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# **SECOND TAMIL NADU ROAD SECTOR PROJECT (TNRSP-II)**

Public Disclosure Authorized

## **Final Resettlement Plan for 3 Roads under PPP**

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

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## Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>4</b>
BACKGROUND .....	4
PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	4
PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA .....	5
OBJECTIVE OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN.....	7
RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF).....	7
ADVERSE IMPACTS .....	7
<b>2. LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION .....</b>	<b>10</b>
METHODOLOGY .....	10
EXTENT OF LAND ACQUIRED.....	10
STAGES IN LAND ACQUISITION .....	11
R&R AWARD.....	13
<b>3. BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED POPULATION .....</b>	<b>16</b>
INTRODUCTION .....	16
METHODOLOGY ADOPTED.....	16
MINIMISING INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT .....	17
CENSUS SURVEY FINDINGS.....	18
SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MAJOR DPs .....	20
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE .....	21
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE .....	23
HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOUR .....	29
ROLE OF WOMEN .....	30
GENDER DISAGGREGATED DATA.....	31
IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HH.....	32
KEY SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS .....	33
PERCEIVED BENEFITS / NEGATIVE IMPACTS.....	34
RESETTLEMENT PREFERENCES.....	35
INFORMATION FROM SIA ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.....	36
<b>4. CONSULTATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION .....</b>	<b>37</b>
INTRODUCTION .....	37
CONSULTATION DURING SIA STAGE.....	38
OUTCOME OF THE CONSULTATIONS.....	43
DRAFT RP DISCLOSURE CONSULTATIONS .....	50
OUTCOME OF DISCLOSURE CONSULTATIONS .....	51
DISCLOSURE .....	56
<b>5. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>57</b>
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT.....	57
1. <i>LARR Implementation Units (LARRU)</i> .....	57
2. <i>NGO/Agency for RP Implementation Support</i> .....	60
CUT-OFF DATE .....	61
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.....	61
VALUATION OF LAND AND ASSETS .....	63
3. <i>Grievance Redressal Committee</i> .....	64
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS).....	66
BUDGET ESTIMATE .....	67

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ..... 72  
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE ..... 74

**Appendices**

I Entitlement Matrix .....77  
II GO Delegating Land acquisition Powers to Special DRO.....83  
III Road wise Involuntary Resettlement Impact.....85  
IV Contact Details of Grievance redressal Committee .....88  
V. PPP Concessions: Coordination between LA and R&R implementation  
and civil works bidding process and handing over site.....89

### 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-II	Second Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project
TWAD	Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board

## Executive Summary

a) Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has proposed to improve about 575 km of State Highways to two-lane with paved shoulder / four-lane carriageway and carryout maintenance of about another 600km of roads under Second Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project (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. GoTN has approached the World Bank for financing the road-projects and this Resettlement Plan (RP) for 3 road-projects totaling about 145 km of State Highways has been prepared based on the detailed design. A separate Resettlement Plan (RP) for 11 roads of a total length of about 430km, implemented under Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) has already been prepared, approved and is under implementation.

b) The improvements proposed under 3 road-projects involve upgradation of the road stretches of a length of about 145 km and covering 4 Districts and 11 Taluks. The improvement works include widening and strengthening of two-lane roads to four-lane with paved shoulders, provision of drainage facility, road furniture and accessories.

c) The 3 road-projects will involve acquisition of 83.9672 ha of private land, will cause major impact to 448 households and minor impacts to 897 households. Further, the acquisition of strip of agricultural land from about 3989 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 Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Unit (LARRU), is in progress and on completion of the verification, the final numbers of affected people will be updated.

d) The project will cause major impact to 448 displaced households (DHs) comprising of impact to 156 residences, 244 business establishments and 48 residences cum businesses. Minor impacted DHs totalling 4886 DHs comprise of partial impact to structure and land, and not requiring relocation. Minor impacted DHs comprise of impact to 360 residences, 403 business establishments, 83 residence cum businesses, 51 structures like compound wall, toilet, shed, etc and 3989 owners of strip of land.

e) The census and socio economic surveys for the 3 road stretches were undertaken between May and July 2014 and finalised in May 2015 based on detailed design drawings. Forty percent of the major impacted residential structures are permanent in nature, followed by 38 percent that are semi-permanent in nature, 21 percent are temporary in nature and the rest (1%) are structures like compound wall, building under construction, etc. Amongst major impacted business structures, 68 percent are permanent in nature, followed by 21 percent that are semi-permanent, 10 percent are temporary and 1 percent are building under construction. Major impacted residence cum business structures comprise of permanent structures (52%), semi-permanent structures (33%), temporary (13%) and a few building under construction (2%).

f) Four percent of project affected households are headed by women and the remaining households are headed by men. Seventy six percent of the displaced household belong to the backward category, followed by 11 percent most backward category, 8 percent belong to general category and 5 percent belong to scheduled caste. There are no scheduled tribe amongst the displaced households. The average size of the project affected household is 3.9 or say 4 members. There are 15 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 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 consist of compensation for loss of land and other assets and assistance for resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced families, institutional arrangements, grievance redress mechanisms, 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 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 Plinth Area Rates 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) Since the rules pertaining to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, is yet to be notified by GoTN, the payment of compensation for land acquisition would be made in two stages, viz. (i) through an interim award which will be made as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 with multiplier factor 1; and (ii) through a subsequent final award by making the second and final payment to cover the difference arising out of multiplication factor and other assistances, as and when the rules and clarifications for the RFCTLARR Act are received from GoTN, as per the final multiplier factor decided under the Rules. This two-tier approach to payment of compensation is unavoidable considering the special backdrop of a major legislative transition in India.

j) During census and socio-economic survey, consultations were held with the displaced households and other stakeholders in 23 locations along the 3 road-projects proposed under PPP mode. 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. Further consultations were held between 21<sup>st</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> November in 4 locations along the road-projects, wherein the draft RP was disclosed and views and concerns of the displaced people were incorporated in this RP.

k) 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.

l) 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 are headed by a Special District Revenue Officers (Spl DRO) and is 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. .

m) Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) have been established at regional level to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. The Project Director, TNRSR will be the appellate authority.

n) The budget estimates for the RP implementation including the compensation for land and assets and R&R assistances is Rs.406 crores for 3-road stretches proposed under PPP and additional budget for subsequent phases will be provided by GoTN as needed. This cost assumes a multiplying factor of 1.25 (the multiplying factor is under discussion at the GoTN) and solatium. The Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, R&R assistances and RP implementation costs from the counterpart funding. Compensation for land and structure and R&R 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), TNRSR. 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.

o) NGO services are employed to support the LARRU in the implementation of RP and, internal and external monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are finalised. Internal monitoring will be taken up by the respective LARRU and external monitoring will carried out though independent consultants.



## 1. Introduction

### Background

1.1 Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has proposed to improve about 575km of State Highways to two-lane with paved shoulder /four-lane carriageway and carryout maintenance of about another 600km of roads under Second Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project (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. GoTN has approached the World Bank for financing the road-projects and this Resettlement Plan (RP) for 3 road-projects totaling about 145km of State Highways has been prepared based on the detailed design.

1.2 This Resettlement Plan (RP) for 3 road-projects proposed under Public Private Partnership (PPP), 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 11 roads of a total length of about 430km, implemented under Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) has already been prepared, approved and is under implementation.

### Project Description

1.4 The improvements proposed under 3 road-projects involve upgradation of the road stretches of a length of about 145km and covering 4 Districts and 11 Taluks. The improvement works include widening and strengthening of some existing two-lane roads to four-lane, provision of drainage facility, road furniture and accessories. The list of road stretches proposed and their length is given in the following table. The 3 road-stretches are scattered across the State and is depicted in Figure 1.1 in blue colour lines.

Table 1.1: List of Roads under PPP of TNRSP-II

SNo	Road No	Road-project	Length (in km)	Territory	
				Taluks	District
1	SH-15	<i>Gobi to Erode</i> Section of SH-15 from km 123.000 to km 153.600	30.60	Gopichettipalayam Bhavani Erode, Perundurai	Erode
2	SH-37	<i>Oddanchatram to Dharapuram to Tiruppur</i> section of SH-37 up to <i>Avinashipalayam</i> from km 37.400 to km 108.400	70.00	Oddanchatram Dharapuram Kangayam Tiruppur south	Dindigul Tiruppur
3	SH-39	<i>Tirunelveli to Sengottai to Kollam</i> Road from km 5.0 to km 50.6	45.60	Tirunelveli, Alangulam, Thenkasi	Tirunelveli
<b>Total</b>			<b>146.20</b>		

### Profile of the Project Area

1.5 Two road stretches are distributed in Western Tamil Nadu and one road stretch in South Tamil Nadu covering 4 Districts and 11 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 a healthy trend, given that the MMR (90<sup>1</sup>) and IMR (22<sup>2</sup>) have reduced in the last 10 years. The overall literacy rate is 80.3 percent, with male literacy rate being 86.8 percent and female literacy rate being 73.9 percent.

1.7 The net area sown is 49,85,857 ha, which is 38.3 percent of the total geographical area of the State. Paddy is the principle crop which is cultivated in 19,03,772 ha 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 3 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

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

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

widening and geometric improvements. Further, removal of encroachments and squatting will also become necessary for improving the roads, resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

1.9 The 3 road-projects will involve acquisition of 83.9672 ha of private land, will cause major impact to 448 households and minor impacts to 897 households. Further, the acquisition of strip of agricultural land from about 3989 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. The award enquiry is expected to be conducted sometime between June and August 2016 and by September 2016, an addendum to the RP will be submitted to include precise number of *Pattadhar* and the magnitude of impact due to loss of agricultural land. 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 land acquisition award is notified, the amount of land lost by individual land owners will be ascertained and accordingly those who loose narrow strip land will be classified as minor impacted and those who loose land that affects their livelihood will be classified as major impacted and will be provided assistance in accordance with the RPF. In case of non title 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 3 road-projects will impact 97 common property resources.

**Table 1.2: Tenure wise Impact<sup>3</sup>**

Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land <sup>4</sup>	Total
Major Impact	251	-	22	173	2	448
Minor Impact	684	29	3	176	5	897
Minor Impacted Land Owners	3989 <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	3989
<b>Total Impact</b>	<b>4924</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5334</b>

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

<sup>3</sup> The joint verification of LPS, encroachments and squatting, being carried out by the LARRU, is in progress and on completion of the verification, the final numbers of affected people will be updated.

<sup>4</sup> DPs in temple land are classified as squatters for implementation purpose and are provided with R&R assistances. The compensation for land is paid to the temple authorities.

<sup>5</sup> Extent of impact to landowners is being ascertained and based on the findings landowners will be classified as major, if required.

### **Objective of the Resettlement Plan**

1.10 The objective of this Resettlement plan is to assist the affected people 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 3-PPP road stretches under 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)**

1.11 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>. The applicable entitlement framework for compensation and R&R assistance, as available in the RPF, is also provided in Appendix-I for ready reference.

### **Adverse Impacts**

1.12. The proposed project will have positive social impacts owing to benefits accruing due to improved road network, which will result in improved transport facilities, more employment opportunities, and better access to markets, health centres, and 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 worship places, drinking water sources, etc. Substantial number of non-title holders will also 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 about 83.9672 hectares of private land is required which will affect about 3989 land owners, most of them will lose only a narrow strip of land. In addition, a few non-title holders (squatters and encroachers), approximately about 54 households will be affected. The major impacts (those losing complete houses/shops) will be only about 448. Out of these, 156 will be losing their house, another 244 will be losing their business that will be provided with relocation grants and 48 will be losing their house cum business. Among those affected, 61 are clarified as vulnerable consisting of women headed households (17), those living below poverty line (23), schedule caste (19) and 2 families with disabled family members, who will be provided additional support. In terms of infrastructure losses, 97 structures will be affected consisting

of 40 worship places and minor impacts to Government buildings and few schools. All affected common facilities will be reconstructed.

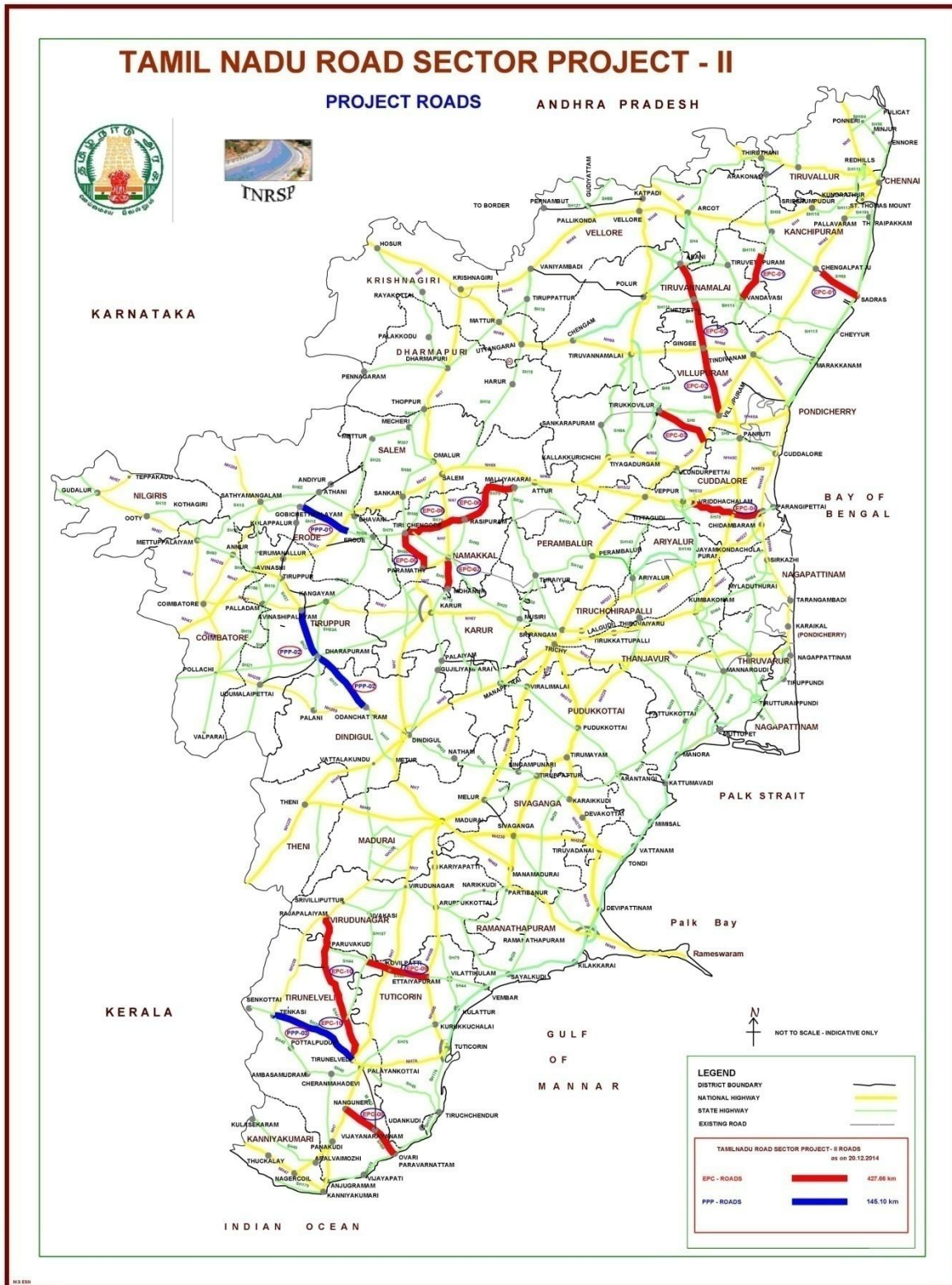


Fig 1.1: Road Stretches

## 2. Land Acquisition and Compensation

### Introduction

2.1 Efforts were made to restrict improvement works within the available right-of-way, however, acquisition of private land was inevitable as these roads had to be widened from 2-lane to 4-lane, in view of the heavy traffic. The project involves acquisition of private land and requires transfer 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.

### Extent of Land acquired

2.4 The 3 road-projects will involve acquisition of 83.9672 ha of private land, comprising of 83.3808 ha of dry land and 0.5864 ha of wet land, and transfer of 8.5897 ha of government land. The extent of private land and government land required will vary marginally as the 15(2) statement prepared for land acquisition is being verified and exact extent will be available at the time of award. Further, the transfer proposal for government land has been initiated and at the time of finalisation of the transfer proposal, the extent of HR&CE land involved, if any, will be know. Most of the land being acquired and alienated are for realignments, geometric improvements , strengthening and widening, while only one new formation, one in SH-37 bypassing *Kallimandiam* has been proposed under these 3 road-projects.

2.5 The notification under Section 15(2) of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 has been published for all 3-road stretches except for *Kallimandiam* bypass. 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
				Dry	Wet		
1	SH-15	Gobi - Erode	30.600	12.5900	Nil	1.4729	04.12.2014
2	SH-37	Oddanchatram - Tiruppur	70.00	48.6420	0.0848	4.4571	26.12.2014
3	SH-39	Tirunelveli - Sengottai Road	45.600	22.1488	0.5016	2.6597	04.01.2015
<b>Total</b>			<b>146.200</b>	<b>83.3808</b>	<b>0.5864</b>	<b>8.5897</b>	

### 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 Order<sup>6</sup> has been issued nominating the Special District Revenue Officer(s) of TNRSP-II as competent authority for land acquisition and award pronouncement under the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and the same is provided as Appendix-II.

2.7 Section 15(2) notification has been published for all 3-road stretches and land owners were 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 were 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 Divisional Engineer (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*

<sup>6</sup> GO (MS) No.99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014 (Appendix-II)



under Section 15(1), possession of land will be taken only after payment of compensation to the land owner. In case the land owner is unable to produce the documents to establish either his/her ownership or unable to establish his/her share in the property, the compensation amount of such cases will be retained in an interest bearing account for a period of 3-years before remitting with the LARR Authority. In case of disputes to ownership and refusal to accept the compensation awarded, the compensation amount of such cases will be remitted with LARR Authority.

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 below in the work plan.

#### Two-stage in LA Award

2.12 Since the rules pertaining to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, is yet to be notified by GoTN, the payment of compensation for land acquisition would be made in two stages, viz. (i) through an interim award which will be made as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 with multiplier factor 1; and (ii) through a subsequent final award by making the second and final payment to cover the difference arising out of multiplication factor and other assistances, as and when the rules and clarifications for the RFLARR Act are received from GoTN, as per the final multiplier factor decided under the Rules. This two-tier approach to payment of compensation is unavoidable considering the special backdrop of a major legislative transition in India.

#### Land Records Updation

2.13 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

2.14 Land under the direct control of HR&CE and land belonging to temple trusts that are under the supervision of HR&CE will be acquired in accordance with the provisions of GoTN<sup>7</sup> order issued in this regard. Keeping in line with the order, the PIU, TNRSP will remit 250% of the guideline value and seek no-objection from HR&CE.

#### Transfer of Government Land

2.15 Transfer proposal are being prepared by LARRU for all government land required for the project and for submission to the 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 transfer will be completed as soon as possible after obtaining the enter upon permission.

#### Disputes in Land Acquisition

2.16 Disputes relating to ownership rights, apportionment disputes, 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**

2.17 All the affected land owners who are eligible for R&R assistance 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.

**Table 2.2: Land Acquisition Schedule**

Tasks	Estimated Completion Dates
Section 15(2) Notification except <i>Kallimandiyam</i> bypass	Completed
Section 15(2) Notification for <i>Kallimandiyam</i> bypass	30.12.2015
Period for Receiving Objections	Completed

<sup>7</sup> Letter No. 750/HF1/2014 -18 of Highways and Minor Ports dated 13.05.2015

<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Estimated Completion Dates</b>
Hearing of Objections	Completed
Preparation of Draft 15(1)	08.01.2016
Submission of Draft 15(1) to GoTN	29.01.2016
15(1) Publication in Gazettee	04.03.2016
Award Enquiry	10.06.2016
Award Preparation	31.08.2016
Passing of Award for 1 <sup>st</sup> Milestone	30.09.2016
Payment of Compensation for Land and Structure for 1 <sup>st</sup> Milestone	31.10.2016
Possession of Land in 1 <sup>st</sup> Milestone	30.11.2016
Passing of Award for 2 <sup>nd</sup> Milestone	31.03.2017
Possession of Land in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Milestone	28.04.2017

## LA Activity Timeframe

Tasks	Estimated Completion Dates	Dec '15	Jan '16	Feb '16	Mar '16	Apr '16	May '16	Jun '16	Jul '16	Aug '16	Sep '16	Oct '16	Nov '16	Dec '16	Jan '17	Feb '17	Mar '17	Apr '17
Section 15(2) Notification except <i>Kallimandiyam</i> bypass	Completed																	
Section 15(2) Notification for <i>Kallimandiyam</i> bypass	30.12.2015																	
Period for Receiving Objections	Completed																	
Hearing of Objections	Completed																	
Preparation of Draft 15(1)	08.01.2016																	
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Possession of Land in 1 <sup>st</sup> Milestone	30.11.2016																	
Passing of Award for 2 <sup>nd</sup> Milestone	31.03.2017																	
Possession of Land in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Milestone	28.04.2017																	

### 3. Baseline Socio-Economic Characteristics of Affected Population

#### Introduction

3.1 The census and socio economic surveys for the 3 road stretches were undertaken between May and July 2014 and finalised in May 2015 based on detailed design drawings. The survey identified 1345 private assets, 97 common property resources and 3989 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 end to end improvement)	18 meters
2	4-lane urban (heavy built-up sections)	24.3 meters
3	4-lane urban (built-up) section	30 meters
4	4-lane rural section	35 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; and (iii) type, use and extent of loss 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, vulnerability characteristics, 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



*Residential – Major -  
Km 134.300 – SH15 - LHS  
Col 15 - Offset 10.76 m - RoW 10.39*



*Commercial - Major - Squatter  
Km 48.600 – SH37 - RHS  
Col 14.43 - Offset 6.9 - RoW 11.02*



*Residence - Major - Encroacher  
Km 48.55 – SH37 - RHS  
Col – 14.43 - Offset 6.7M - RoW 10.72*



*Place of Worship - Within RoW  
Km 142.000 – SH15- LHS  
Col 15 - Offset 8.3M - RoW 10.69*

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 Efforts were made to restrict improvement works within the available right-of-way, however, acquisition of private land was inevitable as these roads had to be widened from 2-lane to 4-lane, in view of the heavy traffic. Further, land acquisition is envisaged for bypass, realignments, curve improvements, junction improvements and raising of the embankment.

In built-up sections, to minimise impact to assets, the improvements were restricted to 18/24.3 meters for 4-lanning. In addition to restricting improvements in built-up sections, a few other measures were also taken that resulted in further reduction in impact to people and their assets which are presented in the following table.

**Table 3.2: Measures taken to Minimise Impact**

Road No	Measures Taken	Reduction in Impact
SH-15	The Col in <i>Gopi</i> reduced to 18m	Minor impact to 291 structures avoided
SH-15	Realignment proposed for <i>Kavindapaddi</i> settlement	Minor impact to 73 structures and major impact to 5 structures avoided
SH-15	Improvements restricted to 18m (end-to-end) in <i>Chithode</i>	Minor impact to 46 structures and major impact to 4 structures avoided
SH-37	The Col reduced from 30m to 24.3m in <i>Koduvai</i> settlement	Impacts to 17 structures avoided
SH-37	The service road width was reduced to 5.5m from 7m in the grade separator section in <i>Dharapuram</i>	Impact to 38 commercial structures and land acquisition in the section avoided
SH-37	Bypass proposed to <i>Kallimandiam</i> settlement	Impact to 57 structures avoided that includes a school and a church
SH-39	The Col in <i>Alangulam</i> reduced to 25m	Major impact to 22 structures minimised to minor
SH-39	The Col in <i>Pavoorchatram</i> reduced to 25m	Major impact to 56 structures minimised to minor

## Census Survey Findings

### Tenure wise Use of Structure/Land

3.8 The project will cause major impact to 448 displaced households (DHs) comprising of impact to 156 residences, 244 business establishments and 48 residences cum businesses. Minor impacted DHs totalling 4886 DHs comprise of partial impact to structure and land, and not requiring relocation. Minor impacted DHs comprise of impact to 360 residences, 403 business establishments, 83 residence cum businesses, 51 structures like compound wall, toilet, shed, etc and 3989 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 of the same are provided in Appendix-III.

Table 3.3: Tenure wise Use of Structure/Land<sup>8</sup>

Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
<b>Major Impact</b>						
Loss of Residence	126	-	14	15	1	156
Loss of Business	88	-	7	149	0	244
Loss of Residence cum Business	37	-	1	9	1	48
<b>Total Major Impacted DHs</b>						<b>448</b>
<b>Minor Impact</b>						
Loss of Residence	329	3	0	28	0	360
Loss of Business	244	24	3	130	2	403
Loss of Residence cum Business	67	1	0	15	0	83
Other Loss ( CW, toilet, shed, etc)	42	1	0	5	3	51
Agricultural / Vacant land	3989	-	-	-	-	3989
<b>Total Minor Impacted DHs</b>						<b>4886</b>

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

#### Type of Structure wise Impact

3.9 Forty percent of the major impacted residential structures are -permanent in nature, followed by 38 percent that are semi-permanent in nature, 21 percent are temporary in nature and the rest (1%) are structures like compound wall, building under construction, etc. Amongst major impacted business structures, 68 percent are permanent in nature, followed by 21 percent that are semi-permanent, 10 percent are temporary and 1 percent are building under construction. Major impacted residence cum business structures comprise of permanent structures (52%), semi-permanent structures (33%), temporary structures (13%) 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 3.4: Type of Structure wise Impact

Type of Impact	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Temporary	Other <sup>9</sup>	Total
<b>Major Impact</b>					
Loss of Residence	60	63	32	1	156
Loss of Business	165	51	24	4	244
Loss of Residence cum Business	25	16	6	1	48
<b>Total Major Impacted DHs</b>					<b>448</b>

<sup>8</sup> The joint verification of LPS, encroachments and squatting, being carried out by the LARRU, is in progress and on completion of the verification, the final numbers of affected people will be updated.

<sup>9</sup> Compound wall or building under construction or shelter



Type of Impact	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Temporary	Other <sup>9</sup>	Total
<b>Minor Impact</b>					
Loss of Residence	154	156	26	24	360
Loss of Business	196	140	34	33	403
Loss of Residence cum Business	49	30	4	0	83
Other Loss ( CW, toilet, shed, etc)	27	11	3	10	51
<b>Total Minor Impacted DHs</b>					<b>897</b>

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

### Impact to Common Property Resources

3.10 The project will impact 40 places of worship, portion of 21 place of worship, 1 school and portion of 10 school building, and 25 other structures including portion of government buildings, memorials and arches. The road wise impacts are summarised in Appendix-III.

**Table 3.5: Type of CPR Impacted**

Common Property Resources	Number Affected
School	1
Portion of the School	10
Place of Worship	40
Portion of place of worship	21
Others (Govt buildings, CW, memorials, etc)	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>

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

### **Socio Economic Characteristics of Major DPs**

3.11 The total major impacted DHs is 448 of which socio economic characteristics of 417 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. Even among the 417 households who were enumerated, information pertaining family details and income levels were available only from 350 households. 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 Four percent of project affected households are headed by women and the remaining households are headed by men. Males account for 54.3 percent and female account for 45.7 percent amongst Displaced Persons (DPs).

**Table 3.6: Head of Household by Sex**

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	400	95.9
Female	17	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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 4 percent Muslims and 2 percent Christians.

**Table 3.7: Household by Religion**

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	383	91.8
Muslim	18	4.3
Christian	7	1.7
Others	9	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

### Household by Social Group

3.14 Seventy six percent of the displaced household belong to the backward category, followed by 11 percent most backward category, 8 percent belong to general category and 5 percent belong to scheduled caste. There are no scheduled tribe amongst the displaced households. The 5 percent scheduled caste households, who amongst the displaced household require 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 3.8: Household by Social Category**

	Number	Percentage
Scheduled caste	19	4.6
Scheduled tribe	-	-
Most Backward caste	48	11.5
Backward caste	317	76.0
General	33	7.9
Not disclosed	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

### Household by Size of Family

3.15 Family of size 3 and 4 members account for 48 percent, followed by 24 percent with a family size of 5 and 6 members, 21 percent with a family of 2 and less, 5 percent with a family of 7 and 8 members and 1 percent with a family of above 8 members. The average size of the project affected household is 3.9 or say 4 members.

**Table 3.9: Size of the household**

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
≤ 2	74	21.2
> 2 and ≤ 4	168	48.0
> 4 and ≤ 6	84	24.0
> 6 and ≤ 8	19	5.4
> 8	5	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average size of the family is 3.9</b>		

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, 27 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, 16 percent in the age group of 36 and 45, 14 percent in the age group of 46 and 55, 11 percent in the age group 56 and 65 and 6 percent in the above 65 age group.

Table 3.10: Age Group of DPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
≤ 21	214	28.9	157	25.2	371	27.2
> 21 and ≤ 35	172	23.2	171	27.4	343	25.1
> 35 and ≤ 45	116	15.6	108	17.3	224	16.4
> 45 and ≤ 55	99	13.4	89	14.3	188	13.8
> 55 and ≤ 65	86	11.6	66	10.5	152	11.1
> 65	54	7.3	33	5.3	87	6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1365</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

### Socio-economic Profile

#### Educational level of DPs

3.17 Twenty eight percent amongst females and 18 percent amongst males are uneducated. The number of females beyond high school declines compared to males. However, female educational attainment is better at post graduate level, indicating that education of girl child between high school and higher secondary level requires focused intervention on dropouts. The dropout amongst boys takes place at higher secondary level.

Table 3.11: Educational level of DPs

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary	170	22.9	144	23.1	314	23.0
Upper primary	133	17.9	107	17.1	240	17.6
High School	102	13.8	84	13.4	186	13.6
Higher Secondary	91	12.3	50	8.0	141	10.3
Technical Education	18	2.4	8	1.3	26	1.9
Graduate	76	10.3	43	6.9	119	8.7
Post Graduate	16	2.2	16	2.6	32	2.4
Uneducated	135	18.2	172	27.6	307	22.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1365</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

#### Occupation of DPs

3.18 Ninety one percent amongst females and 86 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 (18%), excluding not in workforce (82%) and unemployed (0.2%), 19 percent are daily wage labourers, 18 percent who are agricultural labourers, 15 percent are into business/trade, 13 percent having petty/tea shop, 11 percent are self employed, 10 percent are salaried/pensioners, 6 percent are cultivators and 4 percent have an eatery. Women are mostly engaged as agricultural labourers or daily wage earners (24% each) or are into managing petty/tea shops (15%). The business category in this project are those having shops and are not into any big business venture worth mentioning.

**Table 3.12: Occupation of DPs**

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty / tea shop	13	12.5	8	15.1	21	13.4
Eatery	3	2.9	3	5.7	6	3.8
Repair / Spare part shop	2	1.9	0	0.0	2	1.3
Business / Trade	18	17.3	6	11.3	24	15.3
Self employed	14	13.5	3	5.7	17	10.8
Salaried / Pension	10	9.6	5	9.4	15	9.6
Professional	4	3.8	2	3.8	6	3.8
Daily wage earner	16	15.4	13	24.5	29	18.5
Cultivator	9	8.7	0	0.0	9	5.7
Agricultural labourer	15	14.4	13	24.5	28	17.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

### Income of Household

3.19 Seventy two percent of the households are earning above Rs.6000 per month, followed by 8 percent who earn below Rs.1000, 6 percent each earn between Rs.1001 and Rs.2000 and Rs.4001 and Rs.5000, 4 percent earn between Rs.2001 and 3000, 3 percent each earn between Rs.3001 and Rs.4000 and 2 percent earn between Rs.5001 and Rs.6000. The average monthly family income is Rs.9,714/-. and 7 percent of the households are living below poverty line<sup>10</sup> of Rs.1,333/- per capita per month.

<sup>10</sup>.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 income is Rs.1,333/- per capita per month for June 2014

**Table 3.13: Monthly Household Income of DHs**

Monthly Family Income Range	Number	Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	27	7.9
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	19	5.6
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	13	3.8
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	9	2.6
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	20	5.9
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	6	1.8
> 6000	246	72.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

#### Housing related information

3.20 Among those who are physical displaced (204 households) the details of their housing related information is analysed below. Forty five percent live in temporary (*kutcha*) houses that have either thatched roof or tin sheet roof, followed by 28 percent who live in permanent houses and 27 percent in semi-permanent houses. Seventy two percent claim ownership to the structure in which they live, 81 percent have a separate kitchen, 80 percent have a separate toilet, 85 percent have a separate bath, 98 percent houses are electrified, 79 percent have access to piped water supply and 89 percent use LPG for cooking.

**Table 3.14: Housing Characteristics of Major DHs**

Housing related Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Permanent	58	28.3
Semi-permanent	55	26.8
Temporary houses	92	44.9
Owned	147	72.3
Rented	57	27.7
Having separate kitchen	166	81.2
Having separate toilet	163	79.9
Having separate bath	173	84.7
Houses electrified	200	98.1
Access to piped water supply (HSC/PT)	162	79.3
LPG as fuel for cooking	181	88.9

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

Indebtedness of Household

3.21 Thirty seven percent of the households are indebted at different levels and the rest have not borrowed from anyone. Almost two third of 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 (37%), 57 percent have borrowed from banking institutions, followed by 38 percent who had borrowed from money lenders and 5 percent from both money lenders and banking institutions.

**Table 3.15: Indebtedness of DHs**

Indebtedness	Number	Percentage
Banking Institutions	73	20.9
Money Lenders	49	14.0
Both Bank and Money lenders	6	1.7
None	222	63.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Level of Indebtedness - Banking Institutions

3.22 Thirty seven percent amongst the borrowers had borrowed over Rs.1,00,000, followed by 24 percent who have borrowed between Rs.50,001 and Rs.1,00,000, 20 percent had borrowed between Rs.10,001 and Rs.25,000, 11 percent had borrowed between Rs.25,001 and Rs.50,000 and 8 percent are small borrowers who had borrowed less than Rs.10,000.

**Table 3.16: Extent of Loan taken - Bank**

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage
≤ 10,000	6	7.6
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	16	20.2
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	9	11.4
> 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000	19	24.1
> 1,00,000	29	36.7
Not disclosed	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Purpose of Loan - Banking Institutions

3.23 Thirty five percent had borrowed to meet various expenses including travel, purchase of jewellery etc, followed by 28 percent who had borrowed for their business, 19 percent had borrowed for cultivation expenses, 11 percent had borrowed for house construction/repair, 3 percent each had borrowed to meet educational expenses and to meet the expenses of a family function and 1 percent had borrowed to meet medical expenses.

**Table 3.17: Purpose of Loan - Bank**

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Cultivation	15	19.0
Business investment	22	27.9
Medical expenses	1	1.3
Wedding / Family function	2	2.5
House Construction / Repair	9	11.4
Educational loan	2	2.5
Others (travel, jewellery, etc)	28	35.4
Not disclosed	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Level of Indebtedness - Money Lenders

3.24 Forty four percent amongst the borrowers had borrowed over Rs.1,00,000, followed by 22 percent who had borrowed between Rs.10,001 and Rs.25,001, 13 percent households each had borrowed between Rs.50,001 and Rs.1,00,000 and small borrowers who had borrowed less than Rs.10,000 and 9 percent had borrowed between Rs.25,001 and Rs.50,000.

**Table 3.18: Extent of Loan taken - Money Lenders**

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage
≤ 10,000	7	12.7
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	12	21.8
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	5	9.1
> 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000	7	12.7
> 1,00,000	24	43.7
Not disclosed	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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



Purpose of Loan - Money Lenders

3.25 Forty six percent of the borrowers had used the loan for business purpose, followed by 14 percent had used the loan for cultivation, 9 percent had used the loan for a family function or wedding, 5 percent each had used the loan for house construction/repair expenses and to meet medical expenses, 2 percent had used the loan for educational purpose and 18 percent did not disclose the purpose of the loan that they had taken.

**Table 3.19: Purpose of Loan - Money Lenders**

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Cultivation	8	14.5
Business investment	25	45.4
Medical expenses	3	5.5
Wedding / Family function	5	9.1
House Construction / Repair	3	5.5
Educational purpose	1	1.8
Not disclosed	10	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Assets Owned

3.26 Amongst the major displaced households, 86 percent reported of being in possession of a television, followed by 81 percent who owned a mobile phone. Refrigerator is available in 24 percent of the houses, washing machine is available in 11 percent of the houses and cycle in 62 percent of the houses. Sixty six percent own a motorcycle, 6 percent own a car and 72 percent use LPG for cooking.

**Table 3.20: Assets Owned ( N=417)**

Asset Type	Number	Percentage
Television	357	85.6
Refrigerator	99	23.7
Washing Machine	44	10.6
Cycle	257	61.6
Motor cycle	273	65.5
Car	24	5.8
Telephone	28	6.7
Mobile phone	336	80.6
LPG for cooking	300	71.9

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

Livestock Ownership

3.27 Twelve percent own cattle, 5 percent own buffalo and 4 percent own goat. 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 3.21: Livestock Ownership (mutually inclusive)**

Type of Livestock Owned	Number of DHs owning	Percentage	Average number owned
Cattle	49	11.8	2
Buffalo	20	4.8	2
Goat / Sheep	18	4.3	4

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

**Health Seeking Behaviour**Disease in Family

3.28 Forty two percent of the DHs reported that a family member suffered from a serious ailment in the past 1-year, requiring medical attention. Eighty eight percent had taken treatment in government hospitals, followed by 6 percent who had taken treatment in private clinic, 1 percent had adopted to traditional healing and the rest (5%) had not taken any treatment.

**Table 3.22: Place of Treatment**

Place of treatment	Number	Percentage
Government Hospital	154	88.5
Private Clinic	10	5.8
Traditional healing	2	1.1
Medical shop	-	-
Treatment not taken	8	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 Fifty percent of the DHs reported of being aware of HIV-AIDS. While 85 percent were aware of how it spreads, only 15 percent were aware of its prevention methods.

**Table 3.23: HIV/AIDS**

	Number	Percentage
Awareness to mode of HIV AIDS spread	177	84.7
Awareness to prevention methods	32	15.3

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

3.31 Print media has been the source of information for majority (67%) of the DHs who are aware of spread of HIV/AIDS and its prevention, followed by television (27%) and radio (4%). Government and NGO campaign has been the source of information for 1 percent each.

**Table 3.24: Source of HIV/AIDS Information**

Source	Number	Percentage
Print Media	139	66.5
Radio	8	3.8
Television	57	27.3
Govt Campaign	3	1.4
NGO Campaign	2	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 Thirty five 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 99 percent households reporting that the lady of the house fetches drinking water, followed by 1 percent who reported that it is done by the girl child. Forty two 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, 81 percent reported that they availed the facility of government hospital for delivery during the last pregnancy, followed by 17 percent who had availed the facility of private hospital and together accounting for 98 percent of institutional delivery. This is higher than the State average of 90.4 percent<sup>11</sup> (Urban 94.9% and Rural 86.7%), indicating that this region is doing well in terms of institutional delivery. Those who had not sought institutional facility and had delivered at home comprised of 2 percent who had either delivered with the assistance of the midwife or with the assistance of the village elder.

**Table 3.25: Child Delivery**

Source	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Government Hospital	274	65.7	80.6
Private Hospital	59	14.2	17.4
Midwife at Home	1	0.2	0.2
Village elder at Home	6	1.4	1.8
Not applicable	77	18.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

### **Gender Disaggregated Data**

3.35 Four percent of the households are headed by women and among members of household women account for 45.7 percent. The women DPs comprise of 25 percent who are below 21 years, 27 percent are in the age group of 22 to 35 years, 17 percent are in the age group of 36 to 45 years, 14 percent are in the age group of 46 to 55, 11 percent are in the age group of 56 to 65 and 5 percent are above 65 years old. Twenty eight percent of the females are uneducated, 23 percent have studied up to primary, 17 percent have studied up to upper primary, 13 percent have studied up to high school, 8 percent have studied up to higher secondary, 1 percent have undergone technical education, 7 percent are graduates and 3 percent are post graduates.

3.36 Ninety one percent of the females are not in workforce and amongst the workforce (9%), agricultural labourers and daily wage earners account for 24 percent each, followed by

<sup>11</sup> NFHS-3

15 percent are working in a petty/tea shop, 6 percent are working/assisting in an eatery and 6 percent are self-employed. There 9 percent female DPs who are salaried and 11 percent are into business/trade.

### Impact to Vulnerable HH

3.37 The displaced households qualifying as BPL<sup>12</sup> households as per planning commission of India's definition is 7 percent (23 DHs out of 340 DHs), scheduled caste households are 5 percent (19 DHs out of 417 DHs), women headed household are 4 percent (17 DHs out of 417 DHs) and there are two households with disabled members. There are no scheduled tribe displaced households in this project.

3.38 In all there are 15 percent vulnerable households in this project, with BPL households accounting for 38 percent of the displaced vulnerable households, followed by 31 percent scheduled caste households, 28 percent are women headed household and the rest (3%) are households with disabled members. These percentages are mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table.

**Table 3.26: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)**

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage
Women headed household	17	27.9
Below poverty line	23	37.7
Households with disabled members	2	3.3
Scheduled Caste	19	31.1
<b>Total Vulnerable</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

3.39 One adult member of the displaced vulnerable household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development and one time grant of Rs.5,000/- will be paid to all major impacted vulnerable households. Further, Displaced vulnerable households will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.

<sup>12</sup> 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 income is Rs.1,333/- per capita per month for June 2014.

### Key Socio-economic Indicators

3.40 The key socio-economic indicators established based on the socio-economic survey carried out amongst the major DHs between May and July 2014, and finalised in May 2015 based on final design, are presented below and these indicators would form the baseline indicators for evaluation purpose.

**Table 3.27: Key Socio-economic Indicators**

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
<b>a)</b>	<b>Income (N = 417 DHs)</b>		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.3830.70
2	Number of earners	Average	0.3
3	Level of Indebtedness	%	38.4
4	BPL families	%	7.0
<b>b)</b>	<b>Economic Activity (N = 157 DPs)</b>		
5	Business / Shop / Eatery	%	33.8
6	Daily wage earners	%	18.5
<b>c)</b>	<b>Housing (N = 204 DHs)</b>		
7	Permanent	%	28.3
8	Semi-permanent	%	26.8
9	Temporary houses	%	44.9
10	Owned	%	72.3
11	Rented	%	27.7
12	Having separate kitchen	%	81.2
13	Having separate toilet	%	79.9
14	Having separate bath	%	84.7
15	Houses electrified	%	98.1
16	Access to piped water supply (HSC/PT)	%	79.3
17	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	88.9
<b>d)</b>	<b>Demographic Details</b>		
18	Family size (N = 350 DHs)	Average	3.9
19	Women headed household (N = 417 DHs)	%	4.1
<b>e)</b>	<b>Standard of Living (N = 417 DHs)</b>		
20	Having Television	%	85.6
21	Having Cycle	%	61.6
22	Having Motorcycle	%	65.5
23	Having Refrigerator	%	23.7
24	Having Washing Machine	%	10.6
25	Having Cattle	%	11.8

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
26	Having Ration card	%	91.8
27	Having Bank Account	%	80.7

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

### Perceived Benefits / Negative Impacts

3.41 Sixty nine percent consider increased transport facility as a benefit of this project, followed by 11 percent believe that they will get better access to employment, 10 percent think that the project will result in increase in the land value, 9 percent consider that they will have better access to markets, 7 percent each consider that this project give them better access to health care and will reduce travel time and 4 percent are of the opinion that there will be lesser accidents. The opinion of the displaced household to the perceived benefits from this project is presented in the following table.

**Table 3.28: Perceived Benefits (mutually inclusive)**

Benefits	Number	Percentage
Increased transport facility	286	68.6
Access to employment	47	11.3
Access to markets	36	8.6
Access to health care	31	7.4
Reduced travel time	29	7.0
Lesser accidents / safety	15	3.6
Increase in land value	43	10.3

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

3.42 Sixty five percent of the displaced households consider that this project will have negative impact in terms of loss of assets and structure to people. Twenty percent feel that there could be more accidents due to increased speed, followed by 14 percent who felt that the project will result in noise/air pollution and 9 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. Loss of assets and impact to structures will be mitigated through assistance and support in accordance with the approved RPF.

**Table 3.29: Negative Impacts (mutually inclusive)**

Negative Impacts	Number	Percentage
Loss of assets / structure to people	270	64.7
Accident due to increased speed	84	20.1
Noise/Air Pollution	57	13.7
Difficulty in Crossing the Road	36	8.6

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

### Resettlement Preferences

3.43 Among the total major displaced households (448), the resettlement preferences of 417 displaced households excluding 31 absentee households are presented in the following table. Fifty seven percent of the displaced households preferred cash assistance to enable them to manage their relocation and/or rehabilitation. While, 6 percent wanted the project to assist them in getting an alternate shop/residence, the others (37%) were undecided on their resettlement preference.

**Table 3.30: Resettlement Preferences**

Preference	Number	Percentage
Self managed - Cash assistance	238	57.1
Project assisted - House / shop	24	5.7
Undecided	155	37.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

3.44 The displaced households were asked to indicate their preferred place for relocation if the project were to assist them. Ninety one percent preferred to be in the same settlement and 9 percent were willing to go anywhere. The preferred relocation place of the displaced household is given in the following table.

**Table 3.31: Project Assisted Preferences**

Preference	Number	Percentage
Same settlement	22	90.9
Any where	2	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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



### Information from SIA on Indigenous Peoples<sup>13</sup>

3.45 There are no schedule areas in Tamil Nadu and the State has sent proposal for forming Tribal Advisory Councils and is pending with 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.

3.46 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.

3.47 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).

3.48 The road stretches proposed under PPP 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.

3.49 Additional socio-economic data and impacts by road wise are presented in Appendix-III.

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<sup>13</sup> 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 Web disclosure of the draft RP was done to seek the views and suggestions of the general public. Further, detailed consultations regarding the extent of involuntary resettlement impact and the mitigation measures proposed in the draft RP was disclosed to the DPs and general public through public meetings held between 21<sup>st</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> November in 4 locations along the road-projects. The RP disclosure meetings were held to explain the contents and provisions of the draft RP and obtain the feedback, suggestions and objections, on the draft RP so that suitable amendments/corrections can be made in the final RP. The final RP will be disclosed in the web and also the Tamil translation will be disclosed to the DPs.




### 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 3 road stretches and a total of 1198 participants took part in the consultations including 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
<b>SH-15 Gobi to Erode Road</b>				
1	Panchayat Union Middle School, Chithod	22.05.2014	75	
2	Uthukkadu	01.07.2014	20	
3	Thairpalayam	01.07.2014	19	

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
4	Polavakalipalayam	01.07.2014	8	
5	Thasampalyam	01.07.2014	15	
6	Chettipalayam	01.07.2014	8	No Photograph
7	Chithode Panchayat Union Primary school Chithode	02.07.2014	10	
8	Chithode road near Panchayat Union Primary School	24.01.2015	20	No Photograph

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
9	Kavindhapadi near Naveen Hospital	24.01.2015	25	No Photograph
10	Chithode Community Hall Chthode road.	17.02.2015	139	
<b>Total Meetings in SH-15</b>		<b>10 Nos.</b>	<b>339 Participants</b>	
<b>SH-37 Oddanchatram to Tiruppur Road</b>				
11	Koduvai Panchayath Higher Secondary School	21.05.2014	135	
12	Ambilikai PVS Marriage Hall	21.05.2014	180	

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
13	Thiruppur Govt ITI- with the staff members and students	02.07.2014	20	
14	Commercial shop members koduvai	02.07.2014	8	
15	Varapalayam Village Greenfield School	02.07.2014	7	
16	Kallimandayam Panchayat office	02.07.2014	12	
17	Ambilikai Christian Fellowship community health centre.	02.07.2014	6	

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
18	Dharapuram Highway Department office	06.03.2014	75	No Photograph
<b>Total Meetings in SH-37</b>		<b>8 Nos.</b>	<b>443 Participants</b>	
<b>SH-39 Tirunelveli – Sengottai – Kollam Road</b>				
19	Jumma Pallivasal, Coutralam Road Tirunelveli	14.05.2014	119	
20	SMV KalayanaMahal, Alangulam	14.05.2014	94	
21	Union Office, Pavoorchatiram	14.05.2014	65	

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
22	Taluk Office, Alangulam, Tirunelveli District	19.08.2014	78	
23	RDO Office, Thenkasi, Tirunelveli District – For Pavoorchathiram	18. 10. 2014	60	
<b>Total Meetings in SH-39</b>		<b>5 Nos.</b>	<b>416 Participants</b>	
<b>Total Meetings in 3-PPP Roads</b>		<b>23 Nos</b>	<b>1198 Participants</b>	

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, also 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 or/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.

#### **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-15	Chitode	The method of arriving at the compensation for losses should be intimated to the public	It was informed that compensation would be determined as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 for titleholders and as per the RPF of TNRSR for non titleholders.
		Requested to avoid impact to structures while acquiring land for the project	Design for four line is done with restricted width to minimise the impact
		Residents of <i>Chellkuttaipalayam</i> had requested for minimising the impact while improving the road	It was explained that efforts will be taken to minimise impact as far as possible without compromising the design standards and safety to people
		The people have established their shops and constructed houses outside the demarcation of the highway boundary about 20 years back. However, now the proposed improvements will affect the livelihood of the public on the whole	Increased traffic has necessitated improvements to roads. However, impacts will be minimised as far as possible and where it is unavoidable will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the RPF
SH 15	Uthukkadu	<p>LA/Impact should be on eccentric basis</p> <p>The proposed 50 feet width may be reduced to 40 feet as the people are mainly depending on their land.</p> <p>Regarding curve improvement the proposal behind Sri Amman college should not affect the existing habitation and may use the existing highway land (old road) to avoid relocation and to mitigate the impacts</p> <p>One way traffic management system may also be thought of.</p> <p>The existing water pipeline being used for Agricultural purpose should not be affected</p>	The old road behind Amman college is narrow and with steep gradient. Hence that alignment is not feasible. Suitable crossings for agriculture pipeline will be proposed.
SH-15	Thairpalayam	<p>Avoid impact to residential houses cattle shed, and farm houses as adequate highways land is available for necessary improvements..</p> <p>People are willing to relocate the Anjaneyar temple if provided with necessary assistance</p> <p>The existing road level in the eastern and western side should be improved to prevent frequent accident. Requested to follow concentric</p>	<p>Wherever possible concentric widening has been proposed within the available right-of-way.</p> <p>Additional land is proposed for acquisition only where adequate width is not available and for curve improvements.</p> <p>There is no impact to Anjaneyar temple.</p>

Road	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
		<p>widening</p> <p>Centre point in the existing BT Road should be followed for equal distribution of width on both sides. Provision of FOB and under pass may be considered to cover most of the villages and educational institutions</p> <p>The existing (about) 1000 trees including coconut trees to a length of 1.5km (about), 10 open wells &amp; three bore wells should not be affected as these are basis for their livelihood and environment protection</p>	<p>Level difference between eastern and western side has been addressed in the design</p> <p>FOB or underpass not proposed, however pedestrian crossing has been proposed and safety measures such as adequate sign boards and road markings have been proposed.</p> <p>Only trees within the corridor of impact will be removed. Further, for every tree cut 10 trees will be planted as compensatory afforestation</p>
SH-15	Thasampalyam	<p>Road widening should ensure safety to the public. There are about 750 workers/employees who have to cross the road during the three shifts every day. FOB is essentially required</p> <p>Existing sewer line under the road which leads to the Treatment plant should not be affected</p> <p>Sign boards should be provided wherever necessary</p>	<p>Safety measures such as pedestrian crossing and sign boards and road markings have been proposed in the design. No FOB proposed in this location.</p> <p>All utilities including sewer lines, wherever required, will be relocated prior to civil works.</p>
SH-15	Chettipalayam	<p>Insisting to use the existing highway land, else in a length of 5Km about 30 houses with cattle sheds are likely to be affected</p> <p>Other than this, existing 4 gobar gas unit, septic tanks in 10 houses and about 15 bore wells and five open wells and a temple are likely to be affected.</p>	<p>Efforts will be taken to minimise impact as far as possible without compromising the design standards and safety to people.</p>
SH-15	Chithode Panchayat Union Primary school Chithode	<p>To create awareness on the coming up of the project</p> <p>To prevent encroachment along the roadside (ROW)</p> <p>Not to allow the Heavy Vehicles to park /halt along the road side</p> <p>Strict implementation of Rules &amp; Regulations</p> <p>Road safety measures should be taught at school level on regular basis. Parents should have patience while crossing the road with their children.</p> <p>Traffic police should be posted in front of schools</p>	<p>Public meetings such as this are meant to create awareness about the project and seek the opinion of the public. Regular such meetings will be conducted.</p> <p>Encroachments along the RoW will be prevented.</p> <p>Road safety is a component in TNRSP and schools will be targeted.</p> <p>For posting a traffic policeman, request may be given to jurisdictional police officer.</p> <p>No FOB proposed in this</p>

Road	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
		Foot Over Bridge may be constructed	location. Safety measures such as pedestrian crossing and sign boards and road markings have been proposed in the design.
SH-15	Chithode road near Panchayat Union Primary School	Project affected people of <i>Chithode</i> road took exception to one side widening for curve improvement and requested for concentric widening even if standard geometrical features cannot be adhered to.	It was explained that the improvements are proposed taking into account safety of road users. Concentric widening proposed and corridor of impact restricted to 18m.
SH-15	Kavindapadi Near Naveen Hospital	Project affected People of <i>Kavindapadi</i> requested for modification of alignment plan to make use of maximum extent of Govt land available on Left side of alignment and requested for reduce in cross section width from 30m to 24.3m.	A realignment has been proposed.
SH-15	Chithode Pnchayat Community Hall Chithode –Gobi road	<i>Chithod</i> town Temple existing on LHS should be retained without affecting. Widening proposal should be concentric in <i>Chithod</i> town.  If concentric widening is not possible improvement proposal in <i>Chithod</i> town may be dropped	Concentric widening proposed and corridor of impact restricted to 18m.  Impact to temple avoided by restricting improvement for reduced design speed.
		Commercial shops, weekly market place, elementary and middle school, and also Government Hospital are existing abutting to highways and improvement should be restricted end to end without disturbing the above structures.	Concentric widening proposed and corridor of impact restricted to 18m
SH-37	Koduvai	The method of arriving at the compensation for losses should be intimated to the public	It was informed that compensation would be determined as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 for titleholders and as per the RPF of TNRSP for non titleholders.
		Requested to avoid impact to structures while acquiring land for the project	Design for four line is done with restricted width to minimise the impact
		Stakeholder requested to reduce the COI from 30m to 24m to reduce the impact.	The COI was reduced to 24.3m and alignment modified.
SH-37	Ambilikai	For agricultural land the compensation should be calculated on market value	It was informed that compensation would be determined as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 for land proposed for acquisition.
		Alternate livelihood options should be arranged	Provisions have been made in the RPF
		Road may be improved without affecting the existing water pipeline	All utilities including water pipeline will be re-located prior to commencement of civil

Road	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
			works.
		Considering the future expansion adequate land may be acquired right now	At present land being acquired to the extent required for 4 laning.
		To avoid impact to agriculture land and wells at <i>Thangachiyampatti</i> and <i>Kosavapatti</i> while implementing the project	Concentric widening has been proposed and impacts have been minimised as far as possible.
SH-37	Commercial shop members, Koduvai	Wants adequate compensation for the losses	Adequate measures to mitigate losses proposed in the RPF
SH37	Kallimandayam Panchayat office	Special attention to be given to the <i>Melanur</i> crossing point where frequent accident takes place. Over bridge with Roundtana In front of the Bus stand is required. Further, the participants were concerned about the impact to school and church.	Based on the representation made, the design was reviewed and consultations were held with the people to explore suitable alternative.  Bypass has been proposed to minimise impact within the settlement.
SH-37	Christian Fellowship Community Health Centre, Ambilikai	Were concerned about the impact to shops and the safety of patients coming to the hospital	Compensation and assistance for losses proposed for in the RPF  Pedestrian subway proposed for people to cross the road.
SH-37	Dharapuram HD office	FGD held for 3 issues: 1. <i>Dharapuram</i> Grade separator 2. <i>Kallimandiam</i> Bypass proposal 3. <i>Koduvai</i> realignment.  <u>1. <i>Dharapuram</i> Grade separator</u> A section of the business community represented that the proposed grade separator will affect their business.  Another group of the people wanted a grade separator in view of the increased traffic and considering the safety of pedestrian and in particular the safety of school going children.  <u>2. <i>Kallimandiam</i> Bypass</u> During the 2 <sup>nd</sup> round of meeting with <i>Kallimandiyam</i> land owners regarding the proposed bypass alignment, they wanted the wells and newly built structures to be avoided while fixing the alignment. Further, they wanted the compensation for land to be determined on par with lands that are close to the Highway	A Grade Separator has been proposed with a 5.5m service road instead of 7 m as envisaged. Due to this LA has been avoided and impact to commercial structures avoided.  <u><i>Kallimandiam</i> Bypass proposal</u> The bypass alignment was revised with least impact to wells and structures.

Road	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern	
		<u>3. Koduvai village re-alignment</u> The project affected people at <i>Koduvai</i> village expressed their concern on the shift in the centre line and wanted to follow the existing centre line to reduce major impacts.	<u>Koduvai Village Realignment</u> Alignment has been revised with reduced corridor of impact resulting in avoiding impacts to 17 structures.	
SH-39	Alangulam	84 shops are there for the 30 years and they have paid a lease amount of Rs. 30 lakhs on 30.03.2013 to the Municipality. All 84 shops will be affected if the road widening project is implemented, hence they wanted a bypass.	Impacts were minimised by reducing the width to 25m	
SH-39	Alangulam	About 30-40 villagers commute to <i>Alangulam</i> for various purposes and use the road. If the road is expanded, there will be difficult for them to cross and use the road.	Adequate safety measures such as pedestrian crossing and sign boards have been proposed.	
		Frequent accidents occur in the existing road as it is narrow, hence widening of road with speed control measures would be better to <i>Alangulam</i> .		
		It would be apt if the sub way is planned in any of the congested place to cross the road, which would prevent accidents and easy flow for vehicles and pedestrians. The existing shops could be shifted to the vacant place belong to Government just behind existing shops.		
		Wanted a bypass		Widening of the existing road to four lane would be sufficient for the next ten years as per the traffic study projections. No bypass has been proposed.
		The village will be divided if height of the road is raised beyond 5 meters		Height of the road is proposed to be raised to a maximum of 0.45m.
		Wanted to reduce the breadth of the road to minimise impact to structures.	Corridor of Impact reduced to 25m	
SH-39	Alangulam	How would affected shops and houses be compensated	Compensation and assistance for shops and houses will be as per the provisions of the RPF	
		84 shops are there for 30 years and they have paid the lease amount of Rs. 30 lakhs on 30.03.2013 to the Municipality. All 84 shops will be affected if the road widening project implemented, hence he demanded for bye pass.	The Col has been reduced to minimise impact to structures. However, impact to these shops could not be avoided.	
SH 39	Pavoorchathiram	More number of structures will be affected as the road realignment goes left and requested to follow the existing centreline for widening road as breadth	Minimised the Col to 25m resulting in minimising impact to structures.	

Road	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern		
		of existing road has 85-95 feet.  Assured to remove encroachments And requested for prior intimation before carrying out census survey and measuring structures.	Intimation will be given to the public before census survey.		
		There are two schools, two churches, many temples and several shops are situated in the road. Widening of road will affect the livelihoods and routine of life of the people of Pavorchatram.	Minimised the Col to 25m resulting in minimising impact to structures.  Due to the reduction in Col, impact to schools, churches and temples is restricted to compound wall.		
		Whether bridge on railway crossing have service road.	The RoB is proposed with service road on either side		
		Why not propose a bypass to avoid major losses.	There is no proposal for a bypass. Col reduced to 25m to minimise impact to structures.		
SH 39	Pavorchathiram	There are about 600 shops in the small town and all the trades will be affected if the road is widened.  What will be the duration for completion of laying the road?	The project had proposes a reduced Col of 25m to minimise impact to shops and residences.  The project will be complete in about 3 years from commencement of civil works.		
		Requested for a bypass as the realignment will affect structures.  Requested to carry out census survey along with revenue team.	Only after exploring all options, realignment has been proposed which is least impacting.  Survey was undertaken in the presence of revenue staff		
		Will tenant in shops be eligible for assistance	Yes, tenants will be eligible for assistance as per the provisions of the RPF		
		There are chances of accidents taking place at the four roads junction	Proper junction improvement has been proposed with necessary sign boards and safety measures.		
		Wanted to have copy of the realignment design drawing	Copy of alignment drawings will be available at the office of the DE, TNRSP, Tirunelveli for perusal		
		SH 39	Vettaikarankulam, Gunaramanallur Panchayat	Frequent accidents occur in the road and accidents are more during <i>Courtalum</i> season and <i>Aiyappan</i> pilgrimage season.	Proper junction improvement has been proposed with necessary sign boards and safety measures.
		SH 39	Vettaikarankulam, Gunaramanallur Panchayat	Need speed brakers in the East and West end of the village.	Necessary sign boards and safety measures have been proposed
Requested to minimize land acquisition, loss of structures such as residential houses and shops.	Minimum land acquisition has been proposed				
Need appropriate compensation for loss of land, structure and livelihoods	Compensation will be given as per the provisions of the RPF				

Road	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
		Requested compensation to meet the expenses of rebuilding their structures	Compensation for structures will be given as per the PWD plinth area rates without depreciation
		Need drainage on both sides of the road	Provision for drainage will be provided as per requirement
		Why land is acquired in LHS and not in RHS	To improve the alignment additional land on the LHS is required
		Need bus shelters on either side of the road	Bus shelters will be provided based on the requirement
		Two panchayat borewell are affected which serves water to three villages viz, Vettaikarankulam, Kadabokathi, Ramalingapuram.	Bore wells will be replaced with new bore wells in suitable place and water supply to all three villages will not be disturbed
		Need borewells with new pumping room	
		Villagers requested for a PDS (Ration) shop, hospital facility, community hall and a market	Request may be made to the District administration
SH 39	Navaneetha krishnapuram, Pethanadarpatti	Provision for relocating the place of worship getting affected should be accommodated in the project	Compensation/assistance for the place of worship will be provided as per the RPF
SH 39	Palayapettai, Tirunelveli Panchayt	Several Houses and commercial shops are getting affected by the proposed alignment. Many of them will lose their livelihoods.	The Col has been reduced to minimise impact to structures and minimise LA

### Draft RP Disclosure Consultations

4.7 Public consultation meetings have been held in 4 places along the 3 road-projects proposed under PPP mode between 21<sup>st</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2015, to disclose the draft resettlement plan to the affected people and to the general public, who chose to attend the public meetings. Handbills were distributed to all affected household living in the project area specifying the time, venue and purpose of the draft RP disclosure consultation meetings. Local body elected representatives were also intimated about the meeting and they too participated in the deliberations. The jurisdictional TNRSR highway engineer and revenue staff also attended the meetings. The gist of the draft RPF, translated in Tamil, containing the eligibility criteria, entitlements, institutional arrangement and grievance redressal mechanism were distributed to all participants. Road wise, date, location and the number of participants who attended the public disclosure consultation meetings is given in the following table.

Table 4.4: Locations of Draft RP Disclosure Consultations

SNo	Road	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
1	SH-39	Alangulam	21.11.2015	261 (including 6 women)	
2	SH-15	Kavindampadi	25.11.2015	104 (including 9 women)	
3	SH-37	Dharapuram	26.11.2015	128 (including 8 women)	
4	SH-37	Ambilikai	26.11.2015	53 (including 3 women)	
<b>Total</b>			<b>4 Nos</b>	<b>546</b> (including 26 women)	

### Outcome of Disclosure Consultations

4.8 Information about the design features, magnitude of impact, measures taken to minimise impact, the mitigation measures proposed, the institutional arrangement and the mechanism to resolve grievances were explained to the participants. The minutes of the meetings and the attendance sheet of the participants are in the project file at TNRSP. The views and suggestions made are summarised and presented below with the response given.



Table 4.5: Outcome of Disclosure Consultations

S.No	Concerns / Views	Response
1	Government has announced that the PAPs will get four times more than their land, will we get the same in this project too	Since the rules are yet to be framed by GoTN, interim payment with 100% solatium, making it 2 times of the cost for the land is being paid and once rules are framed the difference will be paid.
2	Will highways allot us the unused road portion of realignments to the land owner from whom land is being acquired	A decision to this effect will be taken by Highways and will be informed later
3	Will the realignment at Thaiyirpalayam in SH-15 be modified	Matter is in the court and will take appropriate decision as per court order
4	In the handout it is reported that the GRC will have a service minded person or a community leader from the local community as one of the members, but no one has been appointed. Requested to appoint a local person and inform.	Action has been initiated and the appointment will be made shortly and communicated to PAPs.
5	To provide address of contact persons involved in this project	Requested to refer the last page of the booklet.
6	Requested for payment of compensation before taking over land and assets	It was explained that it is the policy principle and all payments towards land and structure other R&R assistances will be paid prior to commencement of civil works
7	PWD Plinth area price will not be sufficient for the structures as the prices for raw materials such as brick, sand, and cement were increased manifold, hence, compensation for buildings are need to be increased.	Plinth area rate without depreciation and will also include 100% solatium
8	Market value for the land cannot be calculated as always the value in the document is low, hence the real market value should be calculated for compensation for land.	There is no mechanism to calculate such land value and hence as per act, the highest 50% of the sale value is taken
9	Would project provide compensation for the temple built in encroached land	Yes, compensation at replacement cost will be paid
10	Will irrigation wells near the road be provided with protection wall	Will be provided if it is required
11	<p>The proposed bridge in Dharpauram in SH-37, near the bus stand is not required, as the bridge would make traffic congestion at both ends of the bridge approaches. Space available for busses and other vehicles to enter the bus stand and exit is only 5.5 meters which would not be sufficient for buses and other heavy vehicles.</p> <p>As lot of long vehicles carrying windmills cannot take a turn in the proposed bridge, if any of the vehicle gets stuck, the whole road would be blocked. Further, traffic jam during peak hours will happen as many educational buses are plying in the same road. Besides, business in both ends of the bridge will be lost</p>	<p>Initially grade separator was designed with service road of 7.5m wide on either side of approaches, which resulted with many of the commercial structures required to be acquired. Due to social issue to avoid the LA along the Grade Separator, alignment is slightly modified, and the width of service road is reduced to 5.5m on either side of approaches which results with no impact on LA. The capacity of service road is adequate and no parking is allowed in the approaches to grade separator. Further the width of service road will increase in the viaduct portion.</p> <p>It was informed and explained during Focus group discussion held on 6/3/2015 at Highways Office at Dharpuram (same venue) for all PAPs of Dharpuram Grade separators about</p>

S.No	Concerns / Views	Response
	The land of 3.5 acres for present bus stand was gifted by the traders of Dharapuram. Further, the bus stand is going to be shifted if the vehicle population increase in future, hence the need for bridge is a waste. People of Dharapuram will file a case if the bridge is constructed	<p>the requirement and Design details of Grade Separator without affecting the commercial building.</p> <p>Also, During the discussion on 6/3/2015, TNRSP and Bus owners association Dharapuram, has agreed for verification of traffic survey separately conducted by them and survey conducted by TNRSP. On verification, traffic survey PCU count at Dharpuram junction location submitted was more than the count conducted by client (TNRSP).</p> <p>The traffic volume at the junction is high and in which commercial traffic is high. Composition of truck traffic is significantly high at the junction. Bus and pedestrian traffic is high at the junction due to bus stand within the vicinity of bus stand. Hence the proposal of Grade Separator was finalized with the modification. It was also informed during the meeting, as per the interaction with the transport authorities of Bus stand Dharapuram, they informed as such there is no proposal of shifting of bus stand to any other locations.</p>
12	Whether bypass is planned in Kallimandiyam	Yes
13	Last 10 years, there is no land registration involving the lands besides main road of Alangulam Village, How will the compensation value fixed.	Nearby land values, Market rate and Guideline values are compared and the compensation value of the land will be arrived.
14	If one has no other property except the affected house, will a new house provided.	yes, such people have the option of taking a house as per IAY norm or cash in lieu of house
15	If the land is pledged in bank then how can I get the compensation amount?	If the land is encumbered, then compensation less bank loan will be paid to land owner
16	In Alangulam, require a underpass near school to avoid accident	No such proposal, but will provided adequate safety measures

#### Consultations with Women

4.9 During SIA stage, as many as 23 consultations were held along the project roads where 1198 persons participated and among these 8% were women. The concerns/feedback of women during these consultations is summarized below.

4.10 The women were concerned of safety to school going children and others in settlements who have to cross the road for fetching water or for other activities. The women wanted speed breakers to be provided in built up sections. It was explained that as per IRC standards, speed breakers cannot 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 squatter families wanted adequate support measures to support them in their 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 and electrical cables will be shifted prior to civil works.

#### **Plan for further Consultation in the Project**

4.11 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.

4.12 Further, successful implementation of the RP is directly related to the degree of 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 Public Private Partnership Contracts (PPP), 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.

4.13 A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalised by LARRU for the subproject as per the tentative schedule given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: 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	December 2014	LARRU	Completed
Web disclosure of the RPF/RP	RP posted on TNRSP website	RP in July 2015	TNRSP	RPF disclosed
RP disclosure meetings	Carryout consultations with DPs on magnitude of impact, entitlement, implementation arrangement and GRC	August 2015	PPC	Completed
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation measures outline in the RPF/RP	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms.	November 2015	LARRU/NGO	Completed
RPF/RP information dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets containing gist of the RPF and RP in local language to displaced persons (DPs)	November 2015	LARRU/NGO	Completed
Project information dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works	November 2015	LARRU/NGO	Completed
Hearing of objections on LA	Special DRO will hear DPs objections / concerns of valuation pertaining to LA	June 2016	LARRU	DPs will have two opportunities - Once after 15(2) notification and later during award enquiry.
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	Throughout RP implementation	TNRSP	

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
	actions taken, if any.			
Dissemination of GRC actions	Summary of complaints received and action taken will be uploaded in the website of TNRSP	Throughout RP implementation	TNRSP	

### Disclosure

4.14 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. The Tamil Version of Executive summary of RAP along with Entitlement Matrix will also be disclosed.

4.15 The Tamil translated version of the RP containing details of the project, applicable law, eligibility and entitlement, implementation arrangement and process for redressing grievances will be 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.

4.16 Electronic version of the RP will be placed on the official website of the Highways Department and TNRSP. 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.

## 5. 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 Order<sup>14</sup> 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 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 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"> <li>Overall in charge of LA and R&amp;R</li> <li>Reporting to World Bank on progress and submission of quarterly progress report</li> <li>Approve payment to NGO / external monitoring agency</li> <li>According financial approval for all payments pertaining to LA and R&amp;R</li> <li>Obtaining necessary budgetary allocation from GoTN</li> <li>Decision on the report of Spl DRO of claims for inclusion as DPs</li> </ul>
Chief Engineer, TNRSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall responsible for LA and R&amp;R implementation.</li> <li>Monitoring the progress of LA and R&amp;R activities and reporting to Project Director</li> </ul>
Special District Revenue Officer(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competent authority for LA under TNHA 2001</li> <li>Approve valuation of land and structure as per RFCTLARR 2013</li> <li>Hear objections vide Sec 15(2), determine compensation amount in agreement with DP vide Sec 19(2) or in case of disagreement vide Sec 19(3), hear DPs on the compensation amount vide Sec 19(5), refer disagreement on compensation to LARR Authority for adjudication vide Sec 20 and apportionment issues vide Sec 21(2)</li> <li>Pronounce award for compensation of land and structures as per TNHA 2001 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial powers of up to Rs.50 lakhs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> GO (MS) No.99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014 (enclosed as Appendix-II)

Officers	Roles and Powers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Above Rs.50 lakhs, will obtain CLA permission and pass award</li> <li>• Liaison with District Administration to update the land records and notify the guideline values. .</li> <li>• Monitor the progress of LA carried out by Special Tahsildar</li> <li>• Co-ordinate the implementation of R&amp;R activities through resettlement officer, field staff, highway, forest, agricultural department, horticulture department and revenue officials</li> <li>• Approval of Individual Entitlement Plan (micro plan) prepared for implementing RP.</li> <li>• Monitor the progress of resettlement activities carried out by the NGO.</li> <li>• Certify work of NGO for payment</li> <li>• Hold fortnightly meetings on RP implementation and report to the PD, TNRSP through CE, TNRSP</li> <li>• Liaison with district administration and line departments to dovetail DPs with government schemes.</li> <li>• Monitor the progress of Resettlement Site development and liaison with district administration and line departments for providing necessary amenities and facilities</li> <li>• Participate in meetings to facilitate LA and R&amp;R activities</li> <li>• Review of Monthly and Quarterly reports</li> <li>• Issue milestone wise encumbrance free certificate to concerned field DE(H), TNRSP for commencement of civil works</li> <li>• Authorise bank for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances to DPs through ECS</li> <li>• Review report submitted by RSO on claims for inclusion as DPs and forward to CE, TNRSP with recommendations.</li> </ul>
Resettlement Officer (RO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responsible for the implementation of R&amp;R activities through field staff, highway, forest, agricultural department, horticulture department and revenue officials</li> <li>▪ Review of individual entitlement plans prepared for implementing RP and submit to DRO for approval.</li> <li>▪ Identify suitable land for Resettlement in coordination with District administration and initiate transfer/acquisition process</li> <li>▪ Supervise the NGO involved in RP implementation</li> <li>▪ Assist DRO in disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances</li> <li>▪ Holding periodical consultations with the affected people on implementation of LA and R&amp;R activities.</li> <li>▪ Prepare monthly physical and financial progress reports</li> <li>▪ Update payment of compensation, disbursement of resettlement assistances, DPs socio-economic data in the database</li> <li>▪ Verify claims for inclusion as DPs and submit report to Spl DRO for onward transmission to CE, TNRSP</li> </ul>
Superintending Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Undertake internal monitoring of RP implementation based on monthly progress report submitted by LARRU and submit report to PD, TNRSP</li> </ul>
Divisional Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordinate with line department and ensure relocation of utilities, in particular water supply, prior to civil works</li> <li>▪ Coordinate with forest department and revenue officials for tree cutting in RoW</li> <li>▪ Valuation of Structures</li> <li>• Conduct GRC meetings</li> <li>▪ Undertaken the reconstruction of affected common facilities including temples.</li> <li>▪ Issue clearance to contractor to commence civil works after obtaining milestone wise clearance from LARRU</li> </ul>
Tahsildar(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Approve sub-division sketch, award statement and valuation statement</li> <li>▪ Approve valuation of assets, trees and crops submitted by concerned</li> </ul>

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

### 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, TNRSPP
Approval for LA awards	Special DRO, TNRSPP
Approval for LA awards exceeding Rs.50 lakhs	Commissioner of Land Administration, GoTN
Approval of RPs including Budget provisions	Project Director, TNRSPP
Changes in Policy provisions and Entitlements	Empowered Committee, TNRSPP
Staff requirements, Consultants/NGOs Appointments	Project Director, TNRSPP
Approval for issue of ID cards	Special DRO, TNRSPP
Approval of disbursement of R&R Assistance	Project Director, TNRSPP
Disbursement of R&R Assistance	Special DRO, TNRSPP
Approval for structure valuation	Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSPP
Approval for shifting and relocation of community assets	Special DRO, TNRSPP
Approval of Resettlement sites, House site, Issue of titles etc.	Special DRO, TNRSPP
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 LARRU with the support of NGOs who have had 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 TNRSR 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 date<sup>15</sup>. The cut-off date for titleholders and non-titleholders is given in the following table. 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.

**Table 5.3: Cut-off Date**

<b>Road Stretch</b>	<b>Cut-off date for Titleholders</b> [Date of 15(2) Notification]	<b>Cut-off date for Non Titleholders</b> [start date of census survey]
SH-15	04.12.2014	19.05.2014
SH-37	26.12.2014	15.05.2014
SH-39	04.01.2015	19.06.2014

5.7 The jurisdictional DE(H), TNRSP will screen the corridor for any new encroachments/squatting and issue eviction notice to such persons. A record of such new encroachments and squatting will be maintained by the DE(H).

### Eligibility Criteria

5.8 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

<sup>15</sup> 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.

(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 5.4: 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"> <li>▪ For title holders - Date of 15(2) notification</li> <li>▪ For non-title holders - Date of commencement of census survey for the road-stretch, recorded in the RP</li> <li>▪ For OPRC roads - Date of verification by Spl DRO for screening purpose</li> </ul>
4	Land compensation	Title holders
5	R&R Assistancess	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Title holders</li> <li>▪ Non-title holders</li> <li>▪ Tenants of title holders</li> </ul>
6	Unit of entitlement	Displaced family for all assistance as per entitlement matrix
7	Vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ Scheduled Caste</li> <li>▪ Landless</li> <li>▪ Children and elderly including orphans and destitute</li> <li>▪ Physically and/or mentally challenged / disabled people</li> </ul>
8	Disbursement of compensation and R&R assistances	ECS (Credit) or by account payee cheque only
9	Salvaging structure and other assets	All DPs irrespective of their tenure will be entitled to salvage the affected structure and other assets
10	Salvaging of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Trees within RoW will be auctioned by Highway authorities and no compensation for such trees will be payable to anyone.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>
11	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 PDs approval or rejection, as the case may be.

## Valuation of land and assets

### Compensation for Land

5.9 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 deed 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

5.10 The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Plinth area Rates<sup>16</sup> as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the PWD rate, LARRU will ensure that it uses the latest rates for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the rates for current financial year is not available, the LARRU will update the rates 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

5.11 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.

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<sup>16</sup> The PWD SSR approved for the year 2014-2015 vide Proceedings No. H.O.D (B)/65325/2001 dated 31.07.2014 [*Common Schedule of Plinth Area Rates for the Valuation of Buildings for Rental Purpose by Public Works Department and Collection of Stamp Duty by Registration Department*]

5.12 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**

5.13 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) has been established at regional level 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 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.

5.14 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.

5.15 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).

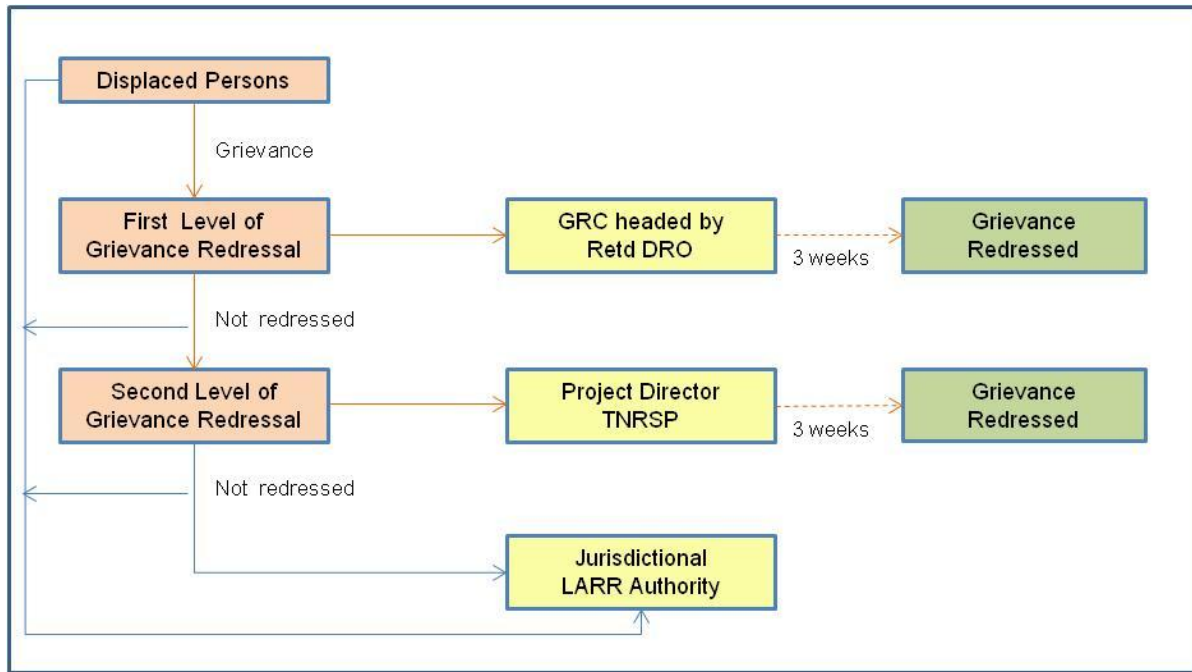
5.16 The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The response time prescribed for the GRCs would be three weeks. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, the GRC, at regional level, will meet at least once in three weeks to resolve the pending grievances. The GRC will meet on specified dates once every 3-weeks at the office of the jurisdiction DE(H), TNRSP, for the convenience of the complainant. Other than disputes relating to compensation awarded, ownership claims without documentary evidence and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has

jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and payment of assistances.

5.17 The GRC has been constituted at regional level chaired by a retired District Revenue Officer or an officer of equivalent cadre and comprising of jurisdictional Divisional Engineer(H), TNRSP as its member secretary and a local person of repute and standing in the society. The Project Director, TNRSP will be the appellate authority and DPs whose grievances are unresolved at regional level GRC can appeal to the Project Director. The contact details of the GRC is given in Appendix-IV.

5.18 The grievances will be received at the office of the respective Divisional Engineer(H), TNRSP. Any person having grievances can submit his/her complaint/concern in writing either in person or through post or by email or through the implementation support NGO. The contact details of the grievances redressal committees, the jurisdictional DE(H), TNRSP and the implementing support NGO will be incorporated in the brochures to be circulated among all affected people as a first step in the RP implementation. If the grievances are not redressed at the regional level GRC, s/he has the option of filing an appeal before the Project director, TNRSP. If the aggrieved person is still not satisfied, s/he can approach the LARR Authority to be established under RFCTLARR Act.

5.19 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 the office of the Divisional Engineer and Regional level GRC with details of complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action taken and date of communication sent to complainant. 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**

5.20 The GRC will hear grievances related to identification of DPs, eligibility, nonpayment of entitlements, delayed and short payments, mismatch between choice of the DP and entitlement offered, in selection of resettlement site, in infrastructure provided at resettlement site and any other matter that is detrimental to the principles and policy of the RPF of this project.

### **Management Information System (MIS)**

5.21 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 updated using MIS software. In addition, land acquisition notices, identity cards will also be generated through 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

5.22 The budget estimates for the RP implementation including the compensation for land and assets and R&R assistances is Rs.406 crores for 3-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 5.5: Cost Estimates**

Ref No	Component	Total for Phase-I Amount in INR Crores
1	Land value with Multiplying Factor 1.25 and 100% Solatium	254.48
2	Compensation for structure	73.14
3	R&R assistance for DPs other than onetime payment of Rs.5,00,000 in lieu of annuity policy	26.23
4	Cost of relocating / compensation for CPRs	5.22
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>359.06</b>
5	Administrative Expenses including NGO and monitoring support	10.77
6	Contingency @ 10% on item 1 to 4	35.91
<b>Total</b>		<b>405.74</b>

### Budget sources

5.23 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

5.24 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). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

5.25 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

5.26 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. Displaced families will be given the option of getting a house or cash in lieu of house and based on options exercised by the affected people, resettlement sites or house sites will be developed.

5.27 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. The NGO will complete obtaining the options for house in resettlement site from eligible DPs within 3-months of commencing RP implementation and accordingly submit a report to the Spl DRO on the requirement of land for resettlement site.

5.28 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. Road wise addendum will be prepared giving details of options obtained, resettlement site identification and development including relocation.

5.29 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.

5.30 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 that are situated close to existing villages or urban areas, appropriate measures will be taken to integrate the host population and enhance the various common facilities for smooth integration of host population with resettlers.

5.31 The project will impact 163 land owners losing their place of residence and place of residence cum business. The resettlement sites will be developed depending upon those who opt to take the house instead of the cash In lieu of house. Wherever houses or house sites are provided to the DPs, the same will be registered in the name of the wife or women of the household and *Patta* will be issued in the name of the wife/women<sup>17</sup> of the household.

5.32 Further, there are about 15 squatters who will be physically displaced and the implementing NGO will assist these squatters in effectively utilising the housing and house site grant, by exploring ways and means of building houses. In case of non-title holders, cash grants for purchase and construction of houses is provided in the entitlements. The NGOs will assist the displaced families to find alternative houses by way purchasing alternative lands, purchasing ready to move in houses or taking houses on rent or other mechanism. There is also provision for reimbursement of the stamp duty and registration charges in case of purchase of house site or house out of ex-gratia compensation and R&R assistance amount that is available to them.

#### Coordination with Civil Works

5.33 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

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<sup>17</sup> In accordance with GO Ms.No.1763 of Revenue Department dated 19.11.1987

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.

5.34 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.

5.35 The handing over of land to the contractor will be organised in two sections. Eighty percent of the land will be handed over on the appointed date and the rest within 6-months from the appointed date or as specified in the bid document. The land acquisition and corresponding payment of compensation and R&R assistance with encumbrance free certification will be available prior to the appointed date and in case of second 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 6-months from the appointed date. 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.

5.36. The following coordination will be maintained: **Prior to issue of RFP:** land plans schedules are completed and submitted to TNRSP by DPR consultants; endorsement of Resettlement Plan (RP) for respective contracts by the Bank and Competent authority in TNRSP and are disclosed locally; and first notification [Section 15 (2)] for private land acquisition is completed. **Prior to award of concessions:** all Private land acquisition notifications are completed and land records are updated; identity cards are issued to all eligible DPs; contract is awarded for development of resettlement sites, if required or alternative house plots identified; and alternative sites for reconstruction of affected CPRs are identified. **Prior to appointed Date (financial closure):** compensation is paid to all land owners Including transfer of Government land for 80% of road length (first mile stone); and R&R assistance is paid to all eligible DPs and reconstruction of Common Property Resources (CPRs) is completed for 80% of road length (first milestone). **Prior to handing over of Second milestone stretches (within 6 month of appointed date):** compensation

and R&R assistance is paid to all affected land owners for the entire stretch including transfer of Government land; development of resettlement sites is completed and people are shifted, if required; and all CPRs are reconstructed. Further certification of payment of compensation, R&R assistance, shifting of people to new houses and relocation of CPRs, will be certified by the jurisdictional Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSP prior to handing over of second milestone stretches to the contractors.

#### Additional Impacts during Implementation

5.37 In the event of additional impacts to private land acquisition or displacement of people due to changes in the alignment or otherwise, the RP will be updated or an Addendum to RP will be prepared and submitted to the World Bank for review and endorsement. The revised RP or Addendum will also be approved by the competent authority and re-disclosed.

#### Key Challenges and Issues

5.38 The key challenges and issues in each road is presented below for the purpose of closely monitoring the remedial measures proposed for addressing these issues. The solutions to these key challenges and issues should be found before award of contract.

**Table 5.6: Key Challenges and Issues**

Road No	Challenges and Issues	Proposed Remedial Measures
SH-15	Significant major impact to residences and few shops between km 138.000 and km 138.600	Advance planning including obtaining options and choices for resettlement with site specific resettlement plan to be prepared in consultation with the DPs
	Realignment proposed between km 151.100 and km 152.200 at <i>Uthukadu</i> has been objected to and court case filed by DPs in the realignment. Until disposal of court case, civil work can not start in this section	Efforts will be taken to resolve the issue expeditiously through the court
	Shift in alignment for the proposed bridge between km 145.400 and km 146.200 at <i>Chettipalayam</i> has been objected to and court case filed. Until disposal of court case, civil work can not start in this section	Efforts will be taken to resolve the issue expeditiously through the court
SH-37	Major impact to large number of shops on RHS due to land acquisition in <i>South Avinashipalayam</i> town	Alternate site specific rehabilitation plan to be prepared in consultation with the shopkeepers (tenants) and the land owner
	Major impact to residences in <i>Thangachiyampatti</i> settlement and <i>Ponnivadi</i> settlement	Advance planning including obtaining options and choices for resettlement with site specific resettlement plan to be prepared in consultation with the DPs
	Major impact to about 10 houses belonging to vulnerable category in <i>Nelili</i> settlement	Advance planning including obtaining options and choices for resettlement with site specific resettlement plan to be prepared in consultation with the DPs

Road No	Challenges and Issues	Proposed Remedial Measures
	A few <i>Kalimandiyam</i> bypass land owners have raised objections to the alignment and have made a representation	More consultations held and alignment finalised
SH-39	In <i>Alangulam</i> , the proposed right-of-way goes 22m inside a PWD tank and a court case has been filed objecting to this section of the alignment passing through the tank	Efforts will be taken to resolve the issue expeditiously through the court. A proposal to construct a high level bridge is under consideration.
	In <i>Alangulam</i> town, between km 29.000 and 29.500, the land acquisition involves impact to about 30 shops and the alignment will also impact about 70 commercial squatters	Alternate site specific rehabilitation plan to be prepared in consultation with the shopkeepers and taking into account the existing GO for relocation of these squatters
	One land owner whose wet land is under acquisition has filed a court case	Efforts will be taken to resolve the issue expeditiously through the court.
	At km 43.600, the proposed RoB at <i>Pavoorchatram</i> will involve land acquisition and cause major impact to 10 buildings	Advance planning including obtaining options and choices for resettlement with site specific resettlement plan to be prepared in consultation with the DPs

### Monitoring and Evaluation

5.39 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

5.40 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 activates. 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.

5.41 The external monitoring will include but not 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 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 implementing

5.42 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 5.7: Monitoring Indicators - Physical**

SNo	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	Achievement as % of Revised Target
1	Land acquired (ha) - Private	83.97ha				
2	Land transferred (ha) - Temple/Trust	8.59ha				
3	Land alienated (ha) - Govt					
4	Issue of ID Cards	5334				
5	No. of PAPs received full R&R assistance ( Title holders)	3989				
6	No. of PAPs received full R&R assistance (Non title holders)	1345				
7	No. of families provided Alternative resettlement	163				
8	No. of vulnerable people received Additional support	61				
9	Number of CPRs relocated	41				
10	Number of grievance received and resolved					

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

5.43 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.

5.44 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 5.8: Monitoring Indicators - Financial**

SNo	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Implementation Target (in Rs Crores)	Revised Implementation Target (in Rs Crores)	Progress this Month (in Rs)	Cumulative Progress (in Rs)	Achievement as % of Revised Target
1	Interim amount paid as land compensation	254.48				
2	Final and second installment of land compensation.	-				
3	Amount paid as structure compensation	73.14				
4	Amount paid as R&R Assistances	26.23				
5	Amount spent on civil works (CPR)	5.22				

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

### Impact Evaluation

5.45 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**

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

- a) Approval of RP and Disclosure
- b) Appointment of NGOs and Concurrent Monitoring consultants
- c) Constitution and notification of GRCs
- d) Verification of DPs and Notification of DP list
- e) Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location MIS in operational for tracking LA and R&R Implementation progress
- f) Structure Valuation
- g) Disclosure of Microplan (list of eligible PAPs and their entitlements)

- h) Issue of Identity cards
- i) R&R Award including assistance for non-title holders
- j) Relocation of CPRs
- k) Payment of R&R assistance
- l) Allotment of house sites or development of Resettlement sites
- m) Payment of additional assistance to vulnerable people
- n) Shifting of DPs of alternative resettlement sites
- o) Certification of payment of R&R assistance for first milestone
- p) Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for second milestone
- q) Impact Evaluation

**Table 5.9: Implementation Schedule**

<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Estimated Completion Dates</b>
Approval of RP and Disclosure	15.10.2015
NGO and Concurrent Monitoring Consultant appointment	31.01.2016
GRC formation	Established
Verification of DPs and Notification of DP list	31.05.2016
Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location	31.05.2016
MIS operational for tracking LA and R&R	Established
Structure Valuation	31.05.2016
Disclosure of Microplan (list of eligible PAPs and their entitlements)	30.06.2016
Issue of Identity Cards	30.06.2016
R&R Award Enquiry	31.07.2016
R&R Award (including Non title holders) for 1 <sup>st</sup> Milestone	31.08.2016
Relocation of CPR in 1 <sup>st</sup> Milestone	31.08.2016
Payment of R&R assistances for 1 <sup>st</sup> Milestone	30.09.2016
Development of resettlement sites for 1 <sup>st</sup> Milestone	31.10.2016
Shifting of DPs to resettlement site	15.11.2016
Certification of full payment for 1st Milestone	30.11.2016
Certification of full payment for 2nd Milestone	28.04.2017
Impact Evaluation	31.05.2017



## RP Implementation - Time Frame

Tasks	Estimated Completion Dates	Time Frame																
		Oct '15	Nov '15	Dec '15	Jan '16	Feb '16	Mar '16	Apr '16	May '16	Jun '16	Jul '16	Aug '16	Sep '16	Oct '16	Nov '16	Dec '16	Apr '17	May '17
Approval of RP and Disclosure	15.10.2015	█																
NGO and Concurrent Monitoring Consultant appointment	31.01.2016				█													
GRC formation	Established																	
Verification of DPs and Notification of DP list	31.05.2016							█	█									
Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location	31.05.2016							█	█									
MIS operational for tracking LA and R&R	Established																	
Structure Valuation	31.05.2016					█	█	█	█									
Disclosure of Microplan (list of eligible PAPs and their entitlements)	30.06.2015						█	█	█	█								
Issue of Identity Cards	30.06.2015								█	█								
R&R Award Enquiry	31.07.2016									█	█							
R&R Award (including Non title holders) for 1 <sup>st</sup> Milestone	31.08.2016									█	█	█						
Relocation of CPR in 1 <sup>st</sup> Milestone	31.08.2016									█	█	█						
Payment of R&R assistances for 1 <sup>st</sup> Milestone	30.09.2016									█	█	█	█					
Development of resettlement sites for 1 <sup>st</sup> Milestone	31.10.2016									█	█	█	█	█				
Shifting of DPs to resettlement site	15.11.2016												█	█	█			
Certification of full payment for 1st Milestone	30.11.2016														█			
Certification of full payment for 2nd Milestone	28.04.2017																█	
Impact Evaluation	31.05.2017																	█

### 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.

## Entitlement Matrix

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
<b>Section I. TITLE HOLDERS - Loss of Private Property</b>			
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	a	Land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.  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 <sup>18</sup> .  Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of 15(2) notification to award.
		b	Agricultural land owners: (i) who are marginal farmers; and (ii) who become marginal farmers or landless due to the land acquisition for this project; will be entitled for Rs. 50,000/- as interim payment in lieu of annuity policy.  As and when GoTN issues rules regarding onetime/annuity payment towards economic rehabilitation, the difference, if any, will be paid to the affected land owner.
2	Loss of residential structure	<b>In addition to Compensation for land and Assurances listed above under S.No.1</b>	
		a	Cash compensation at PWD plinth area 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.
		b	Right to salvage affected materials
		c	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to all households who lose a cattle shed
d	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self employed and who has to relocate.		

<sup>18</sup> Until GoTN notifies the rules indicating the multiplying factor for compensation, interim award will be made based on the minimum compensation as per RFCTLARR Act and the final award will be made at the earliest as soon as rules are notified arising out of the multiplying factor.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines	
		e	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 (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.70,000/- in line with Gol IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas), for those who do not have any homestead land and who have to relocate.	Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne in case of new houses or sites.  Patta will be issued in the name of the wife/women <sup>19</sup> of the household	
		f	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project		
		g	Shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- for those who have to relocate		
		h	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for those who have to relocate		
3	Loss of Commercial structure		<b>In addition to Compensation for land and Assurances listed above under S.No.1</b>	If the affected structure is not viable for continuing business, DP has the option to offer the entire structure for acquisition	
		a	Cash Compensation at PWD plinth area rates for structure without depreciation with 100% solatium		
		b	Right to salvage affected materials		
		c	One time grant of Rs.25,000/- for loss of trade/self employment for the business owner		If the business owner is different from the structure owner, the one time grant for loss of trade/self employment, will be paid to the business owner.
		d	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project		
		e	Shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- for those who have to relocate		
		f	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for those who have to relocate		
4	Impact to tenants (residential / commercial /agricultural)	<b>4.1</b>	<b>Residential</b>		
		a	1-month notice to vacate the rental premises		
		b	Rental allowance at Rs.3,000/- per month in rural areas and Rs.4,000/- per month in urban areas, for six months		
		c	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-		

<sup>19</sup> In accordance with GO Ms.No.1763 of Revenue Department dated 19.11.1987

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		<b>4.2</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	
		a	1-month notice to vacate the rental premises	
		b	Rental allowance at Rs.4,000/- per month in rural areas and Rs.6,000/- per month in urban areas, for six months	
		c	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
		d	Commercial tenants will receive the one time grant of Rs.25,000/- for loss of trade/self employment provided under 3(c) above in lieu to the owner	
		<b>4.3</b>	<b>Agricultural Tenants</b>	
		a	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	Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops:	a	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department	
		b	Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees (perennial trees) by the Horticultural Department with 100% solatium.	
		c	Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of Public Works Department (PWD) with 100% solatium.	
<b>Section II. Additional Assistance for Women (Title and Non title holders)</b>				
6	Loss of Land / house / shop	a	Reimbursement of stamp duty and registration charges, for purchase of property out of the compensation/R&R assistance in the name of women within 3-years from LA award/R&R award.	
<b>Section III. NON TITLE HOLDERS - Impact to squatters / Encroachers</b>				
7	Impact to Squatters	<b>7.1</b>	<b>Loss of House</b>	
		a	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure	
		b	Right to salvage the affected	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			materials	
		c	House construction grant of Rs.70,000 for all those who have to relocate.  Additional house site grant of Rs.50,000 to those who do not have a house site,	
		d	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000/-	
		e	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
		<b>7.2</b>	<b>Loss of shop</b>	
		a	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure	
		b	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		c	One time rehabilitation grant of Rs.20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop	
		d	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000/-	
		e	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
		<b>7.3</b>	<b>Cultivation</b>	
		a	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
8	Impact to Encroachers	<b>8.1</b>	<b>Cultivation</b>	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the Spl. DRO in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
		a	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given.	
		<b>8.2</b>	<b>Structure</b>	
		a	1-month notice to demolish the encroached structure	
		b	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	
<b>Section IV. Loss of Livelihood Opportunities</b>				
9	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage workers	a	Subsistence allowance equivalent to minimum agricultural wages for 3 months	Only agricultural 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.
<b>Section V. Impact to Vulnerable DPs</b>				
10	Vulnerable Households	a	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.	One adult member of the displaced household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.  The LARRU with support from the

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		b	One time assistance of Rs.5,000 for all those major impacted households	<p>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>
		c	Displaced vulnerable households will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.	
<b>Section V. Unforeseen Impacts</b>				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this policy				

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

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**ORDER:-**

The following Notification will be published in the Extra-ordinary issue of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated 1<sup>st</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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.

Table A2: Road Wise Impact - Summary

Type of Impact	Total Impact			
	SH 15	SH 37	SH 39	Total
<b>Major Impact</b>				
Loss of Residence	66	85	5	156
Loss of Business	34	79	131	244
Loss of Residence cum Business	6	38	4	48
<b>Sub Total Major</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>448</b>
<b>Minor Impact</b>				
Loss of Residence	163	105	92	360
Loss of Business	97	148	158	403
Loss of Residence cum Business	19	39	25	83
Other Loss ( CW, toilet, shed, etc)	12	12	27	51
Agricultural / Vacant land	993	1893	1103	3989
<b>Sub Total Minor</b>	<b>1284</b>	<b>2197</b>	<b>1405</b>	<b>4886</b>
<b>Total Impact</b>	<b>1390</b>	<b>2399</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>5334</b>

Table A3: Road Wise Impact to CPR

Common Property Resources	SH 15	SH 37	SH 39	Total
School	-	1	-	1
Portion of School	5	5	-	10
Place of Worship	10	11	19	40
Portion of place of worship	8	13	-	21
Others (Govt buildings, CW, memorials, etc)	3	8	14	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>97</b>

Table A3: Road Wise Impact

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 15	<b>Major Impact</b>						
	Loss of Residence	61	-	-	5	-	66
	Loss of Business	17	-	-	17	-	34
	Loss of Residence cum Business	5	-	-	-	1	6
	<b>Total Major Impacted DHs</b>						<b>106</b>
	<b>Minor Impact</b>						
	Loss of Residence	146	1	-	16	-	163
	Loss of Business	54	-	-	41	2	97
	Loss of Residence cum Business	12	-	-	7	-	19
	Other Loss ( CW, toilet, shed, etc)	8	-	-	1	3	12
	Agricultural / Vacant land	993	-	-	-	-	993
<b>Total Minor Impacted DHs</b>						<b>1284</b>	

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 37	<b>Major Impact</b>						
	Loss of Residence	61	-	13	10	1	85
	Loss of Business	40	1	-	38	-	79
	Loss of Residence cum Business	29	-	-	9	-	38
	<b>Total Major Impacted DHs</b>						<b>202</b>
	<b>Minor Impact</b>						
	Loss of Residence	95	-	-	10	-	105
	Loss of Business	83	3	-	62	-	148
	Loss of Residence cum Business	31	-	-	8	-	39
	Other Loss ( CW, toilet, shed, etc)	8	-	-	4	-	12
	Agricultural / Vacant land	1893	-	-	-	-	1893
<b>Total Minor Impacted DHs</b>						<b>2197</b>	

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 39	<b>Major Impact</b>						
	Loss of Residence	4	1	-	-	-	5
	Loss of Business	31	3	3	94	-	131
	Loss of Residence cum Business	3	1	-	-	-	4
	<b>Total Major Impacted DHs</b>						<b>140</b>
	<b>Minor Impact</b>						
	Loss of Residence	88	2	-	2	-	92
	Loss of Business	107	21	3	27	-	158
	Loss of Residence cum Business	24	1	-	-	-	25
	Other Loss ( CW, toilet, shed, etc)	26	1	-	-	-	27
	Agricultural / Vacant land	1103	-	-	-	-	1103
	<b>Total Minor Impacted DHs</b>						<b>1405</b>

## Appendix-IV

## Contact Details of the Grievance Redressal Committee

Road Number	Grievance Redressal Committee Address (Member secretary)	Grievance Support (Implementation Support NGO/Agency)	Chairperson (Retired District Revenue Officer)
SH-15	The Division Engineer (H), TNRSP, 2, J.K. Tower Park Road, Binny Compound, Tirupur-641601 E Mail: dehtnrsp2tup@gmail.com	To be updated	Thiru.V. THANGARAJU, District Revenue Officer (Retd), Chairman, GRC Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project - II, Salem
SH-37			
SH-39	The Division Engineer (H), TNRSP, D 104, 13th Cross Street, Maharaja Nagar, Tirunelveli-627011 E Mail: detnrsp14@gmail.com	To be updated	Thiru. V. RAMASAMY, District Revenue Officer (Retd), Chairman, GRC, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project - II, Trichy

**PPP Concessions: Coordination between LA and R&R implementation  
and civil works bidding process and handing over site**

**Prior to issue of RFQ**

- Land plans schedules are completed and submitted to TNRSP by DPR consultants;

**Prior to issue of RFP**

- Endorsement of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for respective contracts by the Bank and Competent authority in TNRSP and are disclosed locally;  
First Notification (Section 15 ( 2) for private land acquisition is completed.

**Prior to award of concessions**

- All Private land acquisition notifications are completed and land records are updated ;
- Contract is awarded for development of resettlement sites, if required. or alternative house plots identified
- Alternative sites for reconstruction of affected CPRs are identified

**Prior to Signing Concession agreement**

- LA award and R&R awards are completed for 1<sup>st</sup> milestone
- Identity cards are issued to all eligible PAPs in the 1<sup>st</sup> milestone

**Prior to appointed Date (financial closure)**

- Compensation is paid to all land owners Including transfer of Government land for 80% of road length (first mile stone);
- R&R assistance is paid to all eligible PAPs and reconstruction of Common Property resources (CPRs) is completed for 80% of road length (first milestone).

**Prior to handing over of Second milestone stretches (within 6 month of appointed date)**

- Compensation and R&R assistance is paid to all affected land owners for the entire stretch including transfer of Government land;
- Development of Resettlement sites is completed and people are shifted, if required
- All CPRs are reconstructed