

TAMIL NADU ROAD SECTOR PROJECT-II

Draft Resettlement Plan for Phase-I Roads

**Project Implementation Unit, TNRSP,
Highways Department, Government of Tamil Nadu**

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Abbreviations

ADE	Assistant Divisional Engineer
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
BPL	Below Poverty Line
Col	Corridor of Impact
CPIRL	Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers
CPR	Common Property Resources
CW	Compound Wall
CW	Compound Wall
DE (H)	Divisional Engineer (Highways)
DH	Displaced Household
DP	Displaced Person
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRO	District Revenue Officer
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPC	Engineering Procurement Contract
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FMB	Field Measurement Book
GO	Government Order
Gol	Government of India
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
GRC	Grievance Redressal Cell
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection
HR&CE	Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Department
HSC	House Service Connection
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework
IRC	Indian Roads Congress
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Area
LA	Land Acquisition
LARRU	Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit
LHS	Left Hand Side
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LPS	Land Plan Schedule
MIS	Management Information System
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NH	National Highway
NLC	Neyveli Lignite Corporation
OPRC	Output and Performance Based Road Contract
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PT	Public Tap
PWD	Public Works Department

RFCTLARR	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RHS	Right Hand Side
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SC	Scheduled Caste
SH	State Highway
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSR	Standard Schedule of Rate
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TN	Tamil Nadu
TNRSP	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project
TWAD	Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board

Executive Summary

a) Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has proposed to improve 2079km of State Highways to two-lane/four-lane carriageway under Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project-II (TNRSP-II). The aim of the project is to improve the performance of the State's Road Transport Network by improving road conditions and capacity, and improve the State's capacity to plan, develop and maintain the Tamil Nadu Road Networks. The project is being executed in three phases comprising of about 592km under Phase-I, another 566km under Phase-II and the remaining length under Phase-III. GoTN has approached the World Bank for financing road-projects under Phase-I and Phase-II; and is likely to use State funds or funding from other multilateral agencies for implementing road-projects under Phase-III

b) The improvements proposed under Phase-I road projects involve strengthening of 11-road stretches under EPC for a length 427.657km, covering 9 Districts and 17 Taluks. The improvement works include strengthening of some existing two-lane roads to two-lane with/without paved shoulders, drainage facility, road furniture and accessories.

c) The Phase-I road project will involve acquisition of 51.86ha of private land, will cause major impact to 888 households and minor impacts to 1979 households. Further, the acquisition of strip of agricultural land from about 2333 land owners will cause minor impact on the livelihood of the landowners. The joint verification of LPS, encroachments and squatting, being carried out by the LARRU, is in progress and on completion of the verification, the RP will be updated with final numbers and quantities.

d) The project will cause major impact to 888 DHs comprising of impact to 385 residences, 345 business establishments and 158 residence cum businesses. Minor impacted DHs totalling 4312 DHs comprise of partial impact to structure and land, and not requiring relocation. Minor impacted DHs comprise of impact to 804 residences, 765 business establishments, 171 residence cum businesses, 239 structures like compound wall, toilet, shed, etc and 2333 owners of strip of land.

e) The census and socio economic surveys for the 11 road stretches under Phase-I were undertaken between May and July 2014 based on detailed design drawings. Sixty six percent of the major impacted residential structures are temporary in nature, followed by 20 percent that are semi-permanent in nature and 14 percent are permanent in nature. Amongst major impacted business structures, 47 percent are temporary in nature, followed by 31 percent that are permanent, 20 percent semi-permanent and 2 percent are building under construction. Major impacted residence cum business structures comprise of temporary structures (50%), semi permanent structures (26%), permanent structures (22%) and a few building under construction (2%).

f) Ten percent of project affected households are headed by women and the remaining households are headed by men. Forty seven percent of the displaced household belong to the most backward category, followed by 27 percent backward category, 22 percent scheduled caste category and 4 percent belong to general category. The average size of the project affected household is 4.1 or say 4 members. There are 54 percent vulnerable households in this project.

g) A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) consistent with national/state policies and the World Bank's operational policy on involuntary resettlement has been prepared for the road-projects under TNRSP-II and will be applicable for all roads funded by World Bank and implemented under TNRSP-II. The frameworks provide an overview of screening of the road-projects for social impacts, process for social impact assessment, preparation of land plan schedules, entitlements for different impact categories, institutional arrangements,

information disclosure and consultations and the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP).

h) Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Tamil Nadu Highway Act, 2001 (to be amended to incorporate the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013) 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 replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates (SSR) as on date without depreciation. Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Disputes relating to ownership rights, apportionment issues, amount of compensation awarded will be referred by the Special DRO to the jurisdictional LARR Authority, to be constituted in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

i) During census and socio-economic survey, consultations were held with the displaced households and other stakeholders in 23 locations along the road-projects under Phase-I. The discussions were initiated by presenting an overview of the project features to the participants, the justification for undertaking the project, its benefits and likely impacts. Participants' views and concerns about the project were discussed and key outcomes were integrated in the design..

j) Information will be disseminated to DPs at various stages including brochures on entitlements and grievance redress mechanism. . Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the LARRU with assistance from the NGO hired for assisting in RP implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to DPs as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Tamil.

k) To expedite land acquisition and implement the provisions of the road-project RPs, three regional levels Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Units (LARRU) have been constituted. These units will be headed by a Special District Revenue Officers (Spl DRO) and will be supported by a Resettlement Officer (RO) for RP implementation support and Tahsildar(s) for support in land acquisition. A separate Government Order has been issued nominating Spl DRO as competent authority under TNH Act for land acquisition and award pronouncement. The Chief Engineer working under the Project Director, TNRSP supported by domain experts in land acquisition and resettlement will be overall in charge of land acquisition and R&R implementation and will coordinate with the three Spl DROs in RP implementation and LA. These units will be entrusted with responsibilities of implementation of the RP involving: (i) acquisition of land and assets; (ii) payment of compensation for land and assets; (iii) disbursement of resettlement assistances including development of resettlement sites. The LARRU in each region will be supported with support staff including clerical staff. The implementation of the R&R provisions will be carried out by NGOs with experience in similar development projects and will be monitoring by concurrent by External Monitoring consultants. .

l) Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances.

m) The budget estimates for the RP implementation including the compensation for land and assets and R&R assistances is Rs.219 crores for 11-road stretches proposed under EPC and additional budget for subsequent phases will be provided by GoTN as needed. . This cost assumes a multiplying factor of 1 (the multiplying factor is under discussion at the GoTN) and solatium.. The LARRU is seeking clarification on this aspect from GoTN. The Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, R&R

assurances and RP implementation costs from the counterpart funding. Compensation for land and structure and R&TR assistance, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to commencement of civil works. And will be certified by Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSP. However, any long term R&R measures like training for skill development that would continue for a longer period will not be a bar to commence civil works.

n) To monitor the effectiveness of the RP implementation by the NGO, internal monitoring and external monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be undertaken. Internal monitoring will be taken up by the respective LARRU

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has proposed to improve 2079km of State Highways to two-lane/four-lane carriageway under Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, Phase-II (TNRSP-II). The aim of the project is to improve the performance of the State's Road Transport Network by improving road conditions and capacity, and improve the State's capacity to plan, develop and maintain the Tamil Nadu Road Networks. The project is being executed in three phases comprising of about 592km under Phase-I, another 566km under Phase-II and the remaining length under Phase-III. GoTN has approached the World Bank for financing road-projects under Phase-I and Phase-II; and is likely to use State funds or funding from other multilateral agencies for implementing road-projects under Phase-III.

1.2 This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Phase-I road-projects comprising of 11 road stretches proposed under Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC), describes: (i) the project components that cause involuntary resettlement; (ii) the policy principles of TNRSP-II in identifying and mitigating involuntary resettlement impacts; (iii) the magnitude of impact and the mitigation measures proposed in accordance with the approved Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) (iv) the institutional and implementation arrangement to mitigate adverse impacts and to provide prompt and effective compensation at replacement cost; and (v) measures for consultation and disclosure.

1.3 A separate Resettlement Plan (RP) for 3 roads of a total length of 165km under Public Private Partnership (PPP) is under preparation.

Project Description

1.4 The improvements proposed under 11 road-projects under Phase-I involve strengthening of the road stretches of length 427.657km and covering 9 Districts and 17 Taluks. The improvement works include widening and strengthening of some existing intermediate lane and two-lane roads to two-lane with/without paved shoulders, provision of drainage facility, road furniture and accessories. In some road stretches, bypasses have been proposed at sections where improvements are not possible due to heavy built-up and re-alignments have been proposed in some road stretches to improve the geometrics. The list of road stretches proposed under Phase-I and their length is given in the following table. The 11 road-stretches scattered across the State is depicted in Figure 1.1.

Table 1.1: List of Roads under Phase-I

S.No	Road No	Road-project	Length (in km)	Territory	
				Taluks	District
1	SH-116	Kancheepuram – Vandavasi Road km 14/300 to km 36/700	22.342	Cheyyar	Thiruvannamalai
2	SH-58	Sadras – Chengalpattu - Kancheepuram - Arakkonam - Thiruthani Road km 0/000 to km 26/811	26.140	Thirukkalukundram	Kanchipuram
3	SH-04	Arcot – Villuppuram Road km 29/000 to 110/165 & km 113/325 to km 114/600	83.075	Arani	Thiruvannamalai
4	SH-70	Vriddhachalam - Parangipettai Road km 0/000 to km 35/800	35.800	Virudhachalam / Chidhambaram	Cuddalore
5	SH-9	Cuddalore - Chittoor Road km 41/700 to km 44/000 & km 45/000 to km 66/190 including Thirukkivilur link Road km 66/190 to km 71/147	28.450	Ulundurpet / Thirukkivilur	Villupuram
6	SH-86	Omalur-Sankari-Thiruchengode- Paramathy Road km 54/800 to km 81/000	26.200	Thiruchengodu	Namakkal
7	SH-79	Malliyakarai-Rasipuram- Thiruchengode-Erode Road km 0/000 to km 30/600 & km 51/400 to km 71/300	50.500	Attur / Thiruchengodu	Salem / Namakkal
8	SH-95	Mohanur-Namakkal- Senthamangalam-Rasipuram Road km 0/600 to km 13/200 & km 15/700 to km 16/200	13.100	Namakkal	Namakkal
9	SH-41	Rajapalayam - Sankarankoil - Tirunelveli Road km 1/800 to km 28/000 & km 33/800 to km 82/800	75.200	Rajapalayam / Sanakarakovil / V.K.Pudur / Tirunelveli	Virdhunagar / Tirunelveli
10	SH-44	Paravakudi - Kovilpatti - Ettayapuram Road km 22/500 to km 38/750 & km 41/300 to km 56/700	31.650	Kovilpatti	Tuticorin
11	SH-89	Nanguneri - Bharathavaram - Ovari Road km 0/000 to km 35/200	35.200	Nanguneri / Radhapuram	Tirunelveli
		Total	427.657		

Profile of the Project Area

1.5 The 11 road stretches are distributed across the entire State of Tamil Nadu covering 9 Districts and 17 Taluks. The State is divided for administrative purpose into 32 Districts and 215 Taluks. The population of Tamil Nadu is 7,21,47,030 accounting for 5.96 percent of the India's population and ranks 7th amongst the States/UTs. The State reported a decadal growth of 15.60 percent and the geographical spread of the State is 1,30,058 sq.km with a population density of 555 persons per sq.km.

1.6 The 0-6 years account for 9.56 percent of the total population and the sex ratio in this age group is 946. This compared to the overall sex ratio of 995 is not an healthy trend, given that the MMR (90¹) and IMR (22²) have reduced in the last 10 years. The overall literacy rate is 80.3 percent and with male literacy rate being 86.8 percent and females literacy rate being 73.9 percent.

1.7 The net area sown is 49,85,857ha, which is 38.3 percent of the total geographical area of the State. Paddy is the principle crop which is cultivated in 19,03,772ha comprising of 59.3 percent of the area under food grain cultivation. Irrigation is through 9,747km long canals, 3,15,000 tube wells, 15,05,844 open wells, 81 reservoirs and 41,127 tanks.

Magnitude of Impact

1.8 The improvements proposed under Phase-I road projects will improve trade and tourism in the State. Further, the local community living in the vicinity of the road stretches will have improved access to markets, health care facilities, and educational institutions due to better designed roads. However, the improvements will involve acquisition of private land for widening and geometric improvements and also removal of encroachments and squatting will become necessary for improving the roads, resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

1.9 The 11 road-projects under Phase-I will involve acquisition of 51.86ha of private land, will cause major impact to 888 households and minor impacts to 1979 households. Further, the acquisition of strip of agricultural land from about 2333 land owners will cause minor impact on the livelihood of the landowners. The impact to those losing a strip of their agricultural land is being ascertained and if impacts are major they will be classified accordingly. Major impacted households are those who require to relocate due to loss of livelihood or loss of their place of living or both. The minor impacted household are those who will be able to continue in the same place with minimal impact to their livelihood or place of living or both and the impact can be mitigated and livelihood or/and homestead restored with compensation and assistances. The exact amount of land to be lost by the individual land owners will not be known until land acquisition notices are issued and hearing is held. When the final land acquisition is notified, the amount of land to be lost by individual land owners will be ascertained and accordingly those who loose narrow strip land will be classified as minor impact and those who loose land that affects livilihood will be classified as major impact and will be provided additional in accordance with RPF. In case of non title

¹ For the period 2010-12 (Special Bulletin on MMR, Registrar General, India - December 2013)

² For the year 2011 (SRS Bulletin, Registrar General, India - October 2012)

holders, a joint verification will be carried out by LARRU and NGOs to ascertain the changes in ownership if any and a final list will be notified with tenure and ownership. Further the Phase-I road project will impact 350 common property resources.

Table 1.2: Tenure wise Impact³

Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
Major Impact	216	269	268	124	11	888
Minor Impact	766	844	195	152	22	1979
Minor Impacted Land Owners	2333 ⁴	-	-	-	-	2333
Total Impact	3315	1113	463	276	33	5200

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Objective of the Resettlement Plan

1.11 The objective of this Resettlement plan is to assist the affected people to enable them to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-impacted level. This RP captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to 11-road stretches under Phase-I of TNRSP-II. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

1.12 A separate RPF describing the applicable policies and provisions, process for census survey and consultations, entitlement matrix and implementation programme is prepared which is the basis for preparing this RP. The RPF can be found at <http://tnrsp.com/document/Draft%20Resettlement%20Policy%20Framework.pdf>. The applicable entitlement framework for compensation and R&R assistance, as available in the RPF, is also provided in Appendix-I for ready reference.

1.13. **Adverse Impacts.** The proposed project will have positive social impacts owing to benefits accruing due to improved road network, which will result improved transport facilities, more employment opportunities, better access to markets, health centers, and

³ The joint verification of LPS, encroachments and squatting, is being carried out by the LARRU and on completion of the verification, the RP will be updated with tenure wise final numbers and quantities.

⁴ Extent of impact to landowners is being ascertained and based on the findings landowners will be classified as major, if required.

schools and reduced travel time due to strengthening of road condition. On the other hand, the project will also create adverse impacts in the form of substantial land acquisition and other associated impacts such as loss of houses, petty shops, common properties such as worship places, drinking water sources, etc. Substantial number of non-title holders are also will be affected especially for junction improvements and widening in small town areas, where impacts to squatters and encroachers are expected. The social impact assessment confirmed that 51 hectares of private land is required which will affect about 2,300 land owners, most of these will lose only a narrow strip of land. In addition, a large number of non-title holder (squatters and encroachers), approximately about 1500 households will be affected. Among the major impacts (those losing complete houses/shops) will be only about 900. Out of these, 385 will be losing houses and another 350 will be losing business that will be provided relocation grants. In terms of infrastructure losses, 350 structures will be affected consisting of 45 worship places and minor impacts to Government buildings and few schools. All affected common facilities will be reconstructed. Among those affected 371 are classified as vulnerable consisting of women headed households (66), those living below poverty line (187), schedule caste (103) and 15 families with disabled families, who will be provided additional support

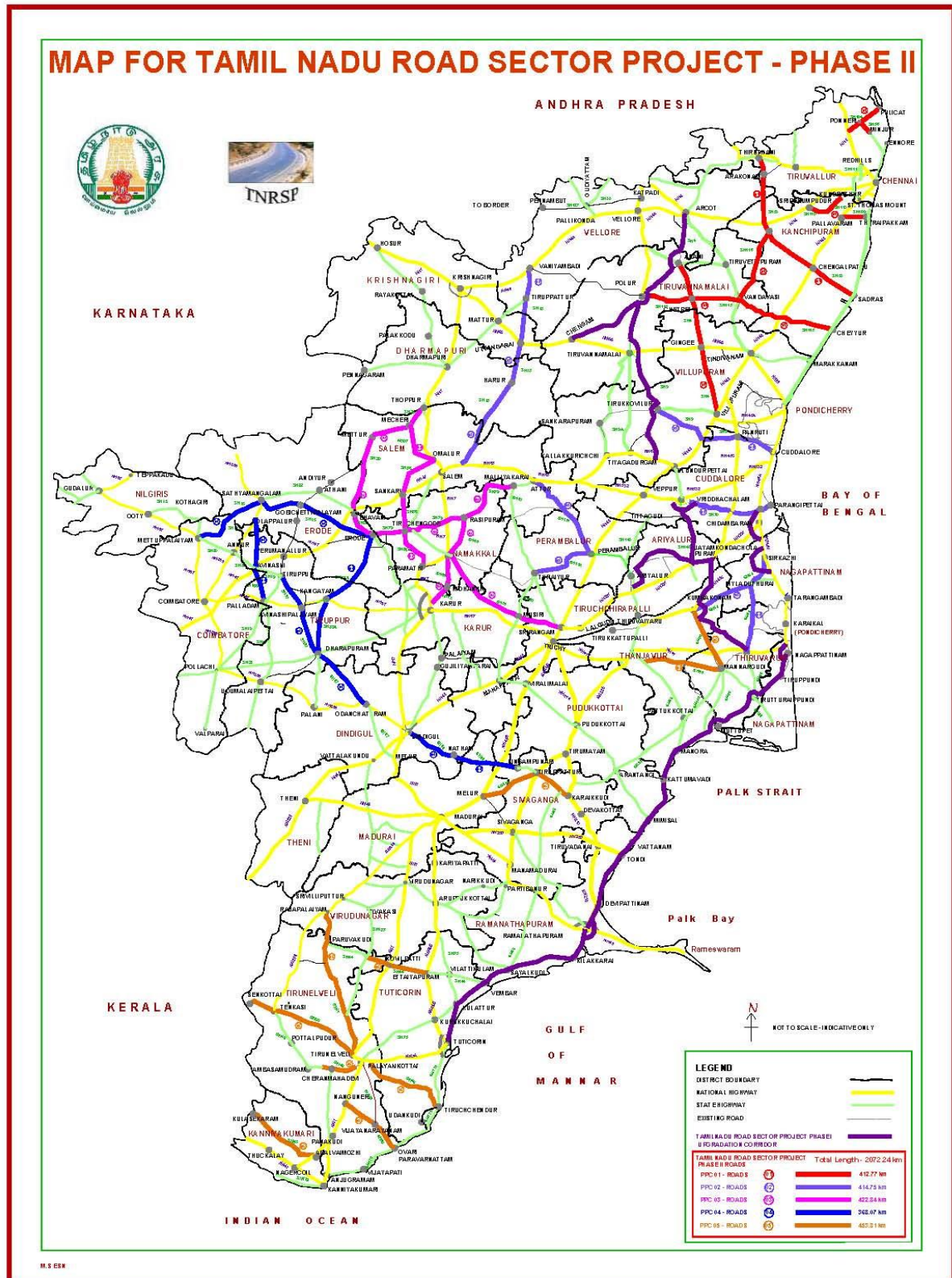


Fig 1.1: Road Stretches under Phase-I

2. Land Acquisition and Compensation

Introduction

2.1 Most of the improvements proposed have been accommodated within the existing Right-of-Way (RoW). However, the project involves acquisition of private land and requires alienation of government land for realignments, bypasses, geometric improvements and junction improvements.

Methodology

2.2 The right-of-way (RoW) was established based on village maps and field measurement books (FMB) pertaining to the road, which formed the basis for detailed design and wherever possible the improvements were restricted to available RoW to minimise land acquisition.

2.3 Wherever additional land is required, land plan schedule (LPS) were prepared using FMB, *chitta* (ownership details with total land holding information), *adangal* (cultivation details) and *A-register* (extent with owner details) extracts. This provided the details of land owners as per record and the extent of land being acquired as a percentage of total land held in that land parcel. The census and socio economic surveys covered landowners whose land is proposed for acquisition.

Extent of Land acquired

2.4 The 11-road stretches under Phase-I road project will involve acquisition of 51.86ha of private land and alienation of 12.05 ha of government land. The extent of private land and government land required will increase marginally as the LPS for a few villages is in its final stages and extent was not available at the time of preparation of this report. Upon completion of LPS for the remaining stretches, this report will be updated. Most of the land being acquired and alienated are for geometric improvements, strengthening and widening, while only one new formation in SH-09 linking SH-09 and SH-137 (*Thirukkivilur to Asanur Road*) has been proposed under Phase-I.

2.5 The notification under Section 15(2) of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 has been published for 11-road stretches. The extent of private land proposed for acquisition, government land required and the date of 15(2) publication for each road stretch is given in the following table.

Table 2.1: Land Required for Phase-I Roads

SNo	Road No	Road-project	Length (in km)	Private Land to be Acquired (in ha)	Govt Land to be Alienated (in ha)	Date of 15(2) Notification
1	SH-116	Kancheepuram – Vandavasi Road km 14/300 to km 36/700	22.342	1.4247	0.1426	08.09.2014
2	SH-58	Sadras – Chengalpattu - Kancheepuram - Arakkonam - Thiruthani Road km 0/000 to km 26/811	26.140	2.3399	1.3745	11.09.2014
3	SH-04	Arcot – Villuppuram Road km 29/000 to 110/165 & km 113/325 to km 114/600	83.075	2.1984 ⁵	1.0718	12.09.2014
4	SH-70	Vriddhachalam - Parangipettai Road km 0/000 to km 35/800	35.800	4.4456	1.3105	07.09.2014
5	SH-9	Cuddalore - Chittoor Road km 41/700 to km 44/000 & km 45/000 to km 66/190 including Thirukkivilur link Road km 66/190 to km 71/147	28.450	15.3469	0.5836	13.09.2014
6	SH-86	Omalar-Sankari-Thiruchengode-Paramathy Road km 54/800 to km 81/000	26.200	3.7885	0.4472	09.09.2014
7	SH-79	Malliyakarai-Rasipuram-Thiruchengode-Erode Road km 0/000 to km 30/600 & km 51/400 to km 71/300	50.500	8.5516	1.1267	08.09.2014 09.09.2014
8	SH-95	Mohanur-Namakkal-Senthamangalam-Rasipuram Road km 0/600 to km 13/200 & km 15/700 to km 16/200	13.100	0.1835	0.1669	08.09.2014
9	SH-41	Rajapalayam - Sankarankoil - Tirunelveli Road km 1/800 to km 28/000 & km 33/800 to km 82/800	75.200	4.6304	0.5302	11.09.2014
10	SH-44	Paravakudi - Kovilpatti - Ettayapuram Road km 22/500 to km 38/750 & km 41/300 to km 56/700	31.650	1.6988	1.1129	07.09.2014
11	SH-89	Nanguneri - Bharathavaram - Ovari Road km 0/000 to km 35/200	35.200	7.2568	0.4364	08.09.2014
Total			427.657	51.862	8.3033	

Stages in Land Acquisition

2.6 Private land required for the project is being acquired in accordance with the provisions of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and the compensation will be determined in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. A separate Government Order⁶ has been issued

⁵ Tentative as LPS for some villages are under preparation

⁶ GO (MS) No.99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014 (Appendix-III)

nominating the Special District Revenue Officer(s) of TNRSP as competent authority for land acquisition and award pronouncement under the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001

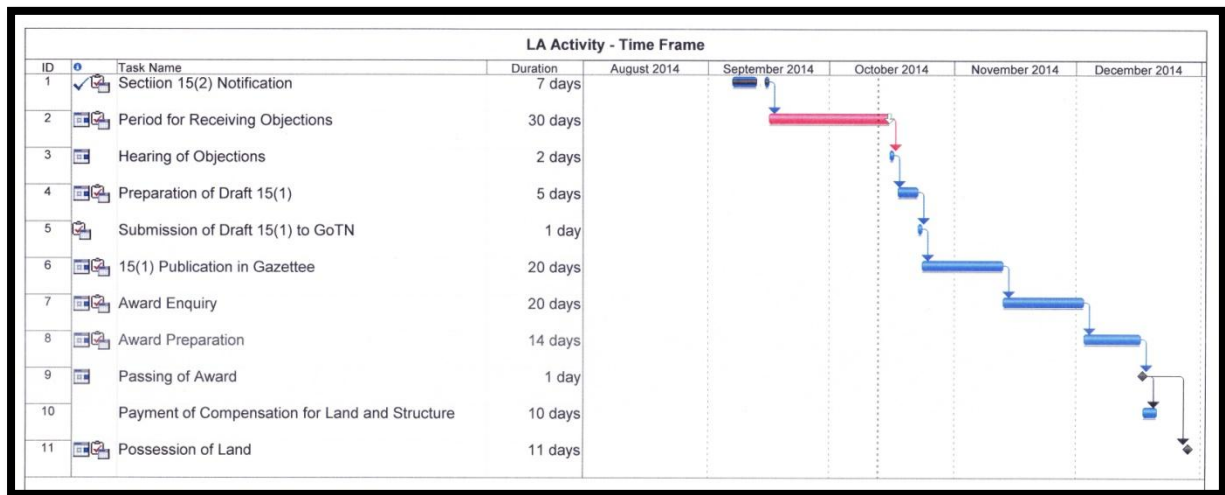
2.7 Section 15(2) notification has been published for 11-road stretches and land owners have been given 30 days time for making representation, on why the land should not be acquired. Apart from newspaper publication of 15(2), the land owners are being issued individual intimation through revenue staff. The land owner or interested person can make a representation on why the land should not be acquired, claims with respect to ownership, apportionment or any other matter to the competent authority. Upon receiving the representation, the Special DRO, competent authority for land acquisition, will seek the views of the concerned Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSP and intimate to the land owner giving 15 days time for a hearing. After hearing the land owner or interested person and based on the submission made by DE(H), the competent authority will pass appropriate orders.

2.8 Thereafter, Section 15(1) will be prepared and published in Government *Gazette* giving details of the land and the purpose for which the land is being acquired.

2.9 Though ownership vests with the Government and the Government becomes the legal owner of the land, free from all encumbrances, on publication of notice in *Gazette* under Section 15(1), possession of land will be taken only after payment of compensation in full to the land owner.

2.10 After 15(1) notification the land owner will be called for award enquiry wherein claims of ownership, apportionment, valuation and other matters can be made by the land owner to the competent authority. After hearing the land owner or interested person, the competent authority will pass the land acquisition award.

2.11 The land owner or interested person will have two opportunities to be heard: once after 15(2) notification and before 15(1) publication; and for the second time after 15(1) publication and before passing of award. The various stages in land acquisition is presented in the following work plan.



Land Records Updation

2.12 The section 15(2) notification having been issued, the updating of land records in the affected area is being undertaken to ensure that the land owner records are up-to-date prior to issue of section 15 (1) notification. This is to ensure that the bonafide land owner names are figured in the LA process and the bonafide land owner receives the compensation in time. The LARRU units are coordinating with the concerned revenue departments to complete the land records updation in time. The updating of land records will include, incorporation of apportionment details, transfer of ownership and registered mortgage in the revenue records.

HR&CE and Temple Land

2.13 Land belonging HR&CE and temple trust will be transferred on payment of twice the guideline value to HR&CE.

Alienation of Government Land

2.14 Transfer proposal will be prepared by LARRU for all government land required for the project and submitted to District Collector for initiating the transfer. The District Collector's no objection or enter upon permission will be obtained prior to handing over of the lands to the contractors. Land alienation will be completed as soon as possible after obtaining the enter upon permission.

Disputes in Land Acquisition

2.15 Disputes relating to ownership rights, apportionment issues, amount of compensation awarded will be referred by the Special DRO to the jurisdictional LARR Authority, to be constituted in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

R&R Award

2.16 All the affected land owners who are eligible for R&R assistance and resettlement will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. Initially a draft list will be notified by giving minimum of 15 days time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and quantum of assistance. The final list will be notified after taking into account the objections, if any. Similarly, the list of those affected non- title holders will also be notified along with the details of R&R assistance.

3. Baseline Socio-Economic Characteristics of Affected Population

Introduction

3.1 The census and socio economic surveys for the 11 road stretches under Phase-I were undertaken between May and July 2014 based on detailed design drawings. The survey identified 2867 private assets, 350 common property resources and 2333 owners of strips of agricultural / vacant land, that fall within the corridor-of-impact and would be affected. The salient findings of the census survey and the socio economic survey of the major impacted Displaced Households (DHs) is discussed in the following sections.

3.2 The census survey also identified private assets and common property resources that lie beyond the corridor-of-impact but within the right-of-way to address design changes during implementation.

Methodology Adopted

3.3 The census survey enumerated all private assets/properties and community assets within the Corridor-of-Impact (Col), more defined in the following table.

Table 3.1: Corridor-of-Impact

S.No	Design Standard	Corridor of Impact
1	4-lane urban (heavy built-up sections)	28 meters
2	4-lane urban (built-up) section	30 meters
3	4-lane rural section	35 meters
4	2-lane urban (built-up) section	16 meters
5	2-lane rural section	23 meters

3.4 For every displaced household, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the census survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the Displaced Household (DH); (ii) tenure; (iii) type, use and extent of loss; and (iv) social, economic and vulnerability characteristics of the DH.

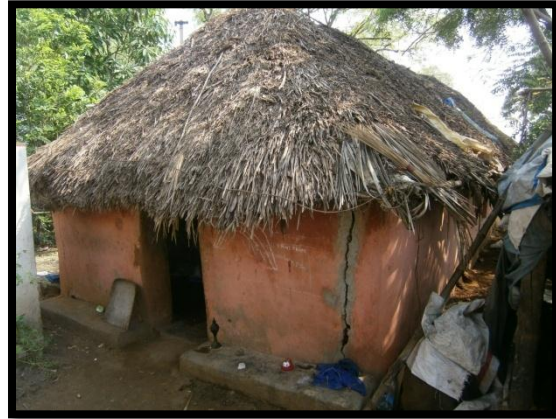
3.5 In addition to recording the above information, detailed socio economic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the household, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, and ascertaining perceptions about project, resettlement options and compensation, was collected from all major impacted household. All structures were photographed and

numbered for reference and record. Details of common property resources within the Col / RoW were also recorded.

Census Survey - Sample DP/Community Asset



*Commercial - Major - Squatter
Km 6.328 - SH70 - RHS
Col 11.417 - Offset 9.7m - RoW 18.648*



*Residence - Minor - Squatter
Km 9.816 - SH70 - RHS
Col 11.282 - Offset 8.1 - RoW 21.940*



*Residence cum Commercial - Major - Encroacher
Km 51.605 - SH79 - LHS
Col - 11.7 - Offset 8.0m - RoW 11.0*



*Place of Worship - Within RoW
Km 22.699 - SH70 - LHS
Col 11.726 - Offset 5.35m - RoW 12.114*

3.6 The displaced households were categorised based on the severity of impact as major, those having to relocate, and minor, those who can continue in the same place. The summary of Displaced Households and the summary of Affected Community Assets is presented as a separate volume to this report.

Minimising Involuntary Resettlement

3.7 All improvement works were proposed within available the right-of-way and acquisition of private land is envisaged only for curve improvements, junction improvements and raising of the embankment,.In built-up sections, to minimise impact to assets, the improvements were restricted to 30 meters for 4-lanning and 16 meters for 2-lanning.

Census Survey Findings

Tenure wise Use of Structure/Land

3.8 The project will cause major impact to 888 DHs comprising of impact to 385 residences, 345 business establishments and 158 residence cum businesses. Minor impacted DHs totalling 4312 DHs comprise of partial impact to structure and land, and not requiring relocation. Minor impacted DHs comprise of impact to 804 residences, 765 business establishments, 171 residence cum businesses, 239 structures like compound wall, toilet, shed, etc and 2333 owners of strip of land. The tenure wise use of structure/land categorised based on severity of impact is presented in the following table and road wise details are provided in Appendix-II. Further, length of stay of major impacted DHs is provided in Appendix-II.

Table 3.2: Tenure wise Use of Structure/Land⁷

Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
Major Impact						
Loss of Residence	106	141	120	16	2	385
Loss of Business	64	74	107	95	5	345
Loss of Residence cum Business	46	54	41	13	4	158
Total Major Impacted DHs						888
Minor Impact						
Loss of Residence	387	330	59	16	12	804
Loss of Business	286	293	54	131	1	765
Loss of Residence cum Business	43	100	22	4	2	171
Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	50	121	60	1	7	239
Agricultural / Vacant land	2333					2333
Total Minor Impacted DHs						4312

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Type of Structure wise Impact

3.9 Sixty six percent of the major impacted residential structures are temporary in nature, followed by 20 percent that are semi-permanent in nature and 14 percent are permanent in nature. Amongst major impacted business structures, 47 percent are temporary in nature, followed by 31 percent that are permanent, 20 percent semi-permanent and 2 percent are building under construction. Major impacted residence cum business structures comprise of temporary structures (50%), semi permanent structures (26%), permanent structures (22%)

⁷ The joint verification of LPS, encroachments and squatting, is being carried out by the LARRU and on completion of the verification, the RP will be updated with final numbers and quantities.

and a few building under construction (2%). The type of structure categorised by use and severity of impact is presented in the following table.

Table 3.3: Type of Structure wise Impact

Type of Impact	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Temporary	Other ⁸	Total
Major Impact					
Loss of Residence	55	76	254	0	385
Loss of Business	108	67	164	6	345
Loss of Residence cum Business	35	42	78	3	158
Minor Impact					
Loss of Residence	115	322	367	0	115
Loss of Business	282	220	239	23	282
Loss of Residence cum Business	40	64	68	0	40
Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	2	7	33	197	2

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Impact to Common Property Resources

3.10 The project will impact 45 places of worship, portion of 91 place of worship, 2 schools, portion of 5 school building, part of 3 burial grounds, part of 12 ponds, and 192 other structures including portion of government buildings, statues and arches. The road wise impacts are summarised in Appendix-II.

Table 3.4: Type of CPR Impacted

Common Property Resources	Number Affected
School	2
Portion of the School	5
Pond (partly)	12
Cremation / Burial Ground (partly)	3
Place of Worship	45
Portion of place of worship	91
Others (Govt buildings, CW, memorials, etc)	192
Total	350

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

⁸ Compound wall or building under construction or shelter

Socio Economic Characteristics of Major DPs

3.11 The total major impacted DHs is 888 of which socio economic characteristics of 681 DHs have been gathered during the socio economic survey and the rest are absentee households who could not be contacted as they are not available at the project area, comprising mostly of owners of structures rented out. The socio economic characteristics of the absentee owners will be collected during the verification of DHs, undertaken as part of RP implementation.

Demographic Profile

Household by Sex

3.12 Ten percent of project affected households are headed by women and the remaining households are headed by men. Males account for 50.4 percent and female account for 49.6 percent amongst Displaced Persons (DPs).

Table 3.5: Head of Household by Sex

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	615	90.3
Female	66	9.7
Total	681	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Household by Religion

3.13 Hindus account for 92 percent of the household getting affected, followed by 5 percent Muslims and 3 percent Christians.

Table 3.6: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	626	91.9
Muslim	31	4.6
Christian	24	3.5
Total	681	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Household by Social Group

3.14 Forty seven percent of the displaced household belong to the most backward category, followed by 27 percent backward category, 22 percent scheduled caste category

and 4 percent belong to general category. There are no scheduled tribe amongst the displaced households. The 22 percent scheduled caste households, amongst the displaced household, requiring additional guidance and support during RP implementation, to ensure that the entitlements reach them in full and are effectively utilised, have been additionally provided with training for skill development in this Resettlement Plan (RP).

Table 3.7: Household by Social Category

	Number	Percentage
Scheduled caste	150	22.0
Scheduled tribe	0	0.0
Most Backward caste	322	47.3
Backward caste	185	27.2
General	24	3.5
Total	681	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Household by Size of Family

3.15 Family of size 5 and 6 members account for 38 percent, followed by 32 percent with a family size of 3 and 4 members, 17 percent with a family of 2 and less, 10 percent with a family of 7 and 8 members and 3 percent with a family of above 8 members. The average size of the project affected household is 4.1 or say 4 members.

Table 3.8: Size of the household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
≤ 2	115	16.9
> 2 and ≤ 4	218	32.0
> 4 and ≤ 6	259	38.0
> 6 and ≤ 8	70	10.4
> 8	19	2.8
Total	681	100.0
Average size of the family is 4.1		

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Age group of DPs

3.16 There are more men aged above 65 years compared to women in the same age group. However, in the 36 to 45 age group there are more women than men. In all, 31 percent of the displaced persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 25 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 17 percent in the age group of 36 and 45, 13 percent

in the age group of 46 and 55, 10 percent in the age group 56 and 65 and 5 percent in the above 65 age group.

Table 3.9: Age Group of DPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
≤ 21	458	32.3	411	29.5	869	30.9
> 21 and ≤ 35	343	24.2	351	25.2	694	24.7
> 35 and ≤ 45	208	14.7	266	19.1	475	16.9
> 45 and ≤ 55	181	12.7	176	12.6	357	12.7
> 55 and ≤ 65	143	10.1	128	9.1	272	9.7
> 65	84	5.9	61	4.4	145	5.1
Total	1418	100.0	1393	100.0	2811	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Socio-economic Profile

Educational level of DPs

3.17 Forty two percent amongst females and 21 percent amongst males are uneducated. High school is the highest level of educational attainment for most of the females with the number of females beyond high school declining compared to males except in post graduate level, where the females are in equal proportion. However, female educational attainment is better at graduate and post graduate level, indicating that education of girl child between upper primary and higher secondary level requires focused intervention on dropouts.

Table 3.10: Educational level of DPs

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary	259	18.3	238	17.1	498	17.7
Upper primary	252	17.8	195	14.0	447	15.9
High School	336	23.7	206	14.8	542	19.3
Higher Secondary	138	9.7	72	5.2	210	7.5
Technical Education	47	3.3	10	0.7	57	2.0
Graduate	54	3.8	42	3.0	96	3.4
Post Graduate	40	2.8	39	2.8	79	2.8
Uneducated	292	20.6	591	42.4	883	31.4
Total	1418	100.0	1393	100.0	2811	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Occupation of DPs

3.18 Sixty seven percent amongst females and 41 percent amongst males are not in workforce, comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and females who do not go for work. Amongst the workforce (44%), excluding not in workforce (54%) and unemployed (2%), Twenty percent of the male are having petty/tea shop, followed by 19 percent each who are engaged as daily wage labourers and are into business/trade, 12 percent agricultural labourers and 10 percent are self employed and 9 percent are into employment. Women are mostly engaged as agricultural labourers (21%) or daily wage earners (18%) or are into managing petty/tea shops (17%). The business category in this project are those having shops and are not into any big business venture worth mentioning.

Table 3.11: Occupation of DPs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty / tea shop	157	19.8	56	12.4	213	17.1
Eatery	48	6.1	56	12.4	104	8.4
Repair / Spare part shop	43	5.4	-	-	43	3.4
Business / Trade	150	18.9	18	4.0	168	13.5
Self employed	78	9.8	54	12.1	132	10.6
Salaried / Pension	69	8.8	25	5.6	95	7.6
Professional	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.1
Daily wage earner	149	18.8	77	17.0	226	18.1
Cultivator	6	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.5
Agricultural labourer	92	11.6	164	36.5	257	20.6
Total	794	100.0	450	100.0	1244	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Income of Household

3.19 Six percent did not disclose their income and amongst those who disclosed their income (641 out of 681 DHs), 50 percent of the households are earning above Rs.6000 per month, followed by 13 percent who earn between Rs.2001 and Rs.3000, 11 percent earn between Rs.4001 and Rs.5000, 9 percent earn between Rs.5001 and Rs.6000, 7 percent earn between Rs.3001 and Rs.4000, 6 percent earn between Rs.1001 and 2000 and 4 percent earn below Rs.1000 per month. The average monthly family income is Rs.11,641/-

and 33 percent of the households are living below poverty line⁹ of Rs.1,333/- per capita per month.

Table 3.12: Monthly Household Income of DHs

Monthly Family Income Range	Number	Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	23	3.6
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	39	6.1
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	85	13.3
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	46	7.2
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	73	11.4
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	58	9.0
> 6000	317	49.5
Total	641	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Housing related information

3.20 Among those who are physical displaced (543 households), information of 416 DHs are only available as the remaining are absentees. The details of their housing related information is analysed below. Sixty two percent live in temporary (*kutcha*) houses that have either thatched roof or tin sheet roof, 87 percent claim ownership to the structure in which they live, 57 percent have a separate kitchen, 29 percent have a separate toilet, 48 percent have a separate bath, 82 percent houses are electrified, 89 percent have access to piped water supply and 54 percent use LPG for cooking.

Table 3.13: Housing Characteristics of Major DHs

Housing related Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Permanent	69	16.6
Semi-permanent	90	21.7
Temporary houses	257	61.7
Owned	363	87.2
Rented	53	12.8
Having separate kitchen	236	56.8
Having separate toilet	122	29.4
Having separate bath	199	47.8

⁹ The state specific poverty line for rural Tamil Nadu for the year 2011-12, as per Dr. C. Rangarajan committee's (constituted by Planning Commission of India) revised methodology for measurement of poverty and updated for June 2014 based on CPIRL.

Housing related Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Houses electrified	342	82.1
Access to piped water supply (HSC/PT)	369	88.6
LPG as fuel for cooking	226	54.3

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Indebtedness of Household

3.21 Twenty six percent of the households are indebted at different levels and the rest have not borrowed from anyone. Close to three-fourth (74%) amongst the displaced households have not borrowed and it is not an indication of financial stability of these households but their inability to borrow due to their financial status. Amongst the households that had borrowed (26%), 70 percent have borrowed from money lenders, followed by 21 percent who had borrowed from banking institutions and 9 percent from both money lenders and banking institutions.

Table 3.14: Indebtedness of DHs

Indebtedness	Number	Percentage
Banking Institutions	36	5.3
Money Lenders	123	18.1
Both Bank and Money lenders	16	2.4
None	506	74.2
Total	681	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Level of Indebtedness - Banking Institutions

3.22 Thirty four percent amongst the borrowers had borrowed over Rs.1,00,000, followed by 24 percent households that have borrowed between Rs.10,001 and Rs.25,000, 19 percent households have borrowed between Rs.50,001 and Rs.1,00,000, 14 percent had borrowed between Rs.25,001 and Rs.50,000, and 10 percent are small borrowers who had borrowed less than Rs.10,000.

Table 3.15: Extent of Loan taken - Bank

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage
≤ 10,000	5	10.2
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	12	23.7
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	7	13.6

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage
> 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000	10	18.6
> 1,00,000	18	33.9
Total	52	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Purpose of Loan - Banking Institutions

3.23 Twenty six percent had borrowed for house construction/repair, followed by 23 percent who had borrowed to meet cultivation expenses, 16 percent had borrowed for their business, 11 percent had borrowed to meet educational expenses, 8 percent had borrowed to meet the expenses of a family function and 16 percent had borrowed for various reasons including travel, purchase of jewellery etc.

Table 3.16: Purpose of Loan - Bank

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Cultivation	12	22.9
Business investment	8	16.1
Medical expenses	-	-
Wedding / Family function	4	7.6
House Construction / Repair	14	26.3
Educational loan	6	11.0
Others (travel, jewellery, etc)	8	16.1
Total	52	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Level of Indebtedness - Money Lenders

3.24 Forty percent amongst the borrowers had borrowed over Rs.1,00,000, followed by 27 percent who had borrowed between Rs.25,001 and Rs.50,000, 16 percent households had borrowed between Rs.50,001 and Rs.1,00,000, 11 percent households had borrowed between Rs.10,001 and Rs.25,001 and 6 percent are small borrowers who had borrowed less than Rs.10,000.

Table 3.17: Extent of Loan taken - Money Lenders

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage
≤ 10,000	8	6.1
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	15	10.9
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	37	26.8

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage
> 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000	22	16.0
> 1,00,000	56	40.3
Total	139	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Purpose of Loan - Money Lenders

3.25 Thirty two percent of the borrowers had used the loan for business purpose, 27 percent had used the loan for a family function or wedding, 14 percent had used the loan for house construction/repair expenses, 8 percent had used the loan to meet medical expenses, 5 percent had used the loan for educational purpose, 1 percent had used the loan for cultivation and 14 percent did not disclose the purpose of the loan that they had borrowed.

Table 3.18: Purpose of Loan - Money Lenders

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Cultivation	1	1.0
Business investment	44	31.6
Medical expenses	11	8.0
Wedding / Family function	37	26.8
House Construction / Repair	19	13.7
Educational purpose	7	5.1
Not disclosed	19	13.7
Total	139	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Assets Owned

3.26 Amongst the major displaced households, 78 percent reported of being in possession of a television, followed by 74 percent who owned a mobile phone. Refrigerator is available in 21 percent of the houses, washing machine is available in 5 percent of the houses and cycle in 47 percent of the houses. Thirty percent own a motorcycle, 1 percent own a car and 53 percent use LPG for cooking.

Table 3.19: Assets Owned

Asset Type	Number	Percentage
Television	530	77.9
Refrigerator	142	20.9
Washing Machine	33	4.9

Asset Type	Number	Percentage
Cycle	321	47.2
Motor cycle	202	29.7
Car	8	1.2
Telephone	15	2.2
Mobile phone	501	73.6
LPG for cooking	358	52.5

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Livestock Ownership

3.27 Eighteen percent of the households own livestock, 11 percent each own cattle and goat, 1 percent own both cattle and goat and 2 percent own buffalo. The fact that not many households own livestock, that supports an agricultural family at times of crop failure, reinforces that there are not many displaced households into cultivation, whose livelihood is land based.

Table 3.20: Livestock Ownership (mutually inclusive)

Type of Livestock Owned	Number of DHs owning	Percentage	Average number owned
Cattle	80	11.8	2.0
Buffalo	15	2.2	2.0
Goat / Sheep	82	12.0	4.5

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Health Seeking Behaviour

Disease in Family

3.28 Twenty three percent of the DHs reported that a family member suffered from a serious ailment in the past 1-year, requiring medical attention. Sixty five percent had taken treatment in government hospitals and the rest (35%) had taken allopathic treatment from a private practitioner.

Table 3.21: Place of Treatment

Place of treatment	Number	Percentage
Government Hospital	103	65.4
Private Clinic	54	34.6
Traditional healing	-	-

Place of treatment	Number	Percentage
Medical shop	-	-
Treatment not taken	-	-
Total	157	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

3.29 The DHs who reported of serious ailment, did not have any health insurance to cover the medical expenses.

HIV/AIDS

3.30 Only 52 percent reported of having heard about HIV/AIDS. Amongst those who are aware of HIV/AIDS, 87 percent reported that they are aware of how it spreads and its prevention methods.

Table 3.22: HIV/AIDS

	Number	Percentage
Awareness to mode of HIV AIDS spread	354	52.0
Awareness to prevention methods	308	45.2

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

3.31 Television has been the source of information for majority (79%) of the DHs who are aware of spread of HIV/AIDS and its prevention, followed by Government campaign (13%) and NGO campaign (2%). Radio has been the source of information for 4 percent DHs and print media has been the source for 2 percent, indicating that radio and print media, once a powerful medium of information dissemination is slowly waning.

Table 3.23: Source of HIV/AIDS Information

Source	Number	Percentage
Print Media	6	1.9
Radio	13	4.1
Television	243	78.8
Govt Campaign	39	12.8
NGO Campaign	7	2.3
Total	308	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Role of Women

Participation in Economic Activity

3.32 Women are primarily involved in household work and are not into any economic activity except a few who work as agricultural labourers, daily wage earners or manage shops.

Decision making

3.33 Forty two percent of the DHs reported that the women in the household participate in financial decisions and the rest reported that the women have no role to play. Fetching drinking water continues to be the responsibility of the women with 97 percent households reporting that the lady of the house fetches drinking water, followed by 2 percent who reported that it is done by the girl child. Thirty seven percent of the households reported that they have to cross the road to fetch water, indicating the need for road safety awareness campaigns along the project corridor.

Institutional Delivery

3.34 Amongst those who reported of having given birth to a child, 66 percent reported that they availed the facility of government hospital for delivery during the last pregnancy, followed 12 percent who had availed the facility of private hospital and together accounting for 78 percent institutional delivery. This is lower than the State average of 90.4 percent¹⁰ (Urban 94.9% and Rural 86.7%), indicating that this region requires targeted intervention to increase institutional delivery. Those who had not sought institutional facility and had delivered at home comprised of 13 percent who had delivered with the assistance of the midwife and another 9 percent with the assistance of the village elder.

Table 3.24: Child Delivery

Source	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Government Hospital	398	58.4	65.5
Private Hospital	75	11.0	12.3
Midwife at Home	78	11.4	12.8
Village elder at Home	57	8.3	9.4
Not applicable	74	10.9	
Total	681	100.0	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

¹⁰ NFHS-3

Gender Disaggregated Data

3.35 Ten percent of the households are headed by women and among members of household women account for 49.6 percent. The women DPs comprise of 30 percent who are below 21 years, 25 percent are in the age group of 22 to 35 years, 19 percent are in the age group of 36 to 45 years, 13 percent are in the age group of 46 to 55, 9 percent are in the age group of 56 to 65 and 4 percent are above 65 years old. Forty two percent of the females are uneducated, 17 percent have studied up to primary, 14 percent have studied up to upper primary, 15 percent have studied up to high school, 5 percent have studied up to higher secondary, less than 1 percent have undergone technical education and 3 percent each are graduates and post graduates.

3.36 Sixty seven percent of the females are not in workforce and amongst the workforce (33%), agricultural labourers account for 37 percent, followed by 17 percent daily wage earners, 12 percent each are working in a petty/tea shop, eatery and are self employed. There 6 percent female DPs who are salaried and 4 percent are into business/trade.

Impact to Vulnerable HH

3.37 The displaced households qualifying as BPL¹¹ households as per planning commission of India's definition is 31 percent (212 DHs out of 681 DHs), scheduled caste households are 22 percent (150 DHs out of 681 DHs) and women headed household are 10 percent (66 DHs out of 681 DHs). There are no scheduled tribe displaced households in this project.

3.38 In all there are 54 percent vulnerable households in this project, with BPL households accounting for 50 percent of the displaced vulnerable households, followed by 28 percent scheduled caste households, 18 percent are women headed household and the rest (4%) are households with disabled members. These percentages are mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table.

Table 3.25: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage
Women headed household	66	17.8
Below poverty line	187	50.4

¹¹ The state specific poverty line for rural Tamil Nadu for the year 2011-12, as per Dr. C. Rangarajan committee's (constituted by Planning Commission of India) revised methodology for measurement of poverty, is Rs.1081.94 per capita per month. The same has been updated to June 2014 based on CPIRL and accordingly BPL families have been identified. The BPL cut-off per capita per month income is Rs.1,333/- for June 2014.

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage
Households with disabled members	15	4.0
Scheduled Caste	103	27.8
Total Vulnerable	371	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Key Socio-economic Indicators

3.39 The key socio-economic indicators established based on the socio-economic survey carried out amongst the major DHs between May and July 2014 are presented below and these indicators would form the baseline indicators for evaluation purpose.

Table 3.26: Key Socio-economic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 641 DHs)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.11,641/-
2	Number of earners	Average	1.5
3	Level of Indebtedness	%	25.9
b)	Economic Activity (N = 1244 DPs)		
4	Business / Shop / Eatery	%	42.4
5	Daily wage earners	%	18.1
c)	Housing (N = 681 DHs)		
6	Permanent	%	24.3
7	Semi-permanent	%	21.6
8	Temporary houses	%	54.1
9	Owned	%	87.2
10	Rented	%	12.8
11	Having separate kitchen	%	49.7
12	Having separate toilet	%	26.9
13	Having separate bath	%	41.2
14	Houses electrified	%	79.5
15	Access to piped water supply (HSC/PT)	%	89.7
16	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	52.5
17	Average area of the house (N = 543)	Sq.m	26.17
d)	Demographic Details (N = 681 DHs)		
18	Family size	Average	4.1
19	Women headed household	%	9.7
e)	Standard of Living (N = 681 DHs)		

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
20	Having Television	%	77.9
21	Having Cycle	%	47.2
22	Having Motorcycle	%	29.7
23	Having Refrigerator	%	20.9
24	Having Washing Machine	%	4.9
25	Having Cattle	%	11.8
26	Having Ration card	%	94.7
27	Having Bank Account	%	87.5

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Perceived Benefits / Negative Impacts

3.40 Seventy three percent consider increased transport facility as a benefit of this project, followed by 51 percent who consider that this project will reduce travel time, 25 percent feel that there will be lesser accidents, 23 percent consider that they will have better access to markets, 18 percent think that the project will result in increase in the land value, 17 percent believe that they will get better access to employment and 16 percent are of the opinion that it will give them better access to health care, and. The opinion of the displaced household to the perceived benefits from this project is presented in the following table.

Table 3.27: Perceived Benefits (mutually inclusive)

Benefits	Number	Percentage
Increased transport facility	497	73.0
Access to employment	116	17.1
Access to markets	157	23.0
Access to health care	106	15.5
Reduced travel time	350	51.4
Lesser accidents / safety	172	25.2
Increase in land value	121	17.7

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

3.41 Eighty percent of the displaced households consider that this project will have negative impact in terms of loss of assets and structure to people. Fifty seven percent feel that there could be more accidents due to increased speed and 63 percent are of the opinion that crossing the road will become difficult. The opinion of the displaced households to the negative impacts of the project is presented in the following table. Based on this information, road safety audit have been undertaken for the road by the technical team, and road safety measures and awareness raising campaign will be undertaken. Raised sidewalks will be

constructed in built-up areas and sign board at pedestrian crossing will be predominantly displayed.

Table 3.28: Negative Impacts (mutually inclusive)

Negative Impacts	Number	Percentage
Loss of assets / structure to people	548	80.4
Accident due to increased speed	388	57.0
Noise/Air Pollution	135	19.8
Difficulty in Crossing the Road	428	62.9

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Resettlement Preferences

3.42 Among the total major displaced households (888), the resettlement preferences of 681 displaced households excluding 207 absentee households are presented in the following table. Only 23 percent of the displaced households preferred cash assistance to enable them to manage their relocation and/or rehabilitation. While, 45 percent wanted the project to assist them in getting an alternate shop/residence, the others (32%) were undecided on their resettlement preference.

Table 3.29: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Self managed - Cash assistance	158	23.2
Project assisted - House / shop	305	44.8
Undecided	218	32.1
Total	681	100

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

3.43 The displaced households were asked to indicate their preferred place for relocation if the project were to assist them. Eighty percent preferred to be in the same settlement and 20 percent were willing to go anywhere. The preferred relocation place of the displaced household is given in the following table.

Table 3.30: Project Assisted Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Same settlement	246	80.5
Any where	59	19.5
Total	305	100.0

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, May-July 2014

Information from SIA on Indigenous Peoples¹²

3.44 There are no schedule areas in Tamil Nadu and the State has sent proposal for forming Tribal Advisory Councils and is pending at Gol. TNRSP does not require an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) as the road-projects under TNRSP do not cause impact to any PTGs or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.

3.45 Tamil Nadu has a population of 7,94,697 scheduled tribe which constitutes 1 percent of the States' population. Eighty three percent of the tribal population are in rural Tamil Nadu and 17 percent in urban. Thirteen districts in the State has less than 1 percent of the total tribal population of the State, followed by 17 districts where the tribal population is between 1 and 10 percent of the total tribal population of the State and in the remaining 2 districts the tribal population is more than 10 percent of total tribal population of the State (Thiruvannamalai with 11% and Salem with 15%). In terms of number, 10 districts have a population of more than 10,000 scheduled tribe.

3.46 There are 10 Integrated Tribal Development Areas (ITDA) wherein one or more blocks in which the Scheduled tribe population is 50 percent or more, they are in the 7 districts viz. Salem (Yercaud, Pachamalai, Aranuthumalai and Kalrayan Hills); Namakkal (Kolli Hills); Villupuram (Kalrayan Hills); Thiruvannamalai (Jawadha Hills); Trichirapalli (Pachamalai Hills); Dharmapuri (Sittheri hills); and Vellore (Jawadhu Hills and Yelagiri Hills).

3.47 The road stretches proposed under Phase-I do not pass through any tribal blocks and does not impact any tribal. The census and socio economic surveys and consultations held with the stakeholders has indicated that there are no impact to tribal population.

¹² Indigenous peoples refers to distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

4. Consultation and Community Participation

Introduction

4.1 Consultations and discussions were held during census and socio economic survey period with both primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders include project displaced persons (DPs), project beneficiaries and implementing agency. The secondary stakeholder includes District Revenue Officers, Tahsildars and elected representatives of local bodies.

4.2 During Social Impact Assessment (SIA) consultations were held with displaced households, commercial establishment owners along the project corridor, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local panchayat. In order to hear and address the concerns of women, focused group discussions were held particularly for the women from amongst the displaced households and who live along the project corridor. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed below in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Methods of Public Consultations

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
DPs	Census & Socioeconomic Survey
Representative of DPs	Focus Group Discussions
Local communities	Focus Group Discussions
Women	Focus Group Discussions
PMU / PIU / Panchayat leaders	Individual interview, discussion, joint field visit
Line Departments (Revenue)	Individual meeting/interview, discussion
DPs and General Public	Consultation Meetings

4.3 Detailed consultations regarding the extent of involuntary resettlement impact and mitigation measures proposed in this draft RP will be disclosed to the DP and general public and dissemination meetings will be held in important areas of the project to explain the contents and provisions of this RP and any feedback, suggestions and objections on the draft RP will be incorporated suitably in the final RP.

Consultation During SIA Stage








4.4 During census and socio-economic survey, consultations were held with the displaced households and other stakeholders in 23 locations along the road-projects under Phase-I. Out of the total participants numbering 1356, 14 percent were women. Further,





focused group discussions were also held during the survey in many locations with small groups of displaced persons and other stakeholders along the project corridor to elicit their opinion and concerns about the project. Details of road stretch where consultations were held, location and the number of participants is given in the following table.

Table 4.2: Locations of Consultations / FGDs

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
SH-116 Kancheepuram – Vandavasi Road				
1	Perunagar	27.06.2014	40	
SH-58 Sadras – Chengalpattu - Kancheepuram - Arakkonam - Thiruthani Road				
2	Nenmeli	24.06.2014	60	
SH - 4 Arcot – Villuppuram Road				
3	Kannanur	24.06.2014	110	
4	Kanjannur	24.06.2014	40	
5	Valathy	28.06.2014	32	

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
6	Nemur	28.06.2014	65	
SH - 70 Vriddhachalam - Parangipettai Road				
7	Kil Valayamadevi	29.05.2014	57	
8	Kammapuram	29.05.2014	102	
9	Erumbur	6.05.2014	30	
10	Gopalapuram	6.05.2014	29	
SH - 9 Cuddalore - Chittoor Road				
11	Kolapakkam	28.06.2014	44	
12	Saravanambakkam	28.06.2014	61	

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
SH - 86 Omalur-Sankari-Thiruchengode-Paramathy Road				
13	Kandhampalayam	29.04.2014	120	
SH - 79 Malliyakarai-Rasipuram-Thiruchengode-Erode Road				
14	Mangalapuram	30.04.2014	100	
15	Vaiyappamalai	30.04.2014	134	
SH - 95 Mohanur-Namakkal-Senthamangalam-Rasipuram Road				
16	Mohanur	01.05.2014	51	
SH - 41 Rajapalayam - Sankarankoil - Tirunelveli Road				
17	Morambu, Sholapuram	24.06.2014	60	
18	Gurukalpatti	24.06.2014	95	
19	Manur	24.06.2014	85	

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
SH - 44 Paravakudi - Kovilpatti - Ettayapuram Road				
20	Kovilpatti	13.05.2014	9	
21	Ettayapuram	13.05.2014	9	
SH - 89 Nanguneri - Bharathavaram - Ovari Road				
22	Emankulam Village	15.05.2014	12	
23	Tisanyanvillai	15.05.2014	11	
Total Meetings		23 Nos.	1356 Participants	

4.5 The consultations in the above locations revealed that the people were concerned about impact to land and structure and invariably wanted the impacts to be minimised. While majority of the participants wanted the road improvements to be carried out for overall development of the region, wanted improved storm water drain facilities, junction improvements, foot path in built-up sections, reduced speed at built-up locations, bus shelters, relocation of water lines and power lines and adequate pedestrian crossings in school and hospital zones. Squatters were concerned about their status as they live and are engaged in economic activity on the government land for which they do not have title. Title holders wanted fair compensation to be paid for lost assets. The public wanted trees that are useful to general public to be planted as part of afforestation activities and in particular wanted trees like tamarind to be planted and also requested that plantation be done inside the village area in available space, if adequate space is not available along the road.

Outcome of the Consultations

4.6 Consultations / FGDs were held with the people living along the project corridor during SIA and the summary of discussions held is detailed in the SIA report for the project. The discussions were initiated by presenting an overview of the project features to the participants, the justification for undertaking the project, its benefits and likely impacts. Participants' views and concerns about the project were discussed and key outcomes that were integrated in the design are presented below.

Table 4.3: Key Concerns of DPs and Mitigation Measures Proposed

Road	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
SH-116	Perunagar	Avoid cutting tamarind trees as 1/3 rd revenue to Panchayat from the auction of yield will be lost.	Avoidance not possible. But tamarind species has been included in compensatory afforestation plant list.
SH-116	Perunagar	Pedestrian crossing near school at Koolamankhal village.	Signage incorporated in the design.
SH-58	Nenmeli	To provide speed breakers for the safety for pedestrians and cattle crossing the road.	Explained that speed breakers not permissible under IRC guidelines. Other measures such signage and marking on the road to warn vehicle/road users incorporated.
SH-58	Nenmeli	Wanted bypass to avoid impact to structures.	Not accommodated and explained that adequate RoW is available for improvements.
SH-04	Kannanur	Wanted drain to avoid flooding during rains.	Line drain incorporated in the design.
SH-04	Valathy	Wanted bus shelter.	Incorporated in design.
SH-70	Gopalapuram	Proper drainage facilities at built up sections as water flows over the road and enters in the houses during monsoon.	Project road proposed for raising by 0.5-1.0m and lined covered drain provided in built up locations and outfall of drains connected to nearest culverts. Additional culverts proposed in design.
SH-70	Gopalapuram	Speed breakers at village to avoid accidents.	Cannot be accommodated. Explained that speed breakers not permissible under IRC guidelines.
SH-70	Erumbur	Speed breakers at village to avoid accidents.	Other measures such signage and marking on the road to warn vehicle/road users incorporated.
SH-70	Erumbur	Ponneri junction to be improved.	Incorporated in design to improve Ponneri junction.
SH-70	Kammapuram	Avoid cutting tamarind trees.	Cannot be avoided. But, tamarind species has been included in compensatory afforestation plant list.
SH-09	Kolapakkam	Suggested the bypass alignment is shifted 200 feet away to avoid impact to irrigation wells.	Examined at site, since shifting the alignment further 200m in one location, as suggested, will impact more wells, and is also very close to water course. Not feasible.

Road	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
SH-09	Kolapakkam	Drinking water pipeline laid recently from Ponnaiyaar river for about 2km with public contribution runs close to the road. Should be relocated before civil works.	ADE (H), TNRSP has requested TWAD for an estimate for shifting of the pipe line. Shifting will be completed before civil work and cost will be borne by TNRSP.
SH-09	Saravanambakkam	Bus shelter is required on both sides.	Have been provided in the design.
SH-09	Saravanambakkam	Trucks carrying sugar cane is the main cause of traffic jam and accidents, there should be some arrangement made for their parking.	Provision for parking for sugarcane trucks (truck lay-bys) have been considered in the design.
SH-86	Nallur	The proposed improvement should not affect the pipe lines of the combined water supply scheme.	TNRSP in coordination with TWAD will shift the water pipe lines before civil works.
SH-79	Vaiyappamalai	Proposed improvement should not affect the graveyard on the LHS of the curve near Vaiyappamalai.	Realignment was avoided and curve correction was done within the available ROW.
SH-95	Mohanur	Separate land should be identified for tree plantation if there is no space along the project corridor.	EIA/EMP has incorporated planting of trees in common areas in the villages in addition to planting in RoW.
SH-15	Odathurai	Public requested for realignment at Km 141 on RHS to make use of already existing road and govt land.	This was examined for realignment with TNRSP officers and Topo survey was also carried out and found to be technically not feasible.
SH-15	Kavindapaddi	Stakeholders requested to shift the alignment slightly to LHS, where government land was available to minimise impact.	Alignment modified and c/l was shifted to LHS and impact to structures was reduced to minor from major impacts.
SH-37	Koduvai	Stakeholder requested to reduce the COI from 30mt to 24mt to reduce the impact.	After discussion with TNRSP and World bank meeting during 20 th of May the COI was reduced to 24.3m and alignment is modified.
SH-41	Karivalamvanthanallur	Suggested laying of road till the entrance of each commercial building and underground sewerage could be constructed underneath either or both sides of the road.	Not accommodated as the design criteria as per IRC standard does not permit carriageway without shoulders.
SH-44	Ettayapuram	Bypass to avoid the likely loss of commercial structures in Ettayapuram.	Bypass proposal is not feasible. Hence, the improvements in Ettayapuram town is restricted to edge to edge improvement in congested area to avoid loss of livelihood. From Chainage 56/100km to 57/600 km.
SH-44	Kovilpatti	Bypass for Kovilpatti.	Bypass proposal is not feasible Kovilpatti Town portion will be excluded from widening for a distance of 4 km.

Road	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
SH-89	Tisanyanvillai	Public requested for a bypass for Idayankudi village, which they said is a 160 years place of historic importance.	Bypass not feasible and after consultations, decision taken to carryout improvements within available space.

4.7 Consultations Feedback from women. Feedback from women during consultations. As many as 23 consultations were held along the project roads where 1356 were participated and among these 14% are women. The feedback from women during these consultations is summarized below.

4.8 The women were concerned of safety to school going children and others in settlements and wanted speed breakers to be provided. It was explained that as per IRC standards speed breakers can not be provided in all places and at the same time adequate signage will be provided in settlements to warn vehicles and pedestrians. Further, road safety awareness campaign has been proposed under TNRSP and will be carried out all along the project roads. Women among squatters families wanted adequate support measures to support them in the livelihood loss and homestead loss. Disturbance to water supply due to pipeline damages during civil works was raised by women and they were informed that all utilities such as water supply pipelines, water supply taps/hand pumps, electrical cable will be shifted prior to civil works. In some settlement the women wanted the project to avoid tamarind tree as it has beneficial use to them. They were informed that only trees that are essentially require to be removed will be cut and the afforestation plan has incorporated tamarind as suggested species for replanation.

Plan for further Consultation in the Project

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

4.10 Further, successful implementation of the RP is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the road-projects. Consultations with DPs has been proposed during RP implementation and the LARRU and the implementing NGO will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following.

- i) The contracts being Engineering Procurement Contracts (EPC), in case of any change in project design, the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimise resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the RPF of TNRSP.
- ii) The LARRU, with the assistance of the NGO, will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- iii) During the implementation of RP, NGO will organise public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the schedule/progress in the implementation of civil works, including awareness regarding road construction, HIV and road safety.
- iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed households and SC to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

4.11 A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalised by LARRU for the subproject as per the tentative schedule given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
Screening of road-project and stakeholder identification	Identifying built-up sections and assessment of likely impact	January-February 2014	PPC	Completed
Census and Socio-economic survey	Identifying DPs and collected socioeconomic information on DP's. Carrying out consultations to capture issues and concerns of people and incorporate in the design.	May-July 2014	PPC	Completed
Public Notification for LA	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper	September 2014	LARRU	Completed
Web disclosure of the RPF/RP	RP posted on TNRSP website	September - October 2014	TNRSP	Draft RPF disclosed
Hearing of objections on LA	Special DRO will hear DPs objections / concerns of valuation pertaining to LA	October / December 2014	LARRU	DPs will have two opportunities - Once after 15(2) notification and later during award enquiry.
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation measures outline in the RPF/RP	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms.	December 2014 - January 2015	LARRU/NGO	After RF/RP approval from GoTN
RPF/RP information dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets containing gist of the	December 2014 - January 2015	LARRU/NGO	After RF/RP approval from GoTN

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
	RPF and RP in local language to displaced persons (DPs)			
Project information dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works	December 2014 - January 2015	LARRU/NGO	
Consultation with DPs	Throughout during RP implementation and formal consultation meetings to be held at least once in every quarter	Throughout RP implementation	LARRU/NGO	
Dissemination of monitoring reports	Internal and external monitoring reports will be uploaded in the website of TNRSP along with corrective actions taken, if any.	Throughout RP implementation	TNRSP	
Dissemination of GRC actions	Summary of complaints received and action taken will be uploaded in the website of TNRSP	Throughout RP implementation	TNRSP	

Disclosure

4.12 Information will be disseminated to DPs at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the LARRU with assistance from the NGO hired for assisting in RP implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to DPs as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Tamil.

4.13 Gist of each RP will be translated and made available to the DPs. Hard copies of the resettlement plan will also be made available at: (i) the offices of the LARRU; (ii) office of the District Collectors; (iii) Taluk Offices; and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation, as soon as the plans are available and certainly before land is acquired for the project. For non-literate people, other communication methods will be used.

4.14 Electronic version of the draft RP will be placed on the official website of the Highways Department and TNRSP for suggestions and objections if any and will be replaced with the final version after its approval. In addition, all safeguard documents including the quarterly progress reports and concurrent monitoring reports, impact evaluation reports, list of eligible DPs will be disclosed. RPs will be maintained in the website throughout the life of the project.

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Institutional Arrangement

1. LARR Implementation Units (LARRU)

5.1 To expedite land acquisition and implement the provisions of the road-project RPs, three regional levels Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Units (LARRU) have been constituted. These units will be headed by a Special District Revenue Officers (Spl DRO) and will be supported by a Resettlement Officer (RO) for RP implementation support and Tahsildar(s) for support in land acquisition. A separate Government Order¹³ has been issued nominating Spl DRO as competent authority under TNH Act for land acquisition and award pronouncement. The Project Director, TNRSP will be overall in charge of land acquisition and R&R implementation and will coordinate with the three Spl DROs in RP implementation and LA. The Chief Engineer, working under the Project Director, will be supported by two domain experts in the areas of land acquisition and Social Development/R&R. The Chief Engineer will report to the Project Director. These units will be entrusted with responsibilities of implementation of the RP involving: (i) acquisition of land and assets; (ii) payment of compensation for land and assets; (iii) disbursement of resettlement assistances including development of resettlement sites. The LARRU in each region will be supported with support staff including clerical staff. The members of these units, their roles, responsibilities and functions are outlined below.

Table 5.1: Administrative Roles and Financial Powers of LARRU

Officers	Roles and Powers
Project Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall in charge of LA and R&R Reporting to World Bank on progress and submission of quarterly progress report Approve payment to NGO / external monitoring agency According financial approval for all payments pertaining to LA and R&R Obtaining necessary budgetary allocation from GoTN Decision on the report of Spl DRO of claims for inclusion as DPs
Chief Engineer, TNRSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall responsible for LA and R&R implementation. Monitoring the progress of LA and R&R activities and reporting to Project Director
Special District Revenue Officer(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent authority for LA under TNHA 2001 Approve valuation of land and structure as per RFCTLARR 2013 Hear objections vide Sec 15(2), determine compensation amount in agreement with DP vide Sec 19(2) or in case of disagreement vide Sec 19(3), hear DPs on the compensation amount vide Sec 19(5), refer disagreement on compensation to LARR Authority for adjudication vide Sec 20 and apportionment issues vide Sec 21(2) Pronounce award for compensation of land and structures as per

¹³ GO (MS) No.99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014

Officers	Roles and Powers
	<p>TNHA 2001</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with District Administration to update the land records and notify the guideline values. . • Monitor the progress of LA carried out by Special Tahsildar • Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities through resettlement officer, field staff, highway, forest, agricultural department, horticulture department and revenue officials • Approval of Individual Entitlement Plan (micro plan) prepared for implementing RP. • Monitor the progress of resettlement activities carried out by the NGO. • Certify work of NGO for payment • Hold fortnightly meetings on RP implementation and report to the PD, TNRSP through CE, TNRSP • Liaison with district administration and line departments to dovetail DPs with government schemes. • Monitor the progress of Resettlement Site development and liaison with district administration and line departments for providing necessary amenities and facilities • Participate in meetings to facilitate LA and R&R activities • Review of Monthly and Quarterly reports • Issue milestone wise encumbrance free certificate to concerned field DE(H), TNRSP for commencement of civil works • Authorise bank for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances to DPs through ECS • Review report submitted by RSO on claims for inclusion as DPs and forward to CE, TNRSP with recommendations.
Resettlement Officer (RO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsible for the implementation of R&R activities through field staff, highway, forest, agricultural department, horticulture department and revenue officials ▪ Review of individual entitlement plans prepared for implementing RP and submit to DRO for approval. ▪ Identify suitable land for Resettlement in coordination with District administration and initiate alienation/acquisition process ▪ Supervise the NGO involved in RP implementation ▪ Assist DRO in disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances ▪ Holding periodical consultations with the affected people on implementation of LA and R&R activities. ▪ Prepare monthly physical and financial progress reports ▪ Update payment of compensation, disbursement of resettlement assistances, DPs socio-economic data in the database ▪ Verify claims for inclusion as DPs and submit report to Spl DRO for onward transmission to CE, TNRSP
Superintending Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake internal monitoring of RP implementation based on monthly progress report submitted by LARRU and submit report to PD, TNRSP • Chair 2nd tier GRC meetings
Divisional Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate with line department and ensure relocation of utilities, in particular water supply, prior to civil works ▪ Coordinate with forest department and revenue officials for tree cutting in RoW ▪ Valuation of Structures • Chair GRC meetings ▪ Undertaken the reconstruction of affected common facilities including temples. ▪ Issue clearance to contractor to commence civil works after obtaining milestone wise clearance from LARRU
Tahsildar(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approve sub-division sketch, award statement and valuation statement ▪ Approve valuation of assets, trees and crops submitted by concerned

Officers	Roles and Powers
	department officials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist RO in identifying suitable land for Resettlement in coordination with District administration and initiate alienation/acquisition process Coordinate with district administration and line departments and provide necessary amenities and facilities in the resettlement site Coordinate the relocation of DPs to resettlement site Oversee the relocation / shifting of CPRs Submit milestone wise encumbrance free certification to DRO Issue of identity cards to the DPs
Surveyor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify LPS prepared by PPCs and carryout necessary corrections after survey and measurement Prepare sub-division sketch, statement for award and valuation statement for LA After LA award, coordinate with concerned Revenue officials and carryout changes in revenue record After LA, provide corrected FMB sketch and updated RoW details to concerned Highway Divisional office Issuance of LA notifications to DPs and other stakeholders
MIS Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and update DP data Update periodically disbursement of compensation and assistances Generate information and data for monthly and quarterly progress reporting

Competent Authorities

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

Table 5.2: Competent Authority for Approvals

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

2. NGO/Agency for RP Implementation Support

5.3 The implementation of the R&R provisions will be carried out by NGOs with experience in similar development projects. The NGOs to be engaged will have proven experience in carrying out resettlement and rehabilitation activities and community development and consultations in projects of similar nature in Tamil Nadu.

5.4 The NGO will play a key role in the implementation of the RP. Their tasks will include the final verification of DPs, consultations, establishment of support mechanisms and facilitate the delivery of the rehabilitation assistances as per the RP provisions and to ensure that the DPs receive all the entitlements as per the R&R policy of the project.

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

Cut-off Date

5.6 For title holders, the date of notification of intended acquisition under Section 15(2) of the TNHA, 2001 will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of

project census survey for that particular road-project will be the cut-off date¹⁴. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established. The list of eligible PAPs for R&R assistance both title and non-title holders will be notified once the verification is carried out by NGOs and the TNRSP staff. The list of affected land owners will figure in the 15(1) notification of TN highway which includes the details of land owners with extent of area affected and loss of other assets.

Eligibility Criteria

5.7 The displaced persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the principles of the RPF of TNRSP-II:

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

Table 5.3: Ready Reckoner for Eligibility and Entitlement

SNo	Listing	Eligibility / Entitlement
1	Title holder	DPs having document to establish ownership / Patta
2	Non title holders	DPs occupying right-of-way / government poramboke land / HR&CE land / temple land
3	Cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For title holders - Date of 15(2) notification ▪ For non-title holders - Date of commencement of census survey for the road-stretch, recorded in the RP (Under review by GoTN) ▪ For OPRC roads - Date of verification by Spl DRO for screening purpose
4	Land compensation	Title holders
5	Assistances as per Second Schedule and Third Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Titleholders ▪ DPs whose primary source of livelihood is affected, who had been working/residing 3-years prior to the acquisition of land, whose primary source of livelihood is affected by acquisition of land

¹⁴ The project census survey for each road stretch was carried out under the supervision of the Highway Division (TNRSP) and Special Revenue Cell of TNRSP. All structures have been photographed and inventory of affected structure has been collected. In case of non title holders, there will be differential assistance to those who are living for more than 3 years and less than 3 years to ensure that all affected people as on cut-off date (census survey) receives the R&R assistance.

SNo	Listing	Eligibility / Entitlement
6	R&R Assistances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title holders Non-title holders Tenants of title holders
7	Unit of entitlement	Displaced family for all assistance as per entitlement matrix
8	Vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Headed Household (WHH) - A household that is headed by a woman and does not have a adult male earning member is a Woman Headed Household. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person Below Poverty Line (BPL) - Planning commission of India's, State specific poverty line for rural Tamil Nadu for the year 2011-12, updated for current year based on CPIRL Scheduled Caste Landless Children and elderly including orphans and destitute Physically and/or mentally challenged / disables people
9	Disbursement of compensation and R&R assistances	ECS (Credit) only
10	Salvaging structure and other assets	All DPs irrespective of their tenure will be entitled to salvage the affected structure and other assets
11	Salvaging of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees within RoW will be auctioned by Highway authorities and no compensation for such trees will be payable to anyone. Compensation for trees in private land will be paid to the land owner and the land owner will have the right to cut the tree and take it.
12	Claims for inclusion as DPs	All claims from persons for inclusion as DPs, on the ground that they were left out during enumeration will be verified by the LARRU and certified by Spl DRO before sending to CE for approval or rejection, as the case may be.

Valuation of land and assets

Compensation for Land

5.8 Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Tamil Nadu Highway Act, 2001 and while determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The compensation includes 1-2 times of higher of guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale dead rates for last 3 years or any rates consented for PPP or private project's.. In addition 100% solatium or involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property provided the residual land is less than the minimal land holding of the district/State.

Compensation for Structures

5.9 The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates¹⁵ (SSR) as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the PWD SSR rate, LARRU will ensure that it uses the latest SSR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the SSR for current financial year is not available, the LARRU will update the SSR to current prices based on approved previous year escalations. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies like Village Panchayat/Village council in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

Compensation for Trees

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

5.11 Even after payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 15 days of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

3. Grievance Redressal Committee

5.12 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. The GRC will provide an opportunity to the DPs to have their grievances

¹⁵ The PWD SSR approved for the year 2014-2015 vide Proceedings No. H.O.D (A)/23824/2014-1 dated 01.07.2014

redressed prior to approaching the Jurisdictional LARR Authority. The GRC is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address displaced person's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

5.13 The GRC will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRC is not intended to bypass the government's inbuilt redressal process, nor the provisions of the statute, but rather it is intended to address displaced persons concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced persons and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

5.14 The GRCs are expected to resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time. The decision of the GRCs is final unless vacated by the LARR Authority (constituted in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013).

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

5.16 The GRC will be constituted at Divisional level headed/chaired by Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSP and comprise of jurisdictional Assistant Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSP and a local person of repute and standing in the society. At the regional level, the GRC will be headed/chaired by Superintending Engineer (H). The grievances will be received in writing from the aggrieved persons at the respective regional level. The contact details of grievances redressal committees will be incorporated in the brochures to be circulated among all affected people. If the grievances are not redressed at two project level grievances committees, the people have an option to refer to the LARR Authority to be established under RFCTLARR Act.

5.17 The NGO will assist displaced persons in registering their grievances and being heard. The complaint / grievance will be redressed in 3 weeks' time and written communication will be sent to the complainant. A complaint register will be maintained at Divisional/Regional level with details of complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action

taken and date of communication sent to complainant. If the complainant is still not satisfied s/he can approach the jurisdictional LARR Authority. The complainant can access the appropriate LARR Authority at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC. The grievance redressal procedure is shown in the following figure.

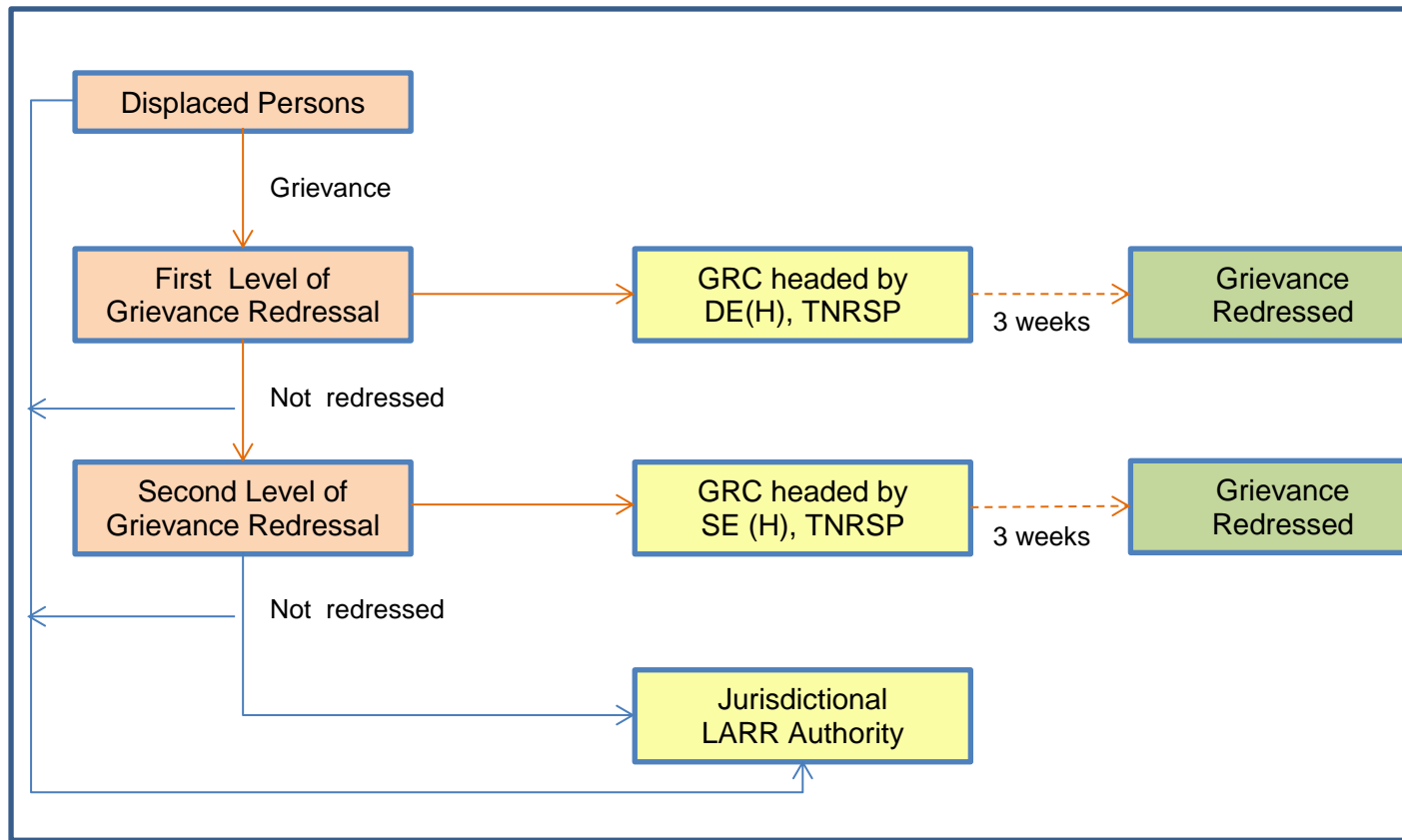


Fig 6.1: Grievance Redressal Procedure

Management Information System (MIS)

5.18 A well-designed MIS is being created and will be maintained at TNRSP head office at Chennai and regional LAARU offices. This MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the DPs baseline socio-economic characteristics, developing pre defined reports, algorithms and calculations based on the available data and updating tables/fields for finding compensation and assistances, tracking the land acquisition and resettlement progress. The individual entitlements, compensation calculations, structure valuation, etc. will be generated using MIS software. In addition, land acquisition notices, identity cards will also be generated thorough MIS. All quires will be generated and the baseline data will also be maintained and updated as needed. The data and information required for periodical progress reports will be generated using MIS database. The required. computer terminals and software will be established at regional level in order to feed the data to be maintained in the web with backup at headquarters at Chennai.

Budget Estimate

5.19 The budget estimates for the RP implementation including the compensation for land and assets and R&R assistances is Rs.219 crores for 11-road stretches proposed under Phase-I. Unit rates are based on 2014-15 prices and will be updated annually for current prices prior to implementation by LARRU. Additional budget as needed will be approved and provided by GoTN.

Table 6.2: Cost Estimates

Ref No	Component	Total for Phase-I Amount in INR Crores
1	Land value with Multiplying Factor 1 and 100% Solatium	76.97
2	Compensation for structure	87.20
3	R&R assistance for DPs other than onetime payment of Rs.5,00,000 ¹⁶ in lieu of annuity policy	23.08
4	Cost of relocating / compensation for CPRs	9.38
Sub total		196.63
5	Administrative Expenses including NGO and monitoring support	2.70
6	Contingency @ 10% on item 1 to 4	19.67
Total		219.0

Budget sources

5.20 Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, R&R assistances and RP implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of the Project Director, TNRSP at the beginning of the financial year.

Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

5.21 In order to ensure that: (i) the DP need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realisation of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, **all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism** and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by TNRSP. If the DPs destination

branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code).

5.22 The NGO and LARRU, while collecting bank particulars from the DPs, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility.

Development of Resettlement Sites

5.23 While selecting the resettlement site the suitability for housing purpose, land ownership and use will be verified. Only those sites which are suitable for housing and amenable for issue of titles will be selected. If Government lands are not available, then private land acquisition will be initiated. The suitability of sites for housing will be confirmed from the District Administration and title will be issued to the DPs prior to the commencement of construction of houses. In case of resettlement sites, the minimum facilities described in Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be provided. Consultations with the displaced families will be held to ascertain their acceptance. The resettlement sites will be developed if more than 20 displaced families are displaced in a continuous stretch of 5 Kms. In other cases individual sites will be offered. In case of displaced families options will be obtained to provide housing or pay cash in lieu of house. Once the option is given to displaced families and based on options exercised by the affected people, the need for resettlement sites or house sites will be developed. The project will impact 216 land owners losing their place of residence and/or place of business. Two road stretches viz. SH-04 and SH-79 account for majority of these displaced who may require relocation to resettlement sites. The resettlement sites will be developed depending upon those who opt to take the house instead of the cash In lieu of house.

5.24 The NGO involved in the RP implementation, during the verification stage, will consult all DPs eligible for alternate housing, and seek their preference on whether they would like to move into a resettlement site, developed in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, or would prefer to relocate themselves to their place of choice. Upon obtaining the choice from the eligible DPs and if adequate number of DPs have opted for moving into a resettlement site, the NGO in consultation with RSO of LARRU will submit the requirement for resettlement site to Spl DRO, LARRU.

5.25 The Spl DRO will submit the request for identifying suitable government land free from encumbrance for resettlement site, to the District Collector and if no land is identified within 1-month by the District administration, the Spl DRO will initiate steps to acquire suitable land for the same.

5.26 The land obtained/acquired for resettlement site will be provided with all amenities and facilities as stipulated in the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act and as per the provisions contained in the RPF of TNRSP. Plots will be allotted to the DPs through public draw of lots and *patta* will be issued to the DPs.

5.27 The DPs will be provided with built house in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act and the RPF of TNRSP. The stamp duty and registration charges for the house site and built house will be borne by TNRSP. In case of resettlement sites are situated close to existing villages or urban areas, appropriate measures will be taken to integrate the host population and enhance the various common facilities for smooth integration of host population with resettles.

Coordination with Civil Works

5.28 Compensation for land and structure, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to commencement of civil works. Other R&R assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to civil works. However, any long term R&R measures like training for skill development that would continue for a longer period will not be a bar to commence civil works. Wherever provision of housing is involved, sections involving DPs requiring housing in a particular road-stretch will be taken up in the second milestone of the civil works schedule.

5.29 The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared COI sections to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected people 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.

5.30 The handing over of land to the contractor will be organised in two sections. Eighty percent of the land in the first-milestone will be handing over immediately after signing of the contract and the rest within one year/one and half years of contract signing as spelled out in

the respective civil work contracts. The land acquisition and corresponding payment of compensation and R&R assistance with encumbrance free certification will be available prior to award of contract and in case of second/third milestone stretches, all land acquisition notifications should have been completed and construction of resettlement sites, if required, should have commenced so as to complete within one year/one and half years from award of contract. The community assets replacement will be linked to handing over of respective milestone stretches. There is a provision in the bid documents for the contractors to give preference in unskilled jobs to local people and report periodically to the employer.

5.31. The following coordination will be maintained. **Prior to issue of bids**, the corresponding RP approval and disclosure and 15(2) notification for land acquisition will be issued. Subsequently, **prior to award of contract**, the notification of eligible DPs, issue of identity cards, identification of house site and resettlement sites, valuation of structures for first milestone stretches, compensation and R&R awards will be completed and wherever required, the house sites and resettlement sites are ready for commencement of construction. . Lastly, the payment of compensation, R&R assistance and relocation of CPRs will be certified for the first milestone stretches **prior to handing over** to the contractors. All stretches involving physical resettlement and major private land acquisition will be included in the second milestone stretches. Further certification of payment of compensation, R&R assistance, shifting of people to new houses and relocation of CPRs, will be certified prior to handing over of second milestone stretches to the contractors.

Monitoring and Evaluation

5.32 To monitor the effectiveness of the RP implementation by the NGO, internal monitoring and external monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be undertaken. Internal monitoring will be taken up by the respective LARRU. The monitoring and progress reports will be generated using MIS system. The external monitoring will be carried out through an independent agency and impact evaluations will be done by an agency not associated with the implementation.

Concurrent Monitoring of LA and R&R Implementation

5.33 An independent agency having experience in land acquisition, R&R, consultation, community development will be engaged to supervise the implementing of LA and R&R and oversee the NGOs performance and provide guidance. This agency will provide quarterly reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with affected people who have received assistance and compensation and other implementation activities. This agency will also carry out concurrent impact evaluation in order to make mid-stream alterations as

needed. The Supervision consultants for civil works will have some limited monitoring responsibilities related to certification of encumbrance free stretches to be handed over to the contractors.

5.34 The external monitoring will include but non limited to: (i) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by LARRU; (ii) monitor the work carried out by NGOs and provide training and guidance on implementation; (iii) review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working; (iv) impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons; (v) consultation with DPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vi) assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of LARRU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important task of concurrent monitoring is the feedback of the DPs who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implemeniton

5.35 The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring is given in the following tables. The indicators should be revisited prior to implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved RPF and prepared for each road stretch and for milestones under each road stretch.

Table 6.3: Monitoring Indicators - Physical

SNo	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Impleme ntation Target	Revised Impleme ntation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	Achieve ment as % of Revised Target
1	Land acquired (ha) - Private					
2	Land transferred (ha) - Temple/Trust					
3	Land alienated (ha) - Govt					
4	Issue of ID Cards					
5	No. of PAPs recived full R&R assistance (Title holders)					
6	No. of PAPs received full R&R assistance (Non title holders)					
7	No. offamilies provided Alternative resettlment					
8	No. of vulnerable people received Additonal support					
9	Number of CPRs relocated					
10	Number of grievance received and resolved					

Note: This will be adjusted as needed during the Implementing.

5.36 In addition to the above, the following will also be tracked to judge social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in RAP implementation.

- a) Proportion of women land owners who received compensation;
- b) Number of women headed households who received R&R assistances;
- c) Local female and Scheduled Caste labour force participation in unskilled jobs under contractors;
- d) Number of vulnerable people who received R&R assistances;
- e) Proportion of women as beneficiaries of house sites/houses offered under R&R assistance; and
- f) Proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation.

5.37 The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring is given in the following tables. The indicators should be revisited prior to implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved RPF.

Table 6.4: Monitoring Indicators - Financial

SNo	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Implementation Target (in Rs)	Revised Implementation Target (in Rs)	Progress this Month (in Rs)	Cumulative Progress (in Rs)	Achievement as % of Revised Target
1	Amount paid as land compensation					
2	Amount paid as structure compensation					
3	Amount paid as R&R Assistances					
4	Amount spent on civil Works					

Note: This will be adjusted as needed during the implementing.

Impact Evaluation

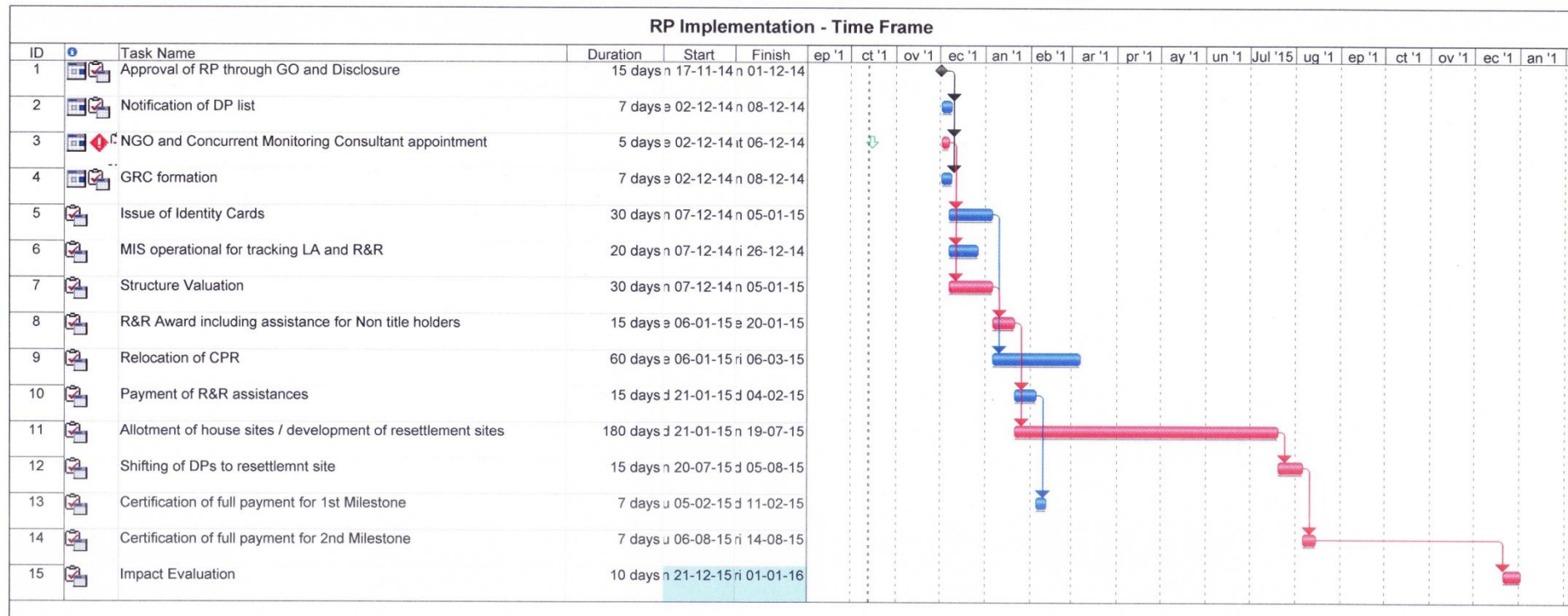
5.38 An independent agency will be engaged to undertake impact evaluation of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement to assess the changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and R&R assistance provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key socio economic indicators developed during SIA as provided in Table 2.13 in this RP. The indicators will be further refined and improved upon by the agency in consultation with TNRSP.

Implementation Schedule

5.39 The following are the key implementation activities and the activities are presented in a work plan.

- a) Approval of RAP thorough GO and Disclosure

- b) Notification of PAP list
- c) Appointment of NGOs and Concurrent Monitoring consultants
- d) Constitution and notification of GRCs
- e) Issue of Identity cards
- f) MIS in operational for tracking LA and R&R Implemeniton progress
- g) Structure Valuation
- h) R&R Award including assistance for non-title holders
- i) Relocation of CPRs
- j) Payment of R&R assistance
- k) Allotment of house sites or development of Resettlement sites
- l) Payment of additional assistance to vulnerable people
- m) Shifting of PAPs of alternative resettlement sites
- n) Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for I milestone
- o) Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for second milestone
- p) Impact Evaluation



Appendix-I

Entitlement Matrix

1 In accordance with the principles of the RPF of TNRSP-II, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

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

2 Displaced persons meeting the cut-off date requirements, will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the displaced persons. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the RPF.

3 An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National Laws and World Bank OP. The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the DPs in the following order.

- a) 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 / agricultural) of title holders; and (v) impact to trees, standing crops, etc.
- b) Impact to Non title holders consisting of: (i) impact to squatters; and (ii) impact to encroachers.
- c) Loss of employment to agricultural and non-agricultural workers/employees.
- d) Additional assistance to vulnerable DPs.
- e) Impact during civil works; and
- f) Unforeseen impacts.

Table A1: Entitlement Matrix

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
Section I. TITLE HOLDERS - Loss of Private Property				
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1	Land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of TN Highways Act, 2001 and compensation will be determined as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies.</p> <p>Plus 12% interest on market value from date of notification to award.</p> <p>The multiplier factor adopted by GoTN for land in rural area, based on the distance from urban area to the affected area, will be applied.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium on compensation.</p> <p>In case of severance of land, the land owner will have the option of offering the unviable severed portion of the land for acquisition.</p>
		1.2	One time payment of Rs.5,00,000/- ¹⁷ for each affected household or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	
		1.3	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		1.4	Shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		1.5	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household	

¹⁷ In the Act, there is no linkage to the extent of the land lost and payment of this assistance. To be reviewed at the Government level.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
2	Loss of residential structure		In addition to Compensation for land and Assistances listed above under S.No.1	The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined by TNRSP/Highways Department, on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation. If the SR is not updated in the financial year of RP implementation, the same will be updated using approved previous year escalations.
		2.1	Cash compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium	For partly affected structures, the DP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable or if the existing floor space cannot be restored.
		2.2	Right to salvage affected materials	
		2.3	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to all those who lose a cattle shed	
		2.4	An alternative house as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq.m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted, for those who do not have any homestead land	The cash in lieu of house will be Rs.70,000/- (in line with IAY standards) in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas. Stamp duty and registration charges will be born in case of new houses or sites.
3	Loss of Commercial structure		In addition to Compensation for land and Assistances listed above under S.No.1	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by TNRSP/Highways Department, on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation. If the SR is not updated in the financial year of RP implementation, the same will be updated using approved previous year escalations.
		3.1	Cash Compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation with 100% solatium	If the affected structure is not viable for continuing business, DP has the option to offer the entire structure for acquisition
		3.2	Right to salvage affected materials	
		3.3	One time grant of Rs.25,000/- for loss of trade/self employment for the business owner	If the business owner is different from the structure owner, the one time grant for loss of trade/self employment, will be paid to the business owner.
4	Impact to tenants (residential / commercial)	4.1 4.1.1	Residential 1-month notice to vacate the rental premises	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
	/agricultural)	4.1.2	Rental allowance at Rs.3,000/- per month in rural areas and Rs.4,000/- per month in urban areas, for six months	
		4.1.3	Shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/-	
		4.1.4	Transitional allowance ¹⁸ in lieu to the owner has not been considered and to be decided based on discussion with GoTN	
		4.2	Commercial	
		4.2.1	1-month notice to vacate the rental premises	
		4.2.2	Rental allowance at Rs.4,000/- per month in rural areas and Rs.6,000/- per month in urban areas, for six months	
		4.2.3	Shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/-	
		4.2.4	Transitional allowance	
		4.2.5	Commercial tenants will receive the one time grant of Rs.25,000/- for loss of trade/self employment provided under 1(c)(5) above in lieu to the owner	
5	Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops:	4.3	Agricultural Tenants	
		4.3.1	In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by the Agricultural Department	
		5.1	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department	<p>Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops fruit bearing trees will be decided by the Spl. DRO in consultation with the Departments of Forest, Agriculture and Horticulture taking into account its age, yield and life.</p> <p>A survey of market prices in the district and adjacent districts for different types of crops will be collected to establish an average market price and an assessment to know whether the compensation determined is less or greater than that price; all compensation should be equivalent or higher than the prevalent market prices and the income loss will be calculated as</p>
		5.2	Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees (perennial trees) by the Horticultural Department with 100% solatium.	
		5.3	Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of Public Works Department (PWD) with 100% solatium.	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				annual produce value.
Section II. NON TITLE HOLDERS - Impact to squatters / Encroachers				
6	Impact to Squatters	6.1	Loss of House	Only those directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for assistance. Structure owners in RoW/Government lands who do not live there and have rented out the structure will not be provided any assistance.
		6.1.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish the affected structure	
		6.1.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		6.1.3	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000/-	
		6.1.4	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
		6.2	Loss of shop	
		6.2.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish affected structure	
		6.2.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
7	Impact to Encroachers	6.2.3	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the Spl. DRO in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
		6.3	Cultivation	
		6.3.1	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
		7.1	Cultivation	
		7.1.1	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given.	
		7.2	Structure	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by TNRSP/Highways Department, on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation. If the SR is not updated in the financial year of RP implementation, the same will be updated using approved previous year escalations.
		7.2.1	1-month notice to demolish the encroached structure	
		7.2.2	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	

SNo	Impact Category		Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
Section III. Loss of Livelihood Opportunities				
8	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage workers	8.1	Subsistence allowance equivalent to minimum agricultural wages for 3 months	Only agricultural labourers, who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, or those affected full time employees of the business, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled for this assistance.
Section IV. Impact to Vulnerable DPs				
9	Vulnerable Households	9.1	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.	<p>One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.</p> <p>The LARRU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons based on the 100% census of the displaced persons and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by LARRU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.</p>
Section V. Impact During Civil Works				
10	Impact to structure / assets / tree / crops	10.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/trees/crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works	The LARRU will ensure compliance
11	Use of Private Land	11.1	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	
Section VI. Unforeseen Impacts				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this policy				

Appendix-II

Table A2: Road Wise Impact

Type of Impact	Total Impact											
	SH 116	SH 58	SH 04	SH 70	SH 09	SH 86	SH 79	SH 95	SH 41	SH 44	SH 89	Total
Major Impact												
Loss of Residence	2	2	43	208	46	19	44	6	10	3	2	385
Loss of Business	4	5	35	87	96	9	27	5	36	40	1	345
Loss of Residence cum Business	0	1	7	71	24	9	20	2	10	6	8	158
Sub Total	6	8	85	366	166	37	91	13	56	49	11	888
Minor Impact												
Loss of Residence	12	61	247	184	58	24	72	1	70	36	39	804
Loss of Business	27	28	175	90	51	10	20	6	220	80	58	765
Loss of Residence cum Business	0	5	34	53	25	3	11	0	26	8	6	171
Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	0	0	0	97	85	7	17	1	17	1	14	239
Agricultural / Vacant land	40	78	336	333	134	229	408	11	307	140	173	2189

Table A3: Road Wise Impact to CPR

Common Property Resources	SH - 116	SH - 58	SH - 04	SH - 70	SH - 09	SH - 86	SH - 79	SH - 95	SH - 41	SH - 44	SH - 89	Total
School	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Portion of School	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Pond (partly)	0	0	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Cremation / Burial Ground (partly)	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Place of Worship	0	0	0	2	4	5	0	3	25	1	5	45
Portion of place of worship	5	11	28	17	13	3	14	0	0	0	0	91
Others (Govt buildings, CW, memorials, etc)	15	3	0	14	9	16	44	6	16	18	51	192
Total	20	14	37	38	32	25	59	9	41	19	56	350

Table A4: Length of Stay of Major Impacted

YEARS	SH - 116	SH - 58	SH - 04	SH - 70	SH - 09	SH - 86	SH - 79	SH - 95	SH - 41	SH - 44	SH - 89	Total
<= 3 years	1	1	1	19	13	6	10	1	2	9	2	65
> 3 years and <= 5 years	1	1	5	12	13	4	11	0	0	3	0	50
>5 years and <= 10 years	1	2	26	34	19	11	11	1	1	6	0	112
> 10 years	3	4	53	301	121	16	59	11	53	31	9	661
Total	6	8	85	366	166	37	91	13	56	49	11	888

Appendix-III

Copy of GO (Ms) No. 99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014



ABSTRACT

Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001- Delegation of powers of Government under section 56 (1) of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 - Notification – Issued.

Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department

G.O (Ms) No.99

Dated: 01.09.2014

Read:-

1. G.O (Ms) No. 78, Highways and Minor Ports Department, dated 22.06.2011.
2. From the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Road Development Company, Letter No. TNRDC /ORR /401/ 12, dated 14.12.2012.
3. From the Project Director, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, letter No. 206/R/2013/TNRSP II, dated: 12-06-2014

ORDER:-

The following Notification will be published in the Extra-ordinary issue of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated 1st September 2014.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 56 of the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 2002), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendment to the Highways and Minor Ports Department Notification No. II (2) / HW & MP / 394 / 2011, published at pages 322 of Part-II - section-2 of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated 7th September 2011.

AMENDMENT

In the said Notification, for the expression "the District Revenue Officer of the District concerned", the expression "the District Revenue Officer of the District concerned and the Special District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition)" shall be substituted.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

Rajeev Ranjan,
Principal Secretary to Government

To

The Works Manager, Government Central Press, Chennai-79

(With a request to published the Notification in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and send 50 copies to the Government)

The Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Land Administration,
Chepauk, Chennai-5
The Chairman and Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Road Development Company,
Chennai - 28
The Project Director, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, Chennai - 28
The Chief Engineer (C&M), Highways Department, Chennai-5
All other Chief Engineer's in Highways Department
All District Collectors

Copy to

The Law Department, Chennai-9
The Revenue Department, Chennai - 9
The Private Secretary to the Principal Secretary to Government,
Highways and Minor Ports Department, Chennai-9
All Sections in Highways and Minor Ports Department, Chennai-9
C. No. 19283/HF1/2012
SF/SC

//Forwarded by Order//

N. 1/2012
SECTION OFFICER.