or

iii. The market value has not been specified under the Indian stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1999) by the appropriate authority, the committee shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the price calculated in the manner specified in sub-section (1) in respect of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas.

iv. In case where the price demanded by the land owner exceeds the norms and is felt to be unreasonable, land acquisition through the Land Acquisition Act shall be resorted to.

(v) Negotiation Committee

142. Private negotiation committee constituted for this purpose will comprise the following officers:

Designation	Role
Director (Finance), CMRL	Chairman
Director (Project), CMRL	Member
The District Revenue Officer & Legal Officer, CMRL	Member
General Manager (Property Development), CMRL	Member
Special Invitee 1	DRO of the concerned District
Special Invitee 2	Deputy Inspector General of the Registration of the concerned District

143. CMRL has been acquiring land through direct purchase of private lands for implementation of Phase 1 projects. Hence, this method will be adopted, on a willing seller and willing buyer basis, to avoid delays. The main objective of using direct purchase/ negotiated settlement is to gain in terms of time required for securing the land. Negotiation process requires the following:

- i. negotiation will take place when there is a willing buyer/willing seller;
- ii. verification of the voluntary status of land acquisition will have to be carried out by a third party, preferably a NGO;
- iii. consultation with the displaced person has to be carried out and documented;
- iv. the minimum negotiated price to start negotiations will not be below the valuation of land based on the market value of land as given in the Entitlement Matrix;
- v. all the safeguards as mentioned in the resettlement framework have to be followed;
- vi. all negotiations have to be carried out in a transparent manner and validated by a third party, NGO, or in the absence of a NGO any other party as decided by the PMU;
- vii. in case of failure of negotiations, compensation will be paid according to the RFCTLARRA, as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement framework; and
- viii. the entire process has to be documented.

B. Compensation for land based on RFCTLARRA: Calculation of market value

144. The market value of the proposed land to be acquired shall be set as the higher of:

- i. The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or
- ii. The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or

145. The market value would be multiplied by a factor of, at least one to two times the market value for land acquired in rural areas and at least one times the market value for land acquired in urban areas. The act stipulates that the minimum compensation to be a multiple of the total of above ascertained market value, value to assets attached to the property, plus a solatium equal to 100% of the market value of the property including value of assets. Whichever is higher, will be taken and the date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under Section 11.

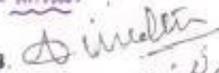
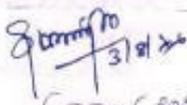
146. Compensation will also be calculated for: (i) damage to land/ quality of land (if any) sustained by reason of severing land proposed for acquisition or adjoining lands from/to affected land; calculated from the date of preliminary notification till the date of final award; (ii) diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the Declaration for taking possession of land and the time of the collector's taking actual possession of the land; and (iii) compensation incidental to such change if affected landowner is compelled to change his place of residence or business due to the proposed land acquisition. Sample computation of land compensation is placed at **Table 7.1**.

Table VII-1: Sample Calculation of Compensation

PRIVATE NEGOTIATION COMMITTEE FOR LAND ACQUISITION PHASE – II – CHEPET METRO STATION		
1.	Name of the Land/Property Owner	: Tmt. Savithri Ammal w/o K. Jayachandran
	a) Address	: Flat No. 9 Nanda Niketan Apartments, 4 th floor, No. 10 Valliammal street, Kilpauk, Chennai – 600 010.
	b) Contact Phone/Cell No. of the land owner	: Thiru J.Jagan Reddy : 9043508763
2.	Block No./T.S.No.	: Bk.No.25, T.S.No.432/2 <i>Arre</i>
3.	(a) Total Extent	: 21.2 sq.mtr or 228 sq.ft
	(b) Area required as per DDC	: 21.2 sq.mtr or 228 sq.ft
	(c) Area as per 3(2) notice	: 44.0 sq.mtr for entire 432/2 (3 portions)
4.	Location of the property	: No. 8/ Mc Nichols Road, Chepet, Egmore Taluk, Chennai District.
5.	a) Land Value per Sq.ft.	: Old GLV Rs. 16500 /- per sq.ft Present GLV Rs. 11055/- per sq.ft.
	b) Value proposed by the Committee for actual required area	: 228 sq.ft x Rs. 16500 x 2 times = Rs. 75,24,000/-
	Total value	: Rs. Rs. 75,24,000/-
	c) Value accepted by the land owner for the required area	: 228 sq.ft x Rs. 16500 x 2 times = Rs. 75,24,000/-
	d) Structure Value	: Structural value can be given based on the approval of PWD authorities (Single value)
	e) Tree Value	: Nil
	f) Total value (c+d+e)	: Rs. 75,24,000/- + Structural value
6.	Accepted compensation amount	: Rs. 75,24,000/- + Structural value

7.	Remarks	<p>(a) As per the DDC approval plan-D by the technical wing, above land is permanently required for Chetpet Metro Station.</p> <p>(b) Structural value (single time) will be paid after approval of PWD authorities.</p>
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Private Negotiation Committee:

①/6	Chairman		Signature of the Claimant
	Member		1. J. Saithi
	Member	3/30/2020 DRD/10, 31/8/20	2. <u>Witness</u> :
	Member	1/11/2020	1. 
	Special Invitee 1	20/11/2020 SUPERSTRAR PERIAMET	87. Mc Ami Road. Chur 31
	Special Invitee 2	 31/8/20 (RDO (enquiry))	9841097342

C. Valuation of Lost and Affected Assets

147. The valuation of immovable properties, including structures, assets, trees and crops is as follows:

- i. Houses/ buildings/ structures: The valuation of the houses, buildings, and other immovable properties will be based on the latest appropriate schedule of rates plus the cost of labor and transfer of the construction materials.
- ii. Standing crops/ perennial crops: If notice for harvest of standing/ perennial crops cannot be given, then valuation will be carried out at prevalent market rates, to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by the number of productive years remaining. Valuation should be by an experienced person in the field of agriculture.
- iii. Trees/ fruit/ timber: Compensation at market value of timber in the case of timber-bearing trees. For fruit bearing trees compensation to be calculated at market value of annual net product multiplied by the number of productive years remaining. Valuation should be persons experienced in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, forestry etc. as appropriate.
- iv. All other assets: Assets such as irrigation units, boundary walls etc. will be valued on the basis of the latest appropriate schedule of rates.
- v. Common property resources: In case of loss of community infrastructure or any common property resources, the same will be restored or re-installed, by the executing agency, at

a new place in consultation with the community, local self-governing bodies or appropriate authority.

148. All compensation and assistance will be paid to displaced persons prior to displacement or commencement of civil works. In case there are loans on acquired land and properties, such amounts will be adjusted from the total compensation based on mutual agreement between the displaced persons and the acquiring body. Displaced persons will be provided with an advance notice of 60 days prior to possession being taken of the land or properties. Displaced persons will be allowed to take the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops.

D. Income Restoration

149. The entitlement proposed under this project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected persons. Wherever feasible and if the affected person so desires, income restoration schemes will be identified and implemented by the PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO. Towards this the affected person will be guided and assisted by the PIU with the support of the NGO, in effectively using the compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances towards establishing an income generating activity, and identifying an alternative shop location and re-establishing the shop/kiosk/vending or utilizing the finances for buying land or taking land on lease. To ensure income restoration are effective and livelihood restored, the project shall monitor, where applicable, the progress of engagement as participants go through training and actual application of skills. Monitoring activities will be fully documented and reported and where required, adequacy of measures shall be reviewed and adjusted to ensure participants are rehabilitated.

150. The PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO will make the training need assessment and will impart training to the eligible affected persons for income restoration and skill up-gradation as necessary. The PIU with assistance of the implementing NGO will ensure that households whose incomes are affected and/or who have to relocate receive assistance in accessing utility services (e.g., water and electricity connection) and other relevant government services (e.g., health clinics and schools).

151. The resettlement plan budget will reflect the cost of providing training for vulnerable persons. The PIU will facilitate vulnerable persons access to government schemes that could help them restore income and livelihood. The Directorate of Employment and Training, Department of Labour and Employment, Government of Tamil Nadu, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) imparts skill training under Craftsmen Training Scheme and to produce technician level work force in the State in different trades. Various skill training programmes are being implemented through a vast network of Government ITIs and Private ITIs in the State. Systematic training offered in these institutes in different trades to ensure a steady flow of skilled manpower to the industries.

152. In addition, the entitlement matrix provides for short-term income restoration measures by providing allowances such as subsistence allowance, resettlement allowance and shifting assistance.

153. Temporary income loss during construction period: Businesses experiencing full closure of shops or other type of economic activities due to construction works will be compensated for lost income for the entire duration of the disruption. A complete survey of all the businesses likely to be impacted will be conducted by the NGO in consultation with the contractor. Contractors need to submit the work schedule to the PIU for approval for any closure of access.

In case of full closure of businesses, the NGO will conduct an income survey of businesses along the relevant sections. For shops not qualifying under these categories (hawkers, vendors, etc.) the actual income based on the survey will be used through a verification of the income data by the PIU. This will be applicable only for vulnerable hawkers and vendors.

154. **Vendor assistance.** Vendors requiring temporary shifting during the construction period will be notified in advance, and will be allowed to salvage all materials for temporary shifting to an alternative location. They will be allowed to return to the original location after construction is declared complete. Vendor assistance will consist of the following steps:

- (i) **Step 1.** Identify impacted vendors based on detailed design;
 - (ii) **Step 2.** Notify vendors at least 2-3 weeks in advance. Consult with local vendor associations, if they exist;
 - (iii) **Step 3.** Identify alternative nearby locations where the affected vendors can continue their businesses;
 - (iv) **Step 4.** Assistance will be given by the contractors to vendors to shift to a new location; and
 - (v) **Step 5.** Assistance will be given by contractors to return to the original location after construction works are completed.
- (i) **Step 5.** All payments will be recorded for accounting purposes with the signature of the displaced person.

E. Relocation

155. The project will, to the extent that is possible, avoid any physical displacement/relocation of displaced persons. In the event that physical relocation is required the project will ensure that (i) shifting assistance, resettlement assistance and subsistence allowance, as required, will be provided to all relocated/physically displaced households (ii) relocation sites will be disclosed to the DPs for endorsement, along with their facilities; (iii) displaced households can choose between independent or assisted relocation by the project; and (iv) alternate houses have to be provided to the displaced persons before demolition. In the event that houses are not ready, rental assistance will have to be provided until the alternate house is ready. Relocation has to be completed before the start of civil works. The PIU/ PMC will monitor the relocation process with NGO support. Adequate budgetary allocation has to be provided for timely relocation implementation and included in the resettlement plan.

VIII. REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

A. R&R Budget

For the revised alignment as in August 2021, preliminary estimate of cost of land under permanent acquisition and structures is Rs 43,124 million or USD 591 million. For this preliminary estimate, land cost is estimated at 225% of market value of private land; cost of structures at 40% of land cost. Updated value of compensation for loss of private land and structures forms part of capital cost estimate of the project, which will be known upon completion of the negotiation with the property owners, 97% of the affected land and structures have already been acquired. Replacement cost as per the negotiated rate and R&R assistances as per the approved entitlement matrix has also been paid. This amount includes the replacement cost of the displaced common property resources.. The replacement cost of the common property resources has been paid to the respective authorities by the CMRL. The land acquisition and resettlement expenses are counterpart funding Table VIII-1: Rehabilitation & Resettlement Budget

SN	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
A. Title holders					
(i)	Residential displaced properties				
1	One-time subsistence allowance	No.	46	36,000	1656000
2	One-time financial assistance as transportation cost for shifting	No.	46	50000	2300000
3	One-time Resettlement allowance to displaced families	No.	46	50000	2300000
4	One-time rental allowance to title holder who have rented out their property	No.	11	45000	495000
(ii)	Commercial displaced properties				
5	Displaced Commercial property owners, compensation to loss of income derived from the business (based on the building area)	LS assumed >500sft area	667	500000	333500000
6	One-time subsistence allowance	No	667	36000	24012000
7	One-time financial assistance as transportation cost for shifting	No	667	50000	33350000
8	Resettlement Allowance to displaced Unit	No.	667	50000	33350000
9	One-time rental allowance for titleholders who have rented out their property	No.	163	45000	7335000
B. Tenants					
(i)	Tenant Residential displaced				
11	One-time financial assistance as transportation cost for shiftings	No.	11	50000	550000

SN	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
12	Resettlement Allowance to displaced families	No.	11	50000	550000
(ii)	Tenant Commercial displaced				
13	One-time financial assistance as transportation cost for shifting	No.	163	50000	8150000
14	Resettlement Allowance to displaced unit		163	50000	8150000
C. Non-Title holders					
(i)	Squatter Residential displaced				
15	One time shifting allowance to the displaced family	No	0	15000	0
16	One-time rehabilitation assistance to the displaced family		0	18000	0
(ii)	Squatter and kiosk Commercial displaced				
17	One-time shifting allowance to the displaced family (not for kiosk)	No	3	15000	45000
18	Loss of livelihood (not kiosk)		3	15000	45000
19	One-time payment for kiosk (petty traders)		400	25000	10000000
20	Shifting allowance kiosk		400	15000	6000000
21	loss of livelihood for kiosk		400	15000	6000000
D Employees affected					
22	Loss of livelihood employees in the Unit average 3 per unit @Rs 10000 per month for 3 months	LS	2001	30000	60030000
E Vulnerable Families					
23	Additional one-time Assistance	No	226	5000	1130000
24	Training for skill development	No.	226	10000	2260000
F Support Services					
25	LS				2000000
G Engagement of NGO					
26	Fee for engagement of NGO (LS)	No.	1	3000000	3000000
H Monitoring and Evaluation					
27	Fee for engagement of Independent M&E Agency/Specialist (LS)	No.	1	2000000	2000000
Sub total					548208000
Add 10% of sub total					54820800

SN	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Total					603028800

Note: Expenses of grievance redressal mechanism form part of project cost

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Executing Agency

156. The Government of Tamil Nadu created a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for implementing the Chennai Metro Rail Project. This SPV named as “Chennai Metro Rail Limited” was incorporated on December 03, 2007 under the Companies Act. It has now been converted into a Joint Venture of Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu with equal equity holding.

157. The Department of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, Government of Tamil Nadu acting through the CMRL will be the Executing Agency of the proposed Corridor 4-CMRL (Phase-II). The GoTN will be responsible for overall implementation of the resettlement plan.

B. Implementing Agency

158. Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) will be the Implementing Agency responsible for implementation of the metro rail project. Managing Director, CMRL will be in charge of the overall project activities. CMRL will be responsible for coordinating with other concerned government departments. CMRL will be accountable to the Department of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, Government of Tamil Nadu (i.e. the EA).

159. It is proposed to add one Deputy Manager Social Development to the core Environment and Social team. Starting from deployment of General Consultancies., start of updating resettlement plan as per DDC drawings up to start of civil works by which time affected families are relocated after disbursement of compensation and assistances, separate project teams will be in place: work on each corridor project will be handled by a team of one senior Manager assisted by one Deputy Manager Land Acquisition and one Deputy Manager Social Development, supported by a full team of staff experienced in land acquisition. From start of civil works up to commissioning the senior manager and deputy manager social development will continue. From start of operation, monitoring of gender action plan will be transferred to core Environment and Social team of CMRL.

C. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Social Management Unit, CMRL

160. The PIU in CMRL headed by the Project Director (PD) is responsible for the overall execution of the project and implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The PIU will have a Social Management Unit (SMU), which will be responsible for all tasks related to resettlement and land acquisition. The SMU will prepare land plan, disburse compensation and assistances, acquire land and implement the resettlement plan, livelihood restoration plan and the gender action plan. The PIU - SMU will be assisted by General Consultant (GC). The PIU - SMU will be responsible for the following tasks:

- (i) Appointing the NGO;
- (ii) Implementation of the Resettlement Plans;
- (iii) Ensuring adequate awareness campaigns are held within the community to minimize resistance;
- (iv) Ensuring availability of budget for R&R activities;
- (v) Ensuring timely disbursement of compensation and assistance to the DPs in close coordination with the concerned line department;
- (vi) Liaison with revenue department for land acquisition and implementation of RPs,

- (vii) Addressing grievances; and
- (viii) Ensuring disclosure of resettlement framework, resettlement plan, and monitoring documents.

D. General Consultancy or Implementation Support Consultant

161. Assist CMRL in implementation and monitoring of resettlement plan, livelihood restoration plan and gender action plan. The general Consultancy will be engaged by CMRL with approval of MDB.

E. External Monitoring Agency

162. This being a category A project, an independent external monitoring agency (EMA), with prior experience in resettlement and rehabilitation of development induced displacement will be engaged to carry out external monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the resettlement plan. The EMA will prepare semi-annual, annual monitoring reports and mid-term and final evaluation reports. They will flag and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken if any to ensure time-bound resettlement plan implementation. The scope of external monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of resettlement plan implementation.

F. Non-Government Organization (NGO)

163. An NGO will support CMRL in assisting affected families/persons in the implementation of the resettlement plan, the livelihood restoration plan and the gender action plan. The NGO will help educating PAPs on proper utilization of compensation and rehabilitation grant and help them in getting financial assistance. The NGO will be supervised by SDO, SMU.

164. Key activities of the NGO in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) assist PIU in verification and updating, if required, the database of affected families and persons based on detailed design, and verify the vulnerable households affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and issue ID cards; (ii) prepare micro plan and get vetted by PIU; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the affected persons in coordination with the PIU 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 and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the affected persons in ensuring a smooth transition (during relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift; (vi) in consultation with the affected persons, inform the PIU about the shifting dates agreed with affected persons in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vii) organize training programs 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 displaced persons; (ix) assist affected persons in grievance redressal process; (x) assist PIU 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 and project implementing unit, during the execution of the works.

G. Micro Plan

165. The implementation support NGO will prepare the draft micro plan, milestone wise for proposed corridor detailing the type of loss, tenure of the affected persons, vulnerability status and the entitlements as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework. The draft micro plan will be disclosed in the jurisdictional district headquarter 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 jurisdictional Additional Collector.

166. Based on the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry outcome, the NGO will submit the final micro plan to Project Director, PIU for verification and onward transmission to Managing Director, CMRL. The Managing Director, CMRL, after scrutiny of the micro plan will accord approval for the same and submit to the jurisdictional Additional Collector with necessary funds for disbursement.

167. The roles of the different teams in resettlement plan implementation is given in Figure 2. The detailed roles of responsibilities are given in **Table 9.1**.

Figure 2: Role of different organisations in resettlement plan implementation

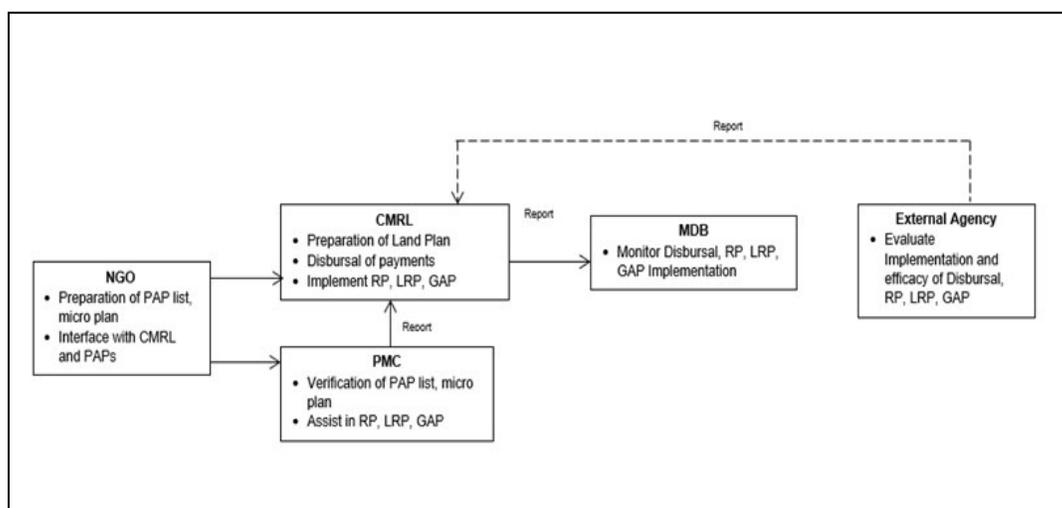


Table IX-1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activity	Responsible Agency
Project Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites	PMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition (if any) and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	PMU
Meetings at community/household level with affected persons	PIU - SMU/NGO
Resettlement Plan Preparation and Updating Stage	
Conducting Census of all affected persons	PIU- SMU /Consultant
Conducting FGDs/meetings/workshops	PIU- SMU / Consultant
Computation of replacement values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	PIU- SMU
Categorization of affected persons for finalizing entitlements	PIU- SMU / Consultant
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	PIU- SMU /Consultant

Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with affected persons and other stakeholders	PIU- SMU /Consultant
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PIU- SMU /Consultant
Disclosure of resettlement plan	PMU
Approval of resettlement plan	PMU/ MDB
resettlement plan Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	PIU- SMU / NGO
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	PIU- SMU /NGO
Grievances redressal	NGO/ PIU- SMU / GRC/ PMU
Preparation for relocation/awareness meeting/ issuing notices	NGO/ PIU- SMU
Internal monitoring	PMU / PIU- SMU

H. Competent Authorities

168. The implementation of land acquisition and resettlement impacts will require approvals and clearance at various stages. The following officers as given in **Table 9.2** will act as competent authorities for certain key activities.

Table IX-2: Competent Authority for Approvals

Approvals	Competent Authority
Resettlement Framework	Empowered Committee, CMRL
Approval for LA awards up to Rs 2 crore, award compensation including R&R benefits up to Rs 5 crore (As provided in the rule 18 of Tamil Nadu RFCTLARR 2017)	The District Collector
Approval for award compensation is more than Rs 2 crore but not exceeding 8 crores and award including R&R benefits is more than Rs 5 crore, but not more than Rs 20 crore (As provided in the rule 18 of Tamil Nadu RFCTLARR 2017)	The District Collector shall make an award after getting the prior approval of the Commissioner of Land Administration.
Approval for LA award if the amount is more than Rs 8 crore and including R&R benefits is more than Rs 20 crore (As provided in the rule 18 of Tamil Nadu RFCTLARR 2017)	The Collector shall make an award after getting the prior approval of the State Government
Changes in Policy provisions and Entitlement	Empowered Committee, CMRL , after getting approval from State Government
Staff requirements, Consultants/NGOs Appointments	Managing Director, CMRL
Approval for issue of ID cards	District Collector, CMRL
Approval of disbursement of R&R Assistance	DRO, CMRL
Disbursement of R&R Assistance	DRO, CMRL
Approval for structure valuation	Panel Engineer
Approval for shifting and relocation of community assets	DRO, CMRL
Approval of Resettlement sites, House site, issue of titles etc.,	DRO, CMRL
Resolution of disputes	Govt. High Powered Committee

I. Management Information Systems (MIS)

169. A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at PIU level. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the affected persons baseline socioeconomic 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 through MIS. All queries 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 the Implementing Agency (CMRL).

J. Institutional Capacity Development Program

170. It is necessary that all the social safeguards officers are provided with the necessary training to deal with social safeguard tasks following the MDBs safeguard requirements. The safeguard officers will be trained through a series of programs periodically conducted by the MDBs for executing agencies and implementing agencies on safeguards.

171. The General Consultancy/PMU resettlement specialist will conduct a training and capacity building program on resettlement management for the PIU staff on issues concerning: (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) public consultation and participation; (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; (iv) grievance redress; (v) monitoring of resettlement operation; and (vi) disclosure methods. Specific modules customized for the available skill set shall be devised after assessing the capabilities of the target participants and the requirements of the investment program. Institutional capacity building programs will involve training on environmental and social safeguards for the PIU staff. **Table 9.3** provides the indicative training needs assessment.

Table IX-3: Indicative Training Needs Assessment

SI No	Description	Target group / Venue
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction and Sensitization to Social/Involuntary Resettlement - MDB Safeguards Policy Frameworks - Government of India and Tamil Nadu applicable social safeguard policies/Acts - Incorporation of social/resettlement components into the project design and contracts Monitoring, reporting and corrective action planning 	All staff and consultants involved in the project. Will be done at PMU office
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resettlement plan implementation (every 6 month) during implementation. - Roles and responsibilities - resettlement plan components and stages in implementation - Construction schedules and timelines 	All staff and consultants involved in the project.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations - Grievance redress - Monitoring and corrective action planning - Reporting and disclosure - Timely documentation 	
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learnings and best practices sharing - Experiences on resettlement plan implementation - Issues and challenges - Best practices followed 	All staff / consultants/ Officers. At PMU.

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Implementation Schedule.

172. Implementation starts with the disclosure of finalized RP till completion of civil works to facilitate audit of R&R process. In general, the project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely project preparation, land acquisition, and monitoring and evaluation. In line with the principles laid down in CMRL policy framework, CMRL will ensure that program activities are synchronized between the land acquisition and resettlement payments and civil works.

173. Resettlement activities will be coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required coordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared sections to project contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected people through the field level officers of the implementation agency (CMRL) so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation.

174. The field level officers of the implementation agency (CMRL) staff will provide project LA and R&R related information to the DPs, provide details of entitlements and procedures for getting compensations and availing R&R assistance..

175. The proposed RP implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. project preparation phase, RP implementation phase, and monitoring and reporting phase, and the activities envisaged in each phase is discussed below.

176. **Project Preparation Phase:** The activities to be performed in this phase include: (i) the formation and staffing of the Projects; (ii) submission of the RP to ADB for approval; (iii) the appointment of the RP implementation NGO/agency/ recruit the required staff in CMRL ; and (iv) the establishment of GRCs. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue until the end of the project.

177. **RP Implementation Phase:** In this phase, the key activities to be carried out include: (i) joint verification; (ii) valuation of structures; (iii) LA notification; (iv) preparation of micro plan; (v) LA and R&R award enquiry/negotiation meetings; (vi) approval of final micro plan; (vii) payment of compensation for land and structure; (viii) payment of other Rehabilitation assistances; (ix) relocation of DPs to resettlement site; and (x) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works. The relocation of common property resources will be linked to handing over of encumbrance free land to the contractors.

178. **Monitoring and Reporting Phase:** Internal monitoring will commence as soon as RP implementation begins and continue till end of RP implementation. External monitoring will also commence from the beginning of RP implementation.

Table 10.1 depicts the overall implementation schedule.

Table X-1: Social Safeguards Indicative Implementation Schedule

R&R Activities	2019	2020	2021	2022	Dec 2021 to Apr

																	2026 (civil works) **
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q													
A. Project preparation																	
Preparation of Policy framework																	
Preliminary socioeconomic survey of the subproject																	
Preparation of Resettlement Plan based on final designs																	
Establishment of LA & R&R implementation unit																	
Review and Approval of Resettlement Plan																	
RP/DD disclosure																	
Information campaign and community consultation																	
B. Implementation																	
Grievance redress – acquisition & audit																	
Payment of Land compensation**																	
Payment of all other R&R assistance**																	
C. Monitoring and evaluation																	
Monitoring and report preparation																	

** To be updated depending on actual progress

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Internal Monitoring

179. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PIU with assistance from the NGO. Internal monitoring will ensure all land acquisition and resettlement activities are implemented according to the approved resettlement plans in accordance with this resettlement framework.

180. The PIU will prepare quarterly progress reports and submit to the PMU. The PMU will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports and submit to the MDBs. The NGO will submit quarterly progress reports to PIU to inform them of resettlement plan implementation activities. These reports will describe the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. These reports will closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed at the time of resettlement plan approval. Sample monitoring indicators and outline of a semiannual safeguard monitoring report are provided in the project resettlement framework.

B. External Monitoring

181. This being a category A project, an independent external monitoring agency (EMA), with prior experience in resettlement and rehabilitation of development induced displacement will be engaged to carry out external M&E and reporting of the implementation of the resettlement plan. The EMA will prepare semi-annual, annual monitoring reports and mid-term and final evaluation reports. They will flag and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken if any to ensure time-bound resettlement plan implementation. The scope of external monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of resettlement plan implementation.

C. Reporting

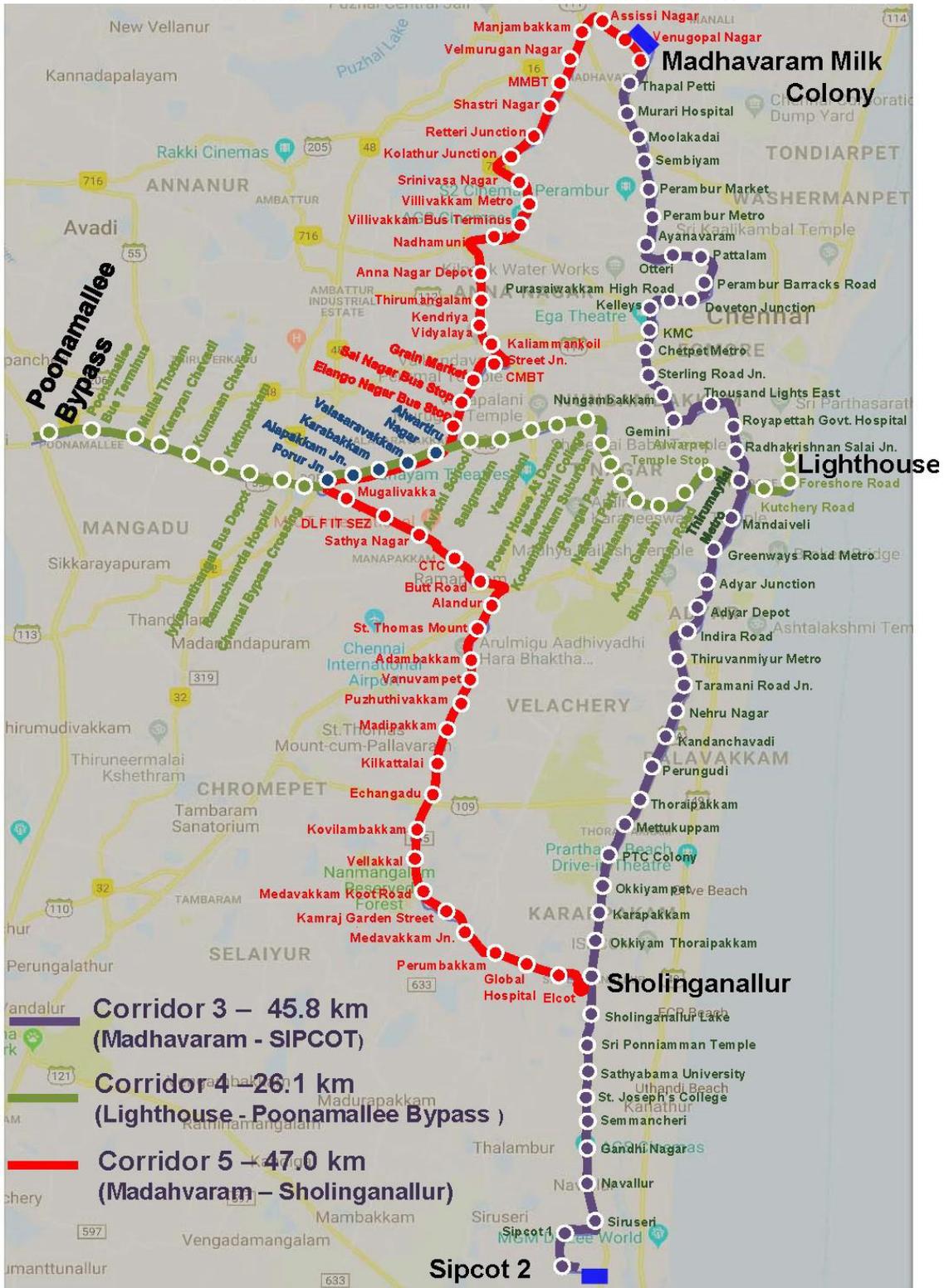
182. Starting from deployment of GC i.e., start of updating RP as per DDC drawings till completion of construction, monthly internal reports which are prepared by project-wise E&S team of CMRL will be submitted to Director and MD, CMRL; quarterly reports will be submitted by CMRL to MDB. During construction semi-annual audit reports will be prepared by CMRL. Monitoring and Reporting Frequency for implementation of the Social safeguards Plan is shown in Table 11.1.

Table XI-1: Monitoring and Reporting for Social Safeguards Plan

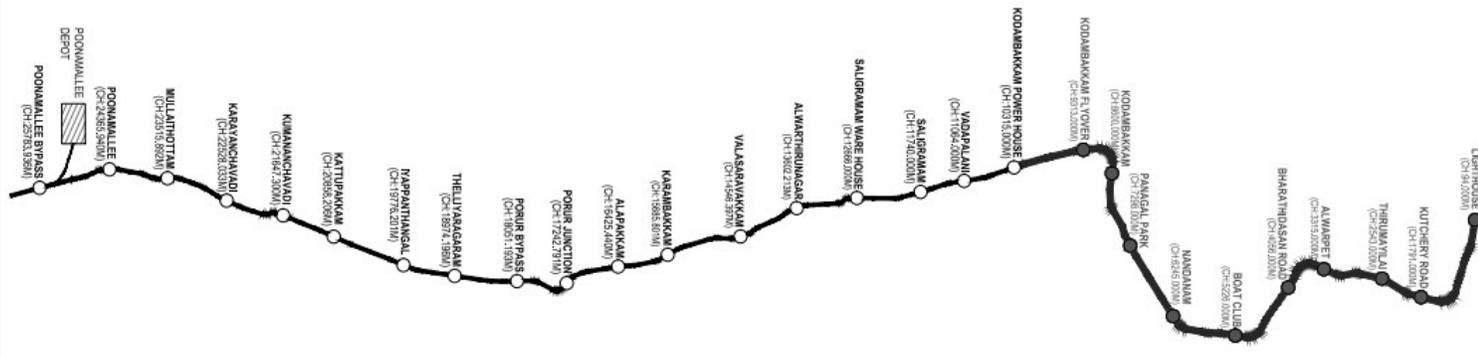
Particulars	Frequency of reporting	Reporting by / Reporting to	Review by/ Monitoring by
Starting from deployment of GC i.e., start of updating RP as per DDC drawings up to start of civil works: a) Preparation of PAP list & micro plan by NGO; their verification by GC b) Preparation of Land Plan; disbursement of compensation and	Up to land acquisition co-terminus with start of civil works Monthly	a) • NGO / GC • GC / CMRL SH&E team b) and c) CMRL SH&E team / MD, CMRL	CMRL

Particulars	Frequency of reporting	Reporting by / Reporting to	Review by/ Monitoring by
assurances c) Grievance redressal			
PAP list & micro plan; Disbursement of compensation and assistances; Grievance redressal	Quarterly	CMRL / MDB	MDB
Monitoring of disbursement of compensation and R&R assistances and Grievance redressal	Once upon land acquisition co-terminus with start of civil works	CMRL	MDB
Implementation of Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan	Up to resettlement co-terminus with completion of construction Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GC / CMRL SH&E team • NGO / CMRL SH&E team • CMRL SH&E team / MD, CMRL 	CMRL
Implementation of Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan	Quarterly	CMRL / MDB	MDB
Monitoring of Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan and its efficacy	Semiannually upto resettlement co-terminus with completion of construction	CMRL	MDB
Implementation of GESI Plan	For first 2 years of operation and maintenance Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GC / CMRL SH&E team • NGO / CMRL SH&E team • CMRL SH&E team / MD, CMRL 	CMRL
Implementation of Gender Action Plan	Semi annually	CMRL / MDB	MDB
Monitoring of Gender Action Plan and its efficacy	Annually for first 2 years of operation and maintenance	CMRL	MDB

Annexure 1 Chennai Metro Phase -II network



CHENNAI METRO RAIL LIMITED (CMRL)
ALIGNMENT MAP FOR CHENNAI METRO RAIL PROJECT, PHASE-II, CORRIDOR-4



LEGEND:

-  UNDERGROUND STRECH
-  ELEVATED STRETCH
-  ELEVATED STATIONS
-  UIG-STATIONS
-  DEPOT & OCC

Annexure 2 Format of socio-economic interviews 2019

Questionnaire No. (for office use)	 Chennai Metro Rail Limited Questionnaire for Socio-economic Survey CMRL Phase - II	Date : 1.7. Line No. 1.8. Structure No. 1.9. Station Name:																																																																																														
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>	<p>1. IDENTIFICATION</p> <p>1.1 City : Name of Street / Road :</p> <p>1.2 Name of Settlement /area : Chainage No :</p> <p>1.3 Name of Head of the Household/Owner :</p> <p>1.4 Name of the Respondent :</p> <p>1.5 Relationship to HH :</p> <p>1.6 Category of PAF :</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Titleholder</td><td style="padding: 2px;">-1</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Encroacher</td><td style="padding: 2px;">-2</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Tenant</td><td style="padding: 2px;">-3</td> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Squatter</td><td style="padding: 2px;">-4</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Kiosk</td><td style="padding: 2px;">-5</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Others (specify)</td><td style="padding: 2px;">-6</td> </tr> </table> <p>2. GENERAL INFORMATION</p> <p>2.1 Religious Group : Hindu -1 Muslim -2 Christians -3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p> Jains -4 Others (specify) -5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.2 Social Group : SC -1 ST -2 OBC -3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p> General -4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.3 Mother Tongue :</p> <p>2.4 Place of Nativity :</p> <p>2.5 Family Pattern : Joint -1 Nuclear -2 Individual -3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.6 Size of Family : Small (2-4) -1 Medium (5-7) -2 Large (Above 7) -3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. FAMILY PARTICULARS (Start from head of the household)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">S. No.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Name of the Member</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Relation ship to HH Head</th> <th style="width: 5%;">Sex</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Age (Years)</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Marital Status</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Education</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Any Disability</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Any skilled family member</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3.1 Household's Main Occupation and Monthly Income (Rs)</p> <p>3.2 Subsidiary Source and Monthly Income (Rs)</p> <p>3.3 No. of Adult earning members</p> <p>3.4 No. of dependents</p>	Titleholder	-1	Encroacher	-2	Tenant	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Squatter	-4	Kiosk	-5	Others (specify)	-6	S. No.	Name of the Member	Relation ship to HH Head	Sex	Age (Years)	Marital Status	Education	Any Disability	Any skilled family member	1									2									3									4									5									6									7									8									<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> L10 1 = Ready to respond 2 = Refused 3 = Door Locked </div>
Titleholder	-1	Encroacher	-2	Tenant	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																										
Squatter	-4	Kiosk	-5	Others (specify)	-6																																																																																											
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Annexure 3 Public Notices of acquisition and invitation of objections

Station Name	Private / Govt.	CO R	UG / EL / Ramp	Paper Published		3(2) Published Date	No. of 3(2) Notices
				Tamil	English		
03-Kutchery Road MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018	40
04-Thirumayilai MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018	10
05-Alwarpet MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018	23
06-Bharathidasan Road MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018	62
07-Adayar Gate Junction MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018	45
08-Nandanam MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018	5
09-Natesan Park MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018	16
10-Panagal Park MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018	3
11-Kodambakkam MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018	30
12-Meenakshi College MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	14.11.2018	17
Left Out Survey No. Central Division, 12-Meenakshi College MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	06.12.2018	1
Left Out Survey No. South Division, 04-Thirumayilai MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	06.12.2018	1
05-Alwarpet MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	06.12.2018	1
07-Adyar Gate Junction MS	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	06.12.2018	2

18-Valasaravakkam MS	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The Hindu	02.03.2019	16
19-Karambakkam MS	Private	4	EL	Dinamani	The Times of India	02.03.2019	9
20-Alapakkam Jn MS	Private	4	EL	Dinakaran Kathambam	The New Indian Express	02.03.2019	14
		4					9
21-Porur Junction MS	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Times of India	02.03.2019	15
		4					7
25-Kattupakkam MS	Private	4	EL	Hindu Tamil Thirai	The New Indian Express	01.03.2019	5
26-Kumaranchavadi MS	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Hindu	01.03.2019	11
27-Karayanchavadi MS	Private	4	EL	NPT Amma	The Time of India	01.03.2019	1
29-Poonamallee Bus Terminus MS	Private	4	EL	Dinakaran	The Time of India	01.03.2019	26
30-Poonamallee Bypass MS	Private	4	EL	Dinamani	The New Indian Express	01.03.2019	4
Depot - Poonamallee	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The Hindu	01.03.2019	20
		4					31
		4					2
13-Power House MS	Private	4	EL	NPT Amma	The New Indian Express	02.03.2019	12
		4					4
14-Vadapalani MS	Private	4	EL	Dinakaran Kathambam	The New Indian Express	02.03.2019	4
		4					5
15-Saligramam MS	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Times of India	02.03.2019	7
16-Avichi School MS	Private	4	EL	Hindu Tamil Thirai	The Hindu	02.03.2019	3
		4					1
17-Alwathirunagar MS	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The Hindu	02.03.2019	32
23-Ramachandra Hospital MS	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The Hindu	02.03.2019	3
		4					4

24-Iyyapanthangal Bus Depot MS	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Times of India	02.03.2019	6
Depot - Poonamallee (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Hindu	10.06.2019	-
		4					
		4					
03-Kutchery Road MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	08.07.2020	-
04-Thirumayilai MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	08.07.2020	-
05-Alwarpet MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	08.07.2020	-
06-Bharathidasan Road MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	08.07.2020	-
07-Adayar Gate Junction MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	08.07.2020	-
08-Nandanam MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	08.07.2020	-
09-Natesan Park MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	08.07.2020	-
10-Panagal Park MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	08.07.2020	-
11-Kodambakkam MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	08.07.2020	-
12-Meenakshi College MS-Errata	Private	4	UG	Hindu Tamil	The Times of India	11.07.2020	-
13-Power House MS- Errata	Private	4	EL	Dinamani	The Hindu	11.07.2020	-
		4					
14-Vadapalani MS- Errata	Private	4	EL	Dinamani	The Hindu	11.07.2020	-
		4					
15-Saligramam MS- Errata	Private	4	EL	Dinamani	The Hindu	11.07.2020	-
16-Avichi School MS-Errata	Private	4	EL	Dinamani	The Hindu	11.07.2020	-
		4					
17-Alwathirunagar MS-	Private	4	EL	Dinamani	The Hindu	11.07.2020	-

18-Valasaravakkam MS-Errata	Private	4	EL	Dinamani	The Hindu	11.07.2020	-
19-Karambakkam MS-Errata	Private	4	EL	Dinamani	The Hindu	11.07.2020	-
20-Alapakkam Jn MS-Errata	Private	4	EL	Dinamani	The Hindu	11.07.2020	-
		4					
21-Porur Junction MS-Errata	Private	4	EL	Dinamani	The Hindu	11.07.2020	-
		4					
25-Kattupakkam MS- Errata	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	16.07.2020	-
26-Kumananchavadi MS-Errata	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	16.07.2020	-
27-Karayanchavadi MS-Errata	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	16.07.2020	-
29-Poonamallee Bus Terminus MS- Errata	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	16.07.2020	-
30-Poonamallee Bypass MS- Errata	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	16.07.2020	-
23-Ramachandra Hospital MS- Errata	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Hindu	23.07.2020	-
24-Iyyapanthangal Bus Depot MS- Errata	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Times of India	23.07.2020	-
03-Kutchery Road MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	10.09.2020	-
05-Alwarpet MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	10.09.2020	-
06-Bharathidasan Road MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	10.09.2020	-
07-Adyar Gate Junction MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	10.09.2020	-
08-Nandhanam Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	10.09.2020	-
09-Natesan Park Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	10.09.2020	-

03-Kutchery Road MS	Private	4	UG	Dinakaran	The Times of India	10.09.2020	3
05-Alwarpet MS	Private	4	UG	Dinakaran	The Times of India	10.09.2020	1
06-Bharathidasan Road MS	Private	4	UG	Dinakaran	The Times of India	10.09.2020	2
08-Nandanam MS	Private	4	UG	Dinakaran	The Times of India	10.09.2020	2
		4	UG			10.09.2020	1
09, 10- Natesan Park, Cross Over, Panagal Park MS	Private	4	UG	Dinakaran	The Times of India	10.09.2020	14
11- Kodambakkam Metro Station	Private	4	UG	Dinakaran	The Times of India	10.09.2020	1
12-Meenakshi College Metro Station (Errata)	Private		UG	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	18.09.2020	-
13-Power House MS (Errata)			EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	18.09.2020	-
14-Vadapalani Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	18.09.2020	-
15-Saligramam Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	18.09.2020	-
16-Avichi School Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	18.09.2020	-
17-Alwarthirunagar Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	18.09.2020	-
18-Valasaravakkam Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	18.09.2020	-
19-Karambakkam Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	18.09.2020	-
20-Alpakkam Junction Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	18.09.2020	-
12-Meenakshi College Metro Station	Private	4	UG	Dinamalar	The Hindu	18.09.2020	5
13-Power House MS	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Hindu	18.09.2020	2
		4				18.09.2020	1

14-Vadapalani Metro Station	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Hindu	18.09.2020	3
15-Saligramam Metro Station	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Hindu	18.09.2020	5
17-Alwarthirunagar Metro Station	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Hindu	18.09.2020	12
18-Valasaravakkam MS	Private	4	EL	Hindu Tamil Thisai	The New Indian Express	18.09.2020	11
19-Karambakkam MS	Private	4	EL	Hindu Tamil Thisai	The New Indian Express	18.09.2020	3
20-Alapakkam Jn MS	Private	4	EL	Hindu Tamil Thisai	The New Indian Express	18.09.2020	2
		4				18.09.2020	3
07-Adyar Gate Jn MS (Errata)	Private	4	UG	Dinamani	The New Indian Express	31.10.2020	-
14-Vadapalani Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Hindu Tamil Thisai	The New Indian Express	07.11.2020	-
17-Alwarthirunagar Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Hindu Tamil Thisai	The New Indian Express	07.11.2020	-
19-Karambakkam Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Times of India	18.11.2020	-
20-Alapakkam Jn Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Times of India	18.11.2020	-
21-Porur Jn Metro (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Times of India	18.11.2020	-
25-Kattupakkam Metro Station	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Hindu	24.11.2020	5
26-Kumananchavadi Metro Station	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Hindu	24.11.2020	8
29-Poonamallee Bus Terminus Metro Station	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Hindu	24.11.2020	11
30-Poonamallee Bypass Metro Station	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Hindu	24.11.2020	1
Poonamallee Depot	Private	4	AT GRADE	Dinamalar	The Hindu	24.11.2020	2
26-Kumananchavadi Metro	Private	4	FI	Daily Thisai	The New Indian	24.11.2020	-

29-Poonamallee Bus Terminus Metro Station (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	24.11.2020	-
Poonamallee Depot (Errata)	Private	4	AT GRADE	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	24.11.2020	-
21-Porur Junction MS	Private	4	EL	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.12.2020	6
21-Porur Junction MS (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Times of India	03.12.2020	-
28- Mullai Thottam MS	Private	4	EL	Dinamalar	The Times of India	13.12.2020 & 12.12.2020	5
23-Ramachandra Hospital MS	Private	4	EL	Dinakaran	The Hindu	12.12.2020	2
				Dinakaran	The Hindu	12.12.2020	3
23-Ramachandra Hospital MS (Errata)	Private	4	EL	Dinamani	The New Indian Express	12.12.2020	-
19- Karambakkam MS	Private	4		Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	01.02.2021	1
20- Alapakkam MS	Private	4		Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	01.02.2021	1

Typical Public Notices

June 28, 2021 Alwarthirunagar, Valasaravakkam, Karabakkam, Alapakkam, Porur jn, Porur bypass Metro



CHENNAI METRO RAIL LIMITED
A Joint Venture of Govt. of India & Govt. of Tamil Nadu
Admin. Building, CMRL Depot, Poornamsahee High Road, Koyambedu, Chennai - 600 107, India.

Form-B
(See rule 4)

Public Notice under Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 93 of 1997)

Under Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1997), Notice is hereby given that the land / lands specified in the Schedule and situated in the following Villages and Taluks in the District of Chennai is / are required for industrial purposes, to wit, for the following Corridors and Metro Stations and Viaducts. All persons interested in the land / lands is / are, accordingly required to lodge before the District Revenue Officer (LA), Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Koyambedu, Chennai - 600 107 within Thirty Days from the date of publication of this notice, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the acquisition of the said lands.

Public hearing will be conducted on 28-07-2021 at 11.00 a.m. by the District Revenue Officer (LA), at CMRL Depot, Admin Building, Poornamsahee High Road, Koyambedu, Chennai - 600 107 when objections will be at liberty to appear in person or by a person or persons authorized by him or them in this behalf by a pleader and to adduce any oral or documentary evidence in support of their objections.

THE SCHEDULE

S. No. (1)	Block No. (2)	T.S. No. (3)	Classification / Description (4)	Extent in Sqm. (5)	Owner / Person interested As per Revenue Record (Extract of PLR) (6)
17 - Alwarthirunagar Metro Station					
Mambalam Taluk - Vinagaravakkam Village					
1	17	75	Roywari Manal - Building G+0, Shops-4	197	Durai Kannu
2	17	76	Roywari Manal - Shops-2	19	Darasi, Neelakandan Ambikannal
3	17	77/1,2	Roywari Manal - Building G+0, Shops-4	31	Dharani, Neelakandan, Ambika Annal, V.C.Pandiyarajan S/o Chinnasamy
4	17	134	Roywari Manal - Building G+2, Commercial	9	Krishnan
5	17	272	Roywari Manal - Building G+0	10	G.Jayachandran
6	37	1	Roywari Manal - Building G+1, Shops-3	26	Loganayagi Annal
7	37	24	Roywari Manal - Building G+1, Shops-1	5	M.Srinivasan
8	37	25	Roywari Manal - Building G+1, Shops-1	7	Sagadeve Girmani
9	37	26	Roywari Manal - Building G+1, Shops-1	7	Sagadeve Girmani
18 - Valasaravakkam Metro Station					
Maduravoyal Taluk - Valasaravakkam Village					
1	-	86/1A1B	Roywari Purjai - Building G+1, Commercial, Shops-6, Shed	6	Muthu Selvam S/o Meshara
2	-	86/1A1C	Roywari Purjai - Building G+2, Commercial, Shops-4, 1-Shed	4	Madhana Rajan S/o Muthiyaya
3	-	86/2A1A1	Roywari Purjai - vacant land	59	Madhana Priya W/o Potani
4	-	86/9	Roywari Purjai - Building G+2, Commercial	73	S.Aranya Andrew S/o S.Selvan
5	-	1142A8	Roywari Purjai - Building G+4	12	T.V. Puvanakani Projects Ltd, Rajakalshri W/o Gopalesh, Iswarya W/o V.Venokatesh
6	-	158/1A1	Roywari Purjai - Building G+4, Shops-10	53	Venkatraman, Nagarajan S/o (Late) Krishnasamy
7	-	158/1A2	Roywari Purjai - Building G+2, Commercial	61	R.Srinikumar S/o R.Ramawaran
8	-	158/1A3	Roywari Purjai - Building G+2, Commercial	6	Fathima Mary S/o Inthiyaraj
9	-	158/1B	Roywari Purjai - Building G+2, Commercial	133	A.Antony Rubes S/o Antony Devasaran
10	-	158/2	Roywari Purjai - Building G+1, Building, Coconut Tree-2, Royal Tree-1, Pungal Maram-3	161	Rajendra, Kulasekara, Selvate, Dharmaraj

11	-	198/3	Roywari Purjai - Mango Tree-4, Neem Tree-1, Coconut Tree-5, Jack Fruit Tree-1, Orange Tree-1	149	Venkatraman, Nagarajan S/o (Late) Krishnasamy
12	-	198/4	Roywari Purjai - Shop-1, Building	42	Venkatraman, Nagarajan S/o (Late) Krishnasamy
13	-	158/5	Roywari Purjai - Vacant land, Compound wall	2	Chit Chai Food Products Private Limited
14	-	181/1A5A	Roywari Purjai - Building G+1, Commercial	61	G.K.Raj S/o Ganamaduran
15	-	181/10	Roywari Purjai - GH Building, Shops-1, Godown, Commercial	45	P.Thanayandi W/o Vijaya
19 - Karabakkam Metro Station					
Maduravoyal Taluk - Valasaravakkam Village					
1	-	193/4	Roywari Purjai - Patel Bunk	5	Sunitha W/o P.Venkataramu
20 - Alapakkam Junction Metro Station					
Maduravoyal Taluk and Village					
1	-	450/1A1A1A2	Others - Vacant land	94	Thiruvallagar Jemals
2	-	450/2A1	Others - Building G+3	48	Thiruvallagar Jemals
3	-	448/185	Roywari Purjai - Building	14	K.Mani, M.Jayachandran, M.Gopalakrishni
4	-	450/6A2	Others - Temporary Shed	5	Thiruvallagar Jemals
5	-	450/26	Others - Building G+0, AC Shed	25	Kaggsarany, Thulasigam
6	-	460/1A1B	Others - Building G+2, Commercial	11	C.K.Raman S/o T.K.Kumar
7	-	450/1A1C	Others - Building G+1, Commercial	16	Yoga Prakasham S/o Sundara Nadkar
8	-	450/1A1A1A3	Others - Shop, Royal Tree-1	140	R.Srinar S/o K.Ramachandran
9	-	450/1A1A4	Others - Building G+1, Commercial	34	Venkatraman
10	-	453/5A2	Others - Shop	26	K.Rubala W/o Kennedy
11	-	450/4B	Others - Building G+2	52	P.Deesachayalan (A) Thayalan S/o P.Pariyasaay, G. Latha W/o P.Deesachayalan (A) Thayalan
Maduravoyal Taluk - Porur Village					
12	-	127/1	Roywari Nanjai - Building G+1, Commercial	3	Padmarathi W/o Venkateshwara Rao
13	-	128/38	Roywari Nanjai - Vacant land, Compound wall	11	A.Merikal Beel W/o T.M.K.A. Alamed Meeran Gnanraj
14	-	127/38	Roywari Nanjai - Vacant land, Compound wall	67	Gnanraj
21 - Porur Junction Metro Station					
Maduravoyal Taluk - Karabakkam Village					
1	-	50/1A1B	Roywari Purjai - Building G+1	103	P.Krishnan S/o Palpanthyan
2	-	50/10	Roywari Purjai - Building G+2, Commercial, Shops-3	60	D.Murugesan S/o Dambasamy
3	-	50/13	Roywari Purjai - Building G+1, Commercial	61	G.Mahadevan S/o Govindha Nadkar
Maduravoyal Taluk - Porur Village					
4	-	170/2A	Roywari Nanjai - Building G+2	16	Dhanasekaran S/o Rathinasamy, Seenaraj W/o Rathinasamy, Pachupandyan S/o Rathinasamy, Kanaraj S/o Rathinasamy, Govindasamy S/o Rathinasamy
5	-	178/2B	Roywari Nanjai - Building G+3	23	Rathinasamy S/o Devasayagan
6	-	180/3	Roywari Nanjai - Building, Shops	10	Thaganayyammal W/o Muthupandyan, Thanga Priya S/o Muthupandyan, Anitha S/o Muthupandyan, Priyanka S/o Muthupandyan, Archana Devi S/o Muthupandyan
22 - Porur Bypass Metro Station					
Maduravoyal Taluk - Karabakkam Village					
1	-	152/2C	Roywari Purjai - Late	309	Sh Ramachandran Educational Health Trust

District Revenue Officer (LA)
Chennai Metro Rail Ltd,
Koyambedu, Chennai-107.

Vadapalani



சென்னை மெட்ரோ இரயில் நிறுவனம்

(இந்திய மற்றும் தமிழ்நாடு அரசுகளின் கூட்டு நிறுவனம்)
நிர்வாக அலுவலகம், சி.எம்.ஆர்.எல். பணிமனை,
பூந்தமல்லி நெடுஞ்சாலை, கோயம்பேடு, சென்னை - 600 107.



பயலம் "B"
(விதி 3-ஆ காவல்)

1997 ஆம் ஆண்டு நெழிவியல் நோக்கங்களுக்கான நிலை கையகப்படுத்துதல் சட்டம் கீழ் பிரிவு உட்பிரிவு (2)-ன் கீழான பொது அறிவிப்பு (தமிழ்நாடு சட்டம் 10/1999)

சென்னை மசபட்டம், மசப்பலம் ஊட்டம், சாலிகிராமம் மற்றும் கோடம்பாக்கம் கிராமங்களில் அமைந்துள்ள கீழ்க்காணும் ஊட்டவளையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள நிலங்கள் சென்னை மெட்ரோ இரயில் நிபந்தனையில்கீழ் **பாதை-4 - 14-வதுபுறவி மெட்ரோ நிலையத்திற்கான** நெழிவியல் நோக்கங்களுக்கான நேவைப்படுகின்றன என்று தமிழ்நாடு அரசுக்கு தோண்டுவதால் அந்தப்படிக்கு 1997-ம் ஆண்டு தமிழ்நாடு நெழிவியல் நோக்கங்களுக்கான நில எடுப்பு சட்டம் (தமிழ்நாடு சட்டம் 10/1999) பிரிவு 3 உட்பிரிவு (2)-ன் விதிமுறைகளுக்கிணங்க கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பொது அறிவிப்பாகும். மேற்படி கையகப்படுத்த உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்ட நிலத்தில் உரிமை கொண்டாடும் நபர்கள் அனைவரும் இந்த அறிவிப்பு வெளியான நேதியிலிருந்து 30 நாட்களுக்குள் அவர்களுடைய ஆட்சேபனை - மறுப்புகள் ஏதேனும் இருப்பின் **வடுவாய் கோட்ட அறையார் மற்றும் நிலஎடுப்பு அறையார், மத்திய சென்னை வடுவாய் கோட்டம், அண்ணாநகர் மேற்குவிரிவாக்கம், சென்னை-600 101** அவர்களிடம் அளிக்கவேண்டும்.

மேற்படி காலக்கெடுவுக்கு பிறகு பெறப்படும் ஆட்சேபனை - மறுப்புகளை அல்லது மேற்படி நிலத்தில் மீது கொண்டாடும் உரிமை பத்தியைதவை தெளிவான மூன்றாவில் தெரிவிக்காத மேற்படி ஆட்சேபனை / மறுப்புகளை தள்ளுபடி செய்வப்படும். நினைவிக்கப்பட்ட நேதிக்குள் ஆட்சேபனை ஏதேனும் பெறப்படும் அளவகல் மீது **நிலவடுவாய் கோட்ட அறையார் மற்றும் நிலஎடுப்பு அறையார், மத்திய சென்னை வடுவாய் கோட்டம் அவர்களால் சென்னை மெட்ரோ இரயில் நிறுவனம் பணிமனை, நிர்வாக ஊட்டம், பூந்தமல்லி நெடுஞ்சாலை, கோயம்பேடு, சென்னை-600 107** என்ற மூவரின் அமைத்துள்ள அலுவலகத்தில் 02.04.2019 அன்று காலை 11.00 மணிக்கு விசாரணை செய்வப்படும். அச்சமயம் ஆட்சேபனைகளைக்கள் அவர்களே நேரடியாகவோ அல்லது இது சம்பந்தமாக அவர்களால் அதிகாரம் அளிக்கப்பட்ட நபர் அல்லது நபர்களோ அல்லது வழக்கறிஞர்களோ வாய்மொழி அல்லது ஆவண ஆதாரங்கள் மூலமாக அவர்களின் ஆட்சேபனைக்கு ஆதாரம் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.

ஊட்டவளைய

பிளாட் எண். (1)	புள எண். (2)	வியலம் (3)	நில எடுப்பு விவரிணம் (ஏரூர் மீட்டரில்) (4)	நில உரிமைகாவர் / அக்கறைகூள்ள நபர் (5)
சாலிகிராமம் கிராமம்				
5	5/49	ரயத்துவாரி மனை	75.0	ஐய்நாநகர் மகல் குணசேகரன்
5	5/21	ரயத்துவாரி மனை	607.0	மெர்சல் எல்.சி.எல் டெக்னாலஜிவிமிடெட்
5	5/22	ரயத்துவாரி மனை	488.0	கே.எம்.முனிமுதன், கே.எம்.தர்சைமுதன் (எ) கே.எம்.நவீமுதன், கே.எம். தர்சைமுதன் (எ) நவீம்பலம், அல்மரபேகம், மில்.மதிணாமலின், திருமதி. ஐயீணபேகம், மில்.அபுராஸ் பேகம்,
8	11/3	ரயத்துவாரி மனை	384.0	சிளி விபுசிக் குரஸ்டு
கோடம்பாக்கம் கிராமம்				
2	2/2	ரயத்துவாரி மனை	130.0	ஆர்.கே. கவர் மிலிம் பெபாஸ்ட்டரி பிரைவேட் லிமிடெட்
2	2/6	ரயத்துவாரி மனை	18.0	பி.ஆர்.ஷயமண, பி.ஆர்.ரங்காவசுந்த், பி.ஆர்.நயங்குமார், பி.ஆர்.கிருஷ்ணமுமார்
5	3	ரயத்துவாரி மனை	28.0	தர்மராஜாகோவில் டி.ரஸ்லு. ஏ.நேவராஜ்
5	4	ரயத்துவாரி மனை	10.0	தர்மராஜாகோவில் டி.ரஸ்லு
5	5/2	ரயத்துவாரி மனை	22.0	தர்மராஜாகோவில் டி.ரஸ்லு

வடுவாய் கோட்டஅறையார் மற்றும் நிலஎடுப்பு அறையார், மத்தியசென்னைவடுவாய் கோட்டம், அண்ணாநகர் மேற்குவிரிவாக்கம், சென்னை-600 101.

செ.மெட்ரோ/ இல-கலகம்/009

Saligramam



சென்னை மெட்ரோ இரயில் நிறுவனம்

(இந்திய மத்திய சமீபநாடு அரசின் கட்டு நிர்வாகம்)
நிர்வாக அலுவலகம், சி.எம்.ஆர்.எம். பஸ்ஸ்டேஷன்,
பூதமலி ரெடுக்ரூசலை, கோலம்பேடு, சென்னை - 600 107.



பகுதி "B"
(விதி 4-ஆ வகை)

2017 ஆம் ஆண்டு தொழிலியல் நேர்மன்களுக்கான நிலம் கையகப்படுத்துதல் கட்டம் 2ம் பிளவு உட்பிளவு (B)-ன் கீழான பொது அறிவிப்பு (சமீபநாடு கட்டம் 10/1300)

சென்னை மாநகரம், மகப்பலம் கட்டம், சாலைநிலம் சீரமைத்தல் அமைத்துள்ள சீழ்வாரணம் அட்டவகையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள நிலங்கள் சென்னை மெட்ரோ இரயில் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் **பகுதி - 4 - B - சாலைநிலம் மெட்ரோ நிலையத்திற்கான** தொழிலியல் நேர்மன்களுக்கான தேவைப்படுகின்றன என்று சமீபநாடு அரசுக்கு நேர்மன்களாக அந்தப்படிக்கு 2017-ம் ஆண்டு சமீபநாடு தொழிலியல் நேர்மன்களுக்கான நில கடுப்பு கட்டம் (சமீபநாடு கட்டம் 10/1300) பிரிவு 2 உட்பிளவு (B)-ன் விதிமுறைகளுக்கிணங்க கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்ட பொது அறிவிப்பாகும். மேற்படி கையகப்படுத்த உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்ட நிலத்தில் உரிமை கொண்டாடும் உபநகர் அமைப்பும் இத்த அறிவிப்பு வெளியான தேதிவிடத்து 30 நாட்களுக்குள் அவர்களது ஆட்சேபத்தை மறுப்புடன் ஏதேனும் இரயில் கருவாய் கோட்ட அலுவலர் மற்றும் நிலாடுப்பு அலுவலர், மத்தியசென்னை கருவாய் கோட்டம், அகலாநகர் மேற்கு விரிவாக்கம், சென்னை-600 101 அவர்களிடம் அளித்தவேண்டும்.

மேற்படி கையகப்படுத்தும் பிறகு பெறப்படும் ஆட்சேபத்தை மறுப்புக்கான அல்லது மேற்படி நிலத்தில் பிற கொண்டாடும் உரிமை பாத்தியத்தை தெளிவான முறையில் தெரிவிக்காத மேற்படி ஆட்சேபத்தை மறுப்புக்கான தள்ளுபடி செய்யப்படும். திண்பிக்கப்பட்ட தேதிக்குள் ஆட்சேபத்தை ஏதேனும் பெறப்படும் நிலங்கள் பிற நில கருவாய் கோட்ட அலுவலர் மற்றும் நிலாடுப்பு அலுவலர், மத்தியசென்னை கருவாய் கோட்டம் அவர்களால் சென்னை மெட்ரோ இரயில் நிறுவனம் பஸ்ஸ்டேஷன், நிர்வாக கட்டிடம், பூதமலி ரெடுக்ரூசலை, கோலம்பேடு, சென்னை-600 107 க்கு முகவரியில் அமைத்துள்ள அலுவலகத்தில் 08.04.2018 அன்று காலை 11.00 மணிக்கு விசாரணை செய்யப்படும். அச்சமயம் ஆட்சேபத்தை மறுக்காத அல்லது மேற்படி அலுவலர் இறுதி கட்டம் அலுவலர் அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட உபர் அல்லது உபநகரை அல்லது வழக்கறிஞர்களை வாய்மொழி அல்லது ஆலோசனை ஆதாரங்கள் முகமல அலுவலர் அல்லது ஆட்சேபத்தை ஆதாரம் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.

அட்டவகை

பிளவு எண். (1)	புற எண். (2)	விரிவாக்கம் (3)	நில கடுப்பு விரிவாக்கம் (ஏர மீட்டரில்) (4)	நில உரிமையாளர் / அகலாநகர் உபர் (5)
47	15/1	சுபத்திரவாரி மனை	84.0	எம்.சுரவணன், எம்.பகவதப்பிரமணியம், ஏ.வி.எம்.குமாரன்
47	24/1	சுபத்திரவாரி மனை	101.0	ஏ.வி.எம். குமாரன் மெர்சல், ஜி. கட்டுப்பாடு
39	128	சுபத்திரவாரி மனை	34.0	அன்சூயாநாதி, டி. சமீபநகர், என்.ஜி.கார்த்திக், என்.கமலாட்சி, என்.அருண், என்.ஆனந்தன்
39	130	சுபத்திரவாரி மனை	133.0	கே.வி. சூரியமூலம் தாயுடு டி.என்.க. கார்த்திக் என். சூரியமூலம் தாயுடு
39	131	சுபத்திரவாரி மனை	100.0	ஆனந்தப்படி
39	132	சுபத்திரவாரி மனை	27.0	சா.உ.கமலாட்சி, மன் தய்யாநகர்
39	133/1	சுபத்திரவாரி மனை	9.0	எம்.சுரவணன், என்.கமலாட்சி

கருவாய் கோட்ட அலுவலர் மற்றும் நிலாடுப்பு அலுவலர், மத்தியசென்னை கருவாய் கோட்டம், அகலாநகர் மேற்கு விரிவாக்கம், சென்னை - 600 101.

செ.மெட்ரோ.சி/ நிலம் கையகப்படுத்தல்

Valasaravakkam

 CHENNAI METRO RAIL LIMITED (A Joint Venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Tamil Nadu) Admin Building, CMRL Depot, Poonamallee High Road, Koyambedu, Chennai - 600107.			
Form-B (See rule 4)			
Public Notice under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999).			
<p>Under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999), notice is hereby given that the land /lands specified in the Schedule and situated in the Village of Valasaravakkam in the Taluk of Medurevoyal in the district of Chennai is / are required for industrial purposes, to wit, for Corridor-4 – 18-Valasaravakkam Metro Station. All persons interested in the land/ lands is/are, accordingly required to lodge before the Revenue Divisional Officer and Land Acquisition Officer, Central Chennai Revenue Division, Anna Nagar West Extn., Chennai-600101 within Thirty Days from the date of publication of this notice, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the acquisition of the said lands.</p>			
<p>Any objection / statement which is received after the date or which does not clearly explain the nature of the sender's interest in the land is liable to be summarily rejected.</p>			
<p>Objections received within the due date, if any will be enquired into on 01.04.2019 at 11.00 a.m. by the Revenue Divisional Officer and Land Acquisition Officer, Central Chennai Revenue Division at CMRL Depot, Admin Building, Poonamallee High Road, Koyambedu, Chennai – 600 107 when objectors will be at liberty to appear in person or by a person or persons authorized by him or them in this behalf by a pleader and to adduce any oral or documentary evidence in support of their objections.</p>			
THE SCHEDULE			
Survey No. (1)	Description (2)	Extent required/acquired (Sq.mt.) (3)	Owner / Person interested (4)
86/2A1A1	Ryotwari Punjai	86	O. Krishnabhai
86/2A1B	Ryotwari Punjai	127	G. Pazhani S/o C. Ganeshan
86/2A3	Ryotwari Punjai	184	T. Dhuraisingh S/o Devapitchai
86/2B	Ryotwari Punjai	173	Chairman K.V. Balasubramanian, A. T. K. Victory Education Charitable Trust
86/9	Ryotwari Punjai	75	S.Arakiya Andrew S/o S.Selvaraj
114/2A8	Ryotwari Punjai	232	TVL. Puravangara Projects Limited
114/2A9	Ryotwari Punjai	179	TVL. Puravangara Projects Limited
114/2A10	Ryotwari Punjai	148	TVL. Puravangara Projects Limited
114/2A12	Ryotwari Punjai	68	Sardhar Khan, Kabir Khan, Ragiman Khan, Ayub Khan, Sultana, Melikabegam, Mumtaz and 4 others
136/16	Ryotwari Punjai	22	G. Subramaniam S/o A.T.Govindharaji,
138/1A1	Ryotwari Punjai	121	1. Venkataraman 2. Nagarajan S/o Late Krishnasamy
138/1B	Ryotwari Punjai	138	Anthony Devadhasan F/o A.AnthonyRubas
138/2	Ryotwari Punjai	336	Rajendra, Kulasekara, Selvaraj, Tharumaraj
138/3	Ryotwari Punjai	466	1. Venkataraman, 2. Nagarajan S/o Late. Krishnasamy
138/4	Ryotwari Punjai	90	1. Venkataraman, 2. Nagarajan S/o Late. Krishnasamy
138/5	Ryotwari Punjai	36	Chit Chat Food Products Pvt.Ltd.
Revenue Divisional Officer and Land Acquisition Officer, Central Chennai Revenue Division, Anna Nagar West (Extn.), Chennai-600 101.			
DPR / LAND / 2019			

Karambakkam

Survey No. (1)	Description (2)	Extent required/acquired (in Sq.mt.) (3)	Owner / Person interested (4)
72/12A1	Ryotwari Punjai	330	Thaiyammal
72/12C	Ryotwari Punjai	63	R.Anandakumar
72/12D	Ryotwari Punjai	15	D.Jayaraman, R.Anandakumar
193/1A1A	Ryotwari Punjai	100	Lakshmi Narayanasamy
193/1A2	Ryotwari Punjai	100	H.Saimohan
193/1A3	Ryotwari Punjai	100	R.Parkunam
194/1B	Ryotwari Punjai	143	R.Rajendran S/o M.Ramasamy
194/8	Ryotwari Punjai	248	P.Jayachandran, Yuvaraj
194/9	Ryotwari Punjai	55	P.Jayachandran, Yuvaraj

DPR / / LAND / 2019

Revenue Divisional Officer and
Land Acquisition Officer,
Central Chennai Revenue Division,
Anna Nagar West (Extn.),
Chennai-600 101.



CHENNAI METRO RAIL LIMITED

(A Joint Venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Tamil Nadu)
Admin Building, CMRL Depot, Poonamallee High Road,
Koyambedu, Chennai - 600107.



Form-B

(See rule 4)

Public Notice under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999)

Under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999), notice is hereby given that the land /lands specified in the Schedule and situated in the Village of Velasaravakkam in the Taluk of Maduravoyal in the district of Chennai is / are required for industrial purposes, to wit, for Corridor-4 – 19-Karambakkam Metro Station. All persons interested in the land / lands is/are, accordingly required to lodge before the Revenue Divisional Officer and Land Acquisition Officer, Central Chennai Revenue Division, Anna Nagar West Extn., Chennai-600101 within Thirty Days from the date of publication of this notice, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the acquisition of the said lands.

Any objection / statement which is received after the date or which does not clearly explain the nature of the sender's interest in the land is liable to be summarily rejected.

Objections received within the due date, if any will be enquired into on 01.04.2019 at 11.00 a.m. by the Revenue Divisional Officer and Land Acquisition Officer, Central Chennai Revenue Division at CMRL Depot, Admin Building, Poonamallee High Road, Koyambedu, Chennai – 600 107 when objectors will be at liberty to appear in person or by a person or persons authorized by him or them in this behalf by a pleader and to adduce any oral or documentary evidence in support of their objections.

THE SCHEDULE

Survey No. (1)	Description (2)	Extent required/acquired (in Sq.mt.) (3)	Owner / Person interested (4)
72/12A1	Ryotwari Punjai	330	Thaiyammal
72/12C	Ryotwari Punjai	63	R.Anandakumar
72/12D	Ryotwari Punjai	15	D.Jayaraman, R.Anandakumar
193/1A1A	Ryotwari Punjai	100	Lakshmi Narayanasamy
193/1A2	Ryotwari Punjai	100	H.Saimohan
193/1A3	Ryotwari Punjai	100	R.Parkunam
194/1B	Ryotwari Punjai	143	R.Rajendran S/o M.Ramasamy
194/8	Ryotwari Punjai	248	P.Jayachandran, Yuvaraj
194/9	Ryotwari Punjai	55	P.Jayachandran, Yuvaraj

Annexure 4: Government orders related to the transfer of government land

Panagal park



ABSTRACT

CHENNAI METRO RAIL PROJECT –Phase –II – Land required on temporary basis by Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) for implementation of the project – Administrative approval for transfer of 49 Sq.m of PWD Land at Grand Northern Trunk Road, Chennai District, Aminjikarai Taluk, Koyambedu Village, Block No.31, Town Survey No.6on temporary basis and enter upon permission to Chennai Metro Rail Limited – Orders-Issued.

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES (S.I) DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No.50

Dated: 21.01.2021.
Saarvari, Thai -8.
Thiruvalluvar Aandu –2052

Read:

1. G.O.Ms. No 28, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SI) Department, dated 06-04-2009.
2. G.O.Ms. No 148, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SI) Department, dated 20-11-2009.
3. G.O.Ms. No 34, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SI) Department, dated 23-04-2018.
4. From the Managing Director, CMRL, Letter No. CMRL / GR / HPC / 00001 / 2020, dated 20-10-2020.

ORDER:

The Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail Project covers three metro rail corridors to the total length of 118.9 km and being implemented by Chennai Metro Rail Limited at an estimated completion cost of Rs. 61,843 crore. Out of the above, the priority stretches to the length of 52.01 km from Madhavaram to Sholinganallur and from Madhavaram to CMBT are being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the remaining stretches of 66.89 km by ADB, AIIB and NDB. The construction works will be taken up shortly. The Managing Director, CMRL in the reference fourth read above has sent the list of lands belonging to State Government departments / Boards / Greater Chennai Corporation required for the implementation of the Phase-II of the Chennai Metro Rail Project.

2. The High Power Committee (HPC) constituted in the Government Order second read above and the scope widened in the Government order third read above, met under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary on 03-11-2020 discussed the proposal

of Chennai Metro Rail Limited for transfer of lands of State Government departments / Boards / Greater Chennai Corporation on permanent and temporary basis with the Secretaries / Heads of Departments / Chief Executive Officers of the boards / organizations concerned in detail. The High Power Committee, after detailed discussions has made recommendations on each of the land transfer proposals of Chennai Metro Rail Limited to Government. 49 Sq.m of PWD Land at Grand Northern Trunk Road is one of the lands recommended by High Power Committee for the temporary use by Chennai Metro Rail Limited for implementation of Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail Project.

3. The Government after careful consideration accept the recommendation of the High Power Committee and accord administrative approval for using 49 Sq.m of land belonging to Public Works Department (WRO) at Grand Northern Trunk Road, Chennai District, Aminjikarai Taluk, Koyambedu Village, Block No.31, Town Survey No.6 by Chennai Metro Rail Limited on temporary basis for the purpose of Chennai Metro Rail Project. The extent of requirement of land indicated above is tentative, which will be finalized separately by Chennai Metro Rail Limited.

4. Since the proposal for temporary use of land has already been recommended by High Power Committee and approved by the Government, Public Works Department shall issue the orders for leasing out the above land to Chennai Metro Rail Limited with reference to Government Order first read above and based on these orders.

5. The Chennai Metro Rail Limited is permitted to enter upon the land with immediate effect in view of the urgency involved in the implementation of the Project, pending issue of orders mentioned in para 4 above.

6. This order is deemed to have been issued with the concurrence of the Secretariat departments concerned with reference to the delegation of powers to the High Power Committee constituted in the Government Order second read above and the scope widened in the Government order third read above.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**M.A.SIDDIQUE,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.**

To

The Engineer- in-Chief (WRO) and Chief Engineer (General), Public Works Department, Chennai -5.

The Principal Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Chennai-9.

The Managing Director, Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Chennai-107.

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Chennai-9.

The Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Land Administration, Chennai-5.

The District Collector, Chennai-1

Copy to:

Revenue Department, Chennai-9

SF/SC

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

J. Kumaran 21/1/21
SECTION OFFICER

V. Pad 21/1/21

Nandhanam



ABSTRACT

CHENNAI METRO RAIL PROJECT –Phase –II – Land required on temporary basis by Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) for implementation of the project – Administrative approval for transfer of 64 Sq.m of Sarkar Poramboke land at Mount Poonamallee High Road, Tiruvallur District, Poonamallee Taluk and Village, Survey No.595 on temporary basis and enter upon permission to Chennai Metro Rail Limited – Orders- Issued.

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES (S.I) DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No.77

Dated: 21.01.2021.
Saarvari, Thai -8.
Thiruvalluvar Aandu –2052

Read:

1. G.O.Ms. No 28, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SI) Department, dated 06-04-2009.
2. G.O.Ms. No 148, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SI) Department, dated 20-11-2009.
3. G.O.Ms. No 34, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SI) Department, dated 23-04-2018.
4. From the Managing Director, CMRL, Letter No. CMRL / GR / HPC / 00001 / 2020, dated 20-10-2020.

ORDER:

The Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail Project covers three metro rail corridors to the total length of 118.9 km and being implemented by Chennai Metro Rail Limited at an estimated completion cost of Rs. 61,843 crore. Out of the above, the priority stretches to the length of 52.01 km from Madhavaram to Sholinganallur and from Madhavaram to CMBT are being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the remaining stretches of 66.89 km by ADB, AIIB and NDB. The construction works will be taken up shortly. The Managing Director, CMRL in the reference fourth read above has sent the list of lands belonging to State Government departments / Boards / Greater Chennai Corporation required for the implementation of the Phase-II of the Chennai Metro Rail Project.

2. The High Power Committee (HPC) constituted in the Government Order second read above and the scope widened in the Government order third read above, met under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary on 03-11-2020 discussed the proposal of Chennai Metro Rail Limited for transfer of lands of State Government departments / Boards / Greater Chennai Corporation on permanent and temporary basis with the

Secretaries / Heads of Departments / Chief Executive Officers of the boards / organizations concerned in detail. The High Power Committee, after detailed discussions has made recommendations on each of the land transfer proposals of Chennai Metro Rail Limited to Government. 64 Sq.m of Sarkar Poramboke land at Mount Poonamallee High Road, is one of the lands recommended by High Power Committee for the temporary use by Chennai Metro Rail Limited for implementation of Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail Project.

3. The Government after careful consideration accepts the recommendation of the High Power Committee and accord administrative approval for using 64 Sq.m of Sarkar Poramboke land at Mount Poonamallee High Road, Tiruvallur District, Poonamallee Taluk and Village, Survey No.595 by Chennai Metro Rail Limited on temporary basis for the purpose of Chennai Metro Rail Project. The extent of requirement of land indicated above is tentative, which will be finalized separately by Chennai Metro Rail Limited.

4. Since the proposal for temporary use of land has already been recommended by High Power Committee and approved by the Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department shall issue the orders for leasing out the above land to Chennai Metro Rail Limited with reference to Government Order first read above and based on these orders.

5. The Chennai Metro Rail Limited is permitted to enter upon the land with immediate effect in view of the urgency involved in the implementation of the Project, pending issue of orders mentioned in para 4 above.

6. This order is deemed to have been issued with the concurrence of the Secretariat departments concerned with reference to the delegation of powers to the High Power Committee constituted in the Government Order second read above and the scope widened in the Government order third read above.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**M.A.SIDDIQUE,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.**

To

The District Collector, Tiruvallur.

The Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Land Administration, Chennai-5.

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Chennai-9.

The Managing Director, Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Chennai-107.

Copy to:

Revenue Department, Chennai-9

SF/SC

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

J. Kumaraswami
SECTION OFFICER

v. Reddy
21/1/12



ABSTRACT

CHENNAI METRO RAIL PROJECT –Phase –II – Land required on permanent and temporary basis by Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) for implementation of the project – Administrative approval for transfer of City Improvement Trust (TNHB) Land at Venkatnarayana Road, Chennai District, Guindy Taluk, T.Nagar Village, Block No.143, Town Survey No.9353 to the extent of 216 Sq.m on permanent basis, to the extent of 17 Sq.m on temporary basis and enter upon permission to Chennai Metro Rail Limited – Orders- Issued.

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES (S.I) DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No.82

Dated: 21.1.2021.
Saarvari, Thai -8.
Thiruvalluvar Aandu –2052

Read:

1. G.O.Ms.No. 28, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SI) Department, dated 06-04-2009.
2. G.O.Ms.No. 148, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SI) Department, dated 20-11-2009.
3. G.O.Ms.No. 34, Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (SI) Department, dated 23-04-2018.
4. From the Managing Director, CMRL, Letter No. CMRL / GR / HPC / 00001 / 2020, dated 20-10-2020.

ORDER:

The Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail Project covers three metro rail corridors to the total length of 118.9 km and being implemented by Chennai Metro Rail Limited at an estimated completion cost of Rs. 61,843 crore. Out of the above, the priority stretches to the length of 52.01 km from Madhavaram to Sholinganallur and from Madhavaram to CMBT are being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the remaining stretches of 66.89 km by ADB, AIIB and NDB. The construction works will be taken up shortly. The Managing Director, CMRL in the reference fourth read above has sent the list of lands belonging to State Government departments / Boards / Greater Chennai Corporation required for the implementation of the Phase-II of the Chennai Metro Rail Project.

2. The High Power Committee (HPC) constituted in the Government Order second read above and the scope widened in the Government order third read above, met under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary on 03-11-2020, discussed the proposal of Chennai Metro Rail Limited for transfer of lands of State Government departments /