

SECOND TAMIL NADU ROAD SECTOR PROJECT (TNRSP-II)

Resettlement Plan for 11 Roads under EPC

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Abbreviations

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

RFCTLARR	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RHS	Right Hand Side
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SC	Scheduled Caste
SH	State Highway
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSR	Standard Schedule of Rate
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TN	Tamil Nadu
TNRSP-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 600km of State Highways to two-lane/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 11 road-projects totaling about 435km of State Highways has been prepared based on the detailed design. A separate Resettlement Plan (RP) for 3 roads of a total length of 165km under Public Private Partnership (PPP) is under preparation.

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

c) The 11 road-projects will involve acquisition of 56.10ha of private land, will cause major impact to 831 households and minor impacts to 2023 households. Further, the acquisition of strip of agricultural land from about 2329 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 831 displaced households (DHs) comprising of impact to 389 residences, 307 business establishments and 135 residences cum businesses. Minor impacted DHs totalling 4352 DHs comprise of partial impact to structure and land, and not requiring relocation. Minor impacted DHs comprise of impact to 679 residences, 709 business establishments, 183 residence cum businesses, 452 structures like compound wall, toilet, shed, etc and 2329 owners of strip of land.

e) The census and socio economic surveys for the 11 road stretches under Phase-I were undertaken between May and July 2014 based on detailed design drawings. Fifty three percent of the major impacted residential structures are temporary in nature, followed by 30 percent that are permanent in nature and 17 percent are semi-permanent in nature. Amongst major impacted business structures, 42 percent are temporary in nature, followed by 32 percent that are semi-permanent, 25 percent permanent and 1 percent are building under construction. Major impacted residence cum business structures comprise of temporary structures (42%), permanent structures (34%), permanent structures (23%) and a few building under construction (1%).

f) Ten percent of project affected households are headed by women and the remaining households are headed by men. Fifty one percent of the displaced household belong to the most backward category, followed by 25 percent backward category, 21 percent scheduled caste category and 2 percent belong to general category. The average size of the project affected household is 4.23 or say 4.2 members. There are 45 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 Standard Schedule of Rates (SSR) as on date without depreciation. Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Disputes relating to ownership rights, apportionment issues, amount of compensation awarded will be referred by the Special DRO to the jurisdictional LARR Authority, to be constituted in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

i) 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 road-projects under Phase-I. The discussions were initiated by presenting an overview of the project features to the participants, the justification for undertaking the project, its benefits and likely impacts. Participants' views and concerns about the project were discussed and key outcomes were integrated in the design. Further consultations have been held in December 2014 to disclose the draft RP and seek the views of the displaced people.

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 will be headed by a Special District Revenue Officers (Spl DRO) and will be supported by a Resettlement Officer (RO) for RP implementation support and Tahsildar(s) for support in land acquisition. A separate Government Order has been issued nominating Spl DRO as competent authority under TNH Act for land acquisition and award pronouncement. The Chief Engineer working under the Project Director, TNRSP supported by domain experts in land acquisition and resettlement will be overall in charge of land acquisition and R&R implementation and will coordinate with the three Spl DROs in RP implementation and LA. These units will be entrusted with responsibilities of implementation of the RP involving: (i) acquisition of land and assets; (ii) payment of compensation for land and assets; (iii) disbursement of resettlement assistances including development of resettlement sites. The LARRU in each region will be supported with support staff including

clerical staff. The implementation of the R&R provisions will be carried out by NGOs with experience in similar development projects and will be monitoring by concurrent by External Monitoring consultants. .

m) Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at regional level to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. The Project Director, TNRSP 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.221 crores for 11-road stretches proposed under EPC and additional budget for subsequent phases will be provided by GoTN as needed. This cost assumes a multiplying factor of 1.25 (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), TNRSP. However, any long term R&R measures like training for skill development that would continue for a longer period will not be a bar to commence civil works.

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 through independent consultants.

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has proposed to improve about 600km of State Highways to two-lane/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 11 road-projects totaling about 435km of State Highways has been prepared based on the detailed design.

1.2 This Resettlement Plan (RP) for 11 road-projects proposed under Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC), describes: (i) the project components that cause involuntary resettlement; (ii) the policy principles of TNRSP-II in identifying and mitigating involuntary resettlement impacts; (iii) the magnitude of impact and the mitigation measures proposed in accordance with the approved Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) (iv) the institutional and implementation arrangement to mitigate adverse impacts and to provide prompt and effective compensation at replacement cost; and (v) measures for consultation and disclosure. Among the 11-roads proposed under EPC, there are 3-roads that involve RoB and bypasses, where administrative sanction had been accorded, prior to the issue of Government Order (GO) approving the Final RPF for TNRSP-II and are being executed by different wings of the Highways Department. Further, in 2-roads, there are overlapping NH portions. These RoB, bypasses and NH portions will be executed by the respective division/authority and are not part of TNRSP-II. The details of RoB, bypasses and NH sections that are not part of TNRSP-II are detailed in Appendix-I.

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

Project Description

1.4 The improvements proposed under 11 road-projects involve strengthening of the road stretches of a length of 427.657km and covering 9 Districts and 17 Taluks. The improvement works include widening and strengthening of some existing intermediate lane and two-lane roads to two-lane with/without paved shoulders, provision of drainage facility, road furniture and accessories. In SH-89 a realignment has been proposed at Thisayanvilai

town, where improvements are not possible due to built-up and few minor re-alignments have been proposed in some road stretches to improve the geometrics. The list of road stretches proposed and their length is given in the following table. The 11 road-stretches are scattered across the State and is depicted in Figure 1.1.

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

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

Profile of the Project Area

1.5 The 11 road stretches are distributed across the entire State of Tamil Nadu covering 9 Districts and 17 Taluks. The State is divided for administrative purpose into 32 Districts

and 215 Taluks. The population of Tamil Nadu is 7,21,47,030 accounting for 5.96 percent of the India's population and ranks 7th amongst the States/UTs. The State reported a decadal growth of 15.60 percent and the geographical spread of the State is 1,30,058 sq.km with a population density of 555 persons per sq.km.

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

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

Magnitude of Impact

1.8 The improvements proposed under 11 road-projects will improve trade and tourism in the State. Further, the local community living in the vicinity of the road stretches will have improved access to markets, health care facilities, and educational institutions due to better designed roads. However, the improvements will involve acquisition of private land for widening and geometric improvements. 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 11 road-projects will involve acquisition of 51.86ha of private land, will cause major impact to 831 households and minor impacts to 2023 households. Further, the acquisition of strip of agricultural land from about 2329 land owners will cause minor impact on the livelihood of the landowners. The impact to those losing a strip of their agricultural land is being ascertained and if impacts are major they will be classified accordingly. Major impacted households are those who require to relocate due to loss of livelihood or loss of their place of living or both. The minor impacted household are those who will be able to continue in the same place with minimal impact to their livelihood or place of living or both and the impact can be mitigated and livelihood or/and homestead restored with compensation and assistances. The exact amount of land to be lost by the individual land

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

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

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 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 11 road-projects will impact 232 common property resources.

Table 1.2: Tenure wise Impact³

Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
Major Impact	207	244	249	119	12	831
Minor Impact	925	741	182	153	22	2023
Minor Impacted Land Owners	2329 ⁴	-	-	-	-	2329
Total Impact	3461	985	431	272	34	5183

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

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 11-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-II for ready reference.

³ 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.

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

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 as 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 56 hectares of private land is required which will affect about 2,300 land owners, most of them will lose only a narrow strip of land. In addition, a large number of non-title holders (squatters and encroachers), approximately about 1416 households will be affected. The major impacts (those losing complete houses/shops) will be only about 831. Out of these, 389 will be losing their house, another 307 will be losing their business that will be provided with relocation grants and 135 will be losing their house cum business. Among those affected, 311 are clarified as vulnerable consisting of women headed households (88), those living below poverty line (126), schedule caste (94) and 3 families with disabled family members, who will be provided additional support. In terms of infrastructure losses, 232 structures will be affected consisting of 21 worship places and minor impacts to Government buildings and few schools. All affected common facilities will be reconstructed.

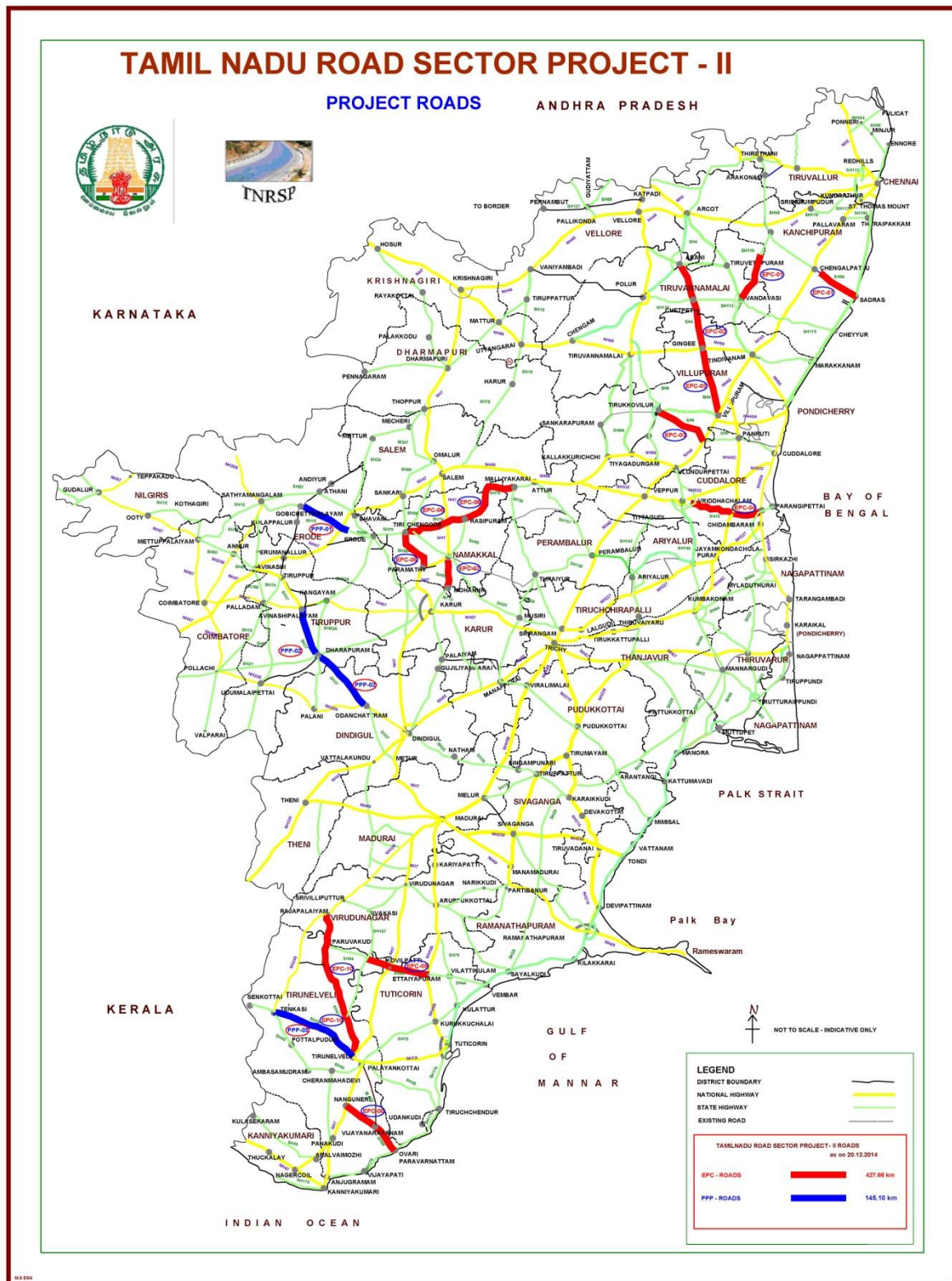


Fig 1.1: Road Stretches

2. Land Acquisition and Compensation

Introduction

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

Methodology

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

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

Extent of Land acquired

2.4 The 11 road-projects will involve acquisition of 56.10 ha of private land and alienation of 12.05 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. Most of the land being acquired and alienated are for realignments, geometric improvements, strengthening and widening, while only two new formation, one in SH-09 linking SH-09 and SH-137 (*Thirukkivilur to Asanur Road*) and another realignment to Thisayanvilai town in SH-89, have been proposed under these 11 road-projects.

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

Table 2.1: Land Required for Phase-I Roads

SNo	Road No	Road-project	Length (in km)	Private Land to be Acquired (in ha)	Govt Land to be Alienated (in ha)	Date of 15(2) Notification
1	SH-116	Kancheepuram – Vandavasi Road km 14/300 to km 36/700	22.342	1.4247	0.1426	08.09.2014
2	SH-58	Sadras – Chengalpattu - Kancheepuram - Arakkonam - Thiruthani Road km 0/000 to km 26/811	26.140	2.3399	1.3745	11.09.2014
3	SH-04	Arcot – Villuppuram Road km 29/000 to 110/165 & km 113/325 to km 114/600	83.075	6.4264	1.0718	21.09.2014
4	SH-70	Vriddhachalam - Parangipettai Road km 0/000 to km 35/800	35.800	4.4500	1.3105	07.09.2014
5	SH-9	Cuddalore - Chittoor Road km 41/700 to km 44/000 & km 45/000 to km 66/190 including Thirukkivilur link Road km 66/190 to km 71/147	28.450	15.3476	0.5836	13.09.2014
6	SH-86	Omalur-Sankari-Thiruchengode-Paramathy Road km 54/800 to km 81/000	26.200	3.7885	0.4472	09.09.2014
7	SH-79	Malliyakarai-Rasipuram-Thiruchengode-Erode Road km 0/000 to km 30/600 & km 51/400 to km 71/300	50.500	8.5516	1.1267	08.09.2014 09.09.2014
8	SH-95	Mohanur-Namakkal-Senthamangalam-Rasipuram Road km 0/600 to km 13/200 & km 15/700 to km 16/200	13.100	0.1835	0.1669	08.09.2014
9	SH-41	Rajapalayam - Sankarankoil - Tirunelveli Road km 1/800 to km 28/000 & km 33/800 to km 82/800	75.200	4.6304	0.5302	11.09.2014
10	SH-44	Paravakudi - Kovilpatti - Ettayapuram Road km 22/500 to km 38/750 & km 41/300 to km 56/700	31.650	1.6988	1.1129	07.09.2014
11	SH-89	Nanguneri - Bharathavaram - Ovari Road km 0/000 to km 35/200	35.200	7.2568	0.4364	08.09.2014
Total			427.657	56.0982	8.3033	

Stages in Land Acquisition

2.6 Private land required for the project is being acquired in accordance with the provisions of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and the compensation will be determined in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. A separate Government Order⁵ has been issued nominating the Special District Revenue Officer(s) of TNRSP-II as competent authority for

⁵ GO (MS) No.99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014 (Appendix-III)

land acquisition and award pronouncement under the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and the same is provided as Appendix-III.

2.7 Section 15(2) notification has been published for 11-road stretches and land owners have been given 30 days time for making representation, on why the land should not be acquired. Apart from newspaper publication of 15(2), the land owners 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 DE(H), the competent authority will pass appropriate orders.

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

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

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 TN Highways Act, 2001 and compensation will be determined as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The project will require to obtain a no-objection certificate for such land from HR&CE.

Alienation of Government Land

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

Disputes in Land Acquisition

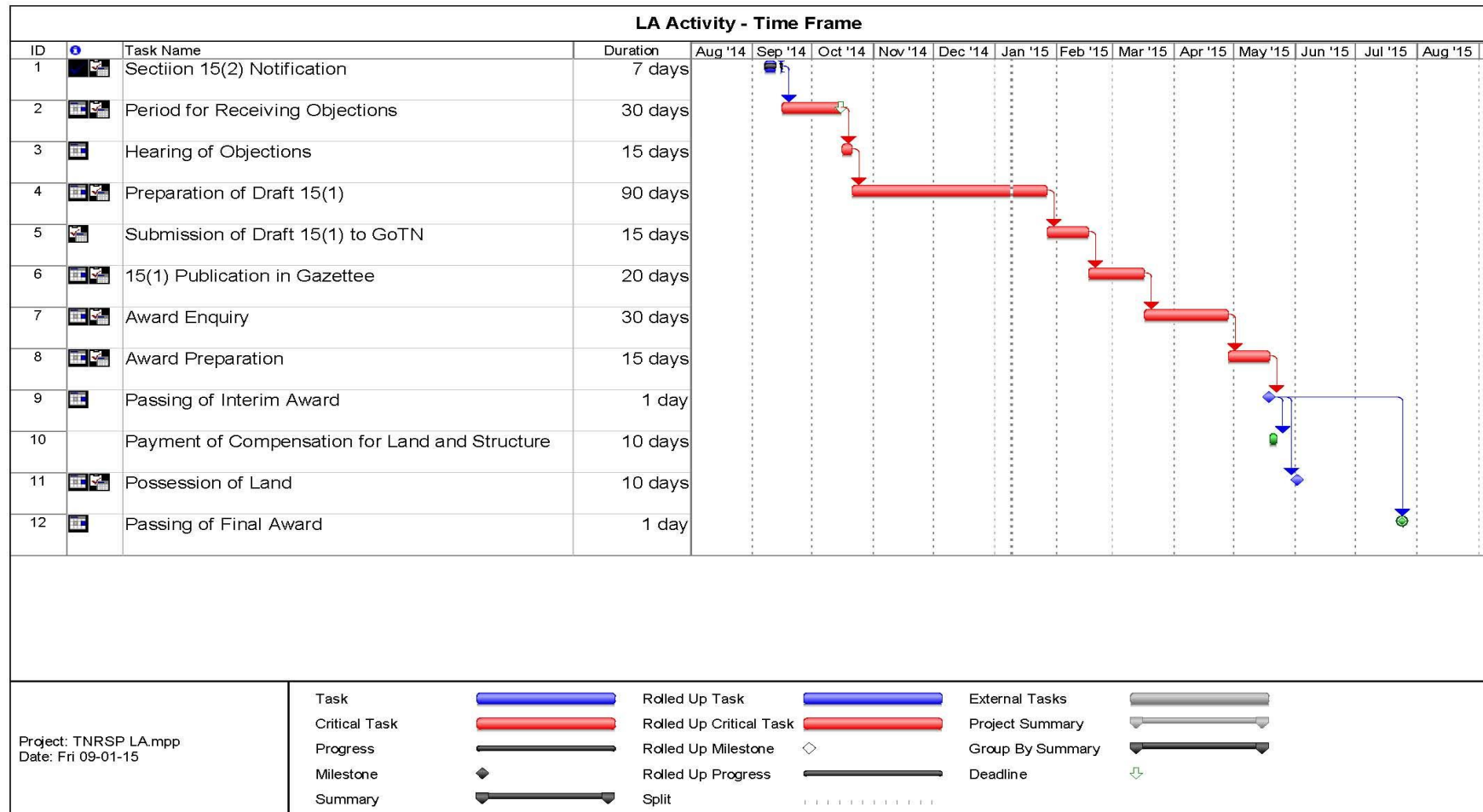
2.16 Disputes relating to ownership rights, apportionment disputes, amount of compensation awarded will be referred by the Special DRO to the jurisdictional LARR Authority, to be constituted in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

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	15.09.2014
Period for Receiving Objections	15.10.2014
Hearing of Objections	21.10.2014
Preparation of Draft 15(1)	26.01.2015
Submission of Draft 15(1) to GoTN	16.02.2015
15(1) Publication in Gazettee	16.03.2015
Award Enquiry	27.04.2015
Award Preparation	18.05.2015
Passing of Interim Award	19.05.2015
Payment of Compensation for Land and Structure	22.05.2015
Possession of Land	01.06.2015
Passing of Final Award	Two months from Notification of Draft Rules by GoTN



3. Baseline Socio-Economic Characteristics of Affected Population

Introduction

3.1 The census and socio economic surveys for the 11 road stretches were undertaken between May and July 2014 based on detailed design drawings. The survey identified 2854 private assets, 232 common property resources and 2329 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	2-lane urban (built-up) section	16 meters
2	2-lane rural section	23 meters

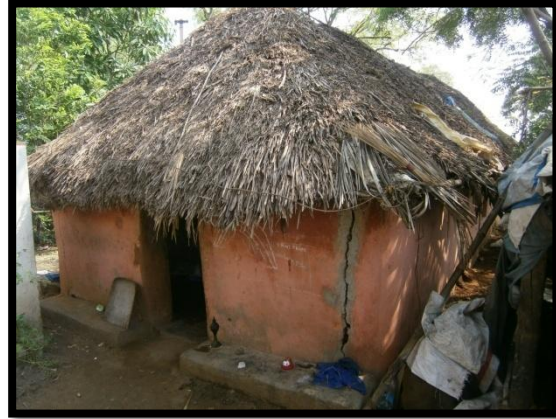
3.4 For every displaced household, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the census survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the Displaced Household (DH); (ii) tenure; and (iii) type, use and extent of loss of the DH.

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



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



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



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



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

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

Minimising Involuntary Resettlement

3.7 All improvement works have been proposed within the available right-of-way and acquisition of private land is envisaged only for realignments, curve improvements, junction improvements and raising of the embankment. In built-up sections, to minimise impact to assets, the improvements were restricted to 16 meters for 2-lanning. In addition to restricting improvements within 16m 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-79	Shifting the location of 15 bus bays during verification of LPS.	Impact to 49 buildings was avoided.
SH-79	Realignment proposed in the design was dropped and improvements being done along the existing alignment.	Impact to a cremation ground was avoided.
SH-09	Link road alignment was modified after joint verification of the alignment with ADE(H), TNRSP	Impact to irrigation wells was reduced from 11 to 2.
SH-89	Improvements restricted to strengthening of the existing road.	Impacts to buildings such as residential houses, church and school were avoided.

Census Survey Findings

Tenure wise Use of Structure/Land

3.8 The project will cause major impact to 831 displaced households (DHs) comprising of impact to 389 residences, 307 business establishments and 135 residences cum businesses. Minor impacted DHs totalling 4352 DHs comprise of partial impact to structure and land, and not requiring relocation. Minor impacted DHs comprise of impact to 679 residences, 709 business establishments, 183 residence cum businesses, 452 structures like compound wall, toilet, shed, etc and 2329 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-IV.

Table 3.3: Tenure wise Use of Structure/Land⁶

Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
Major Impact						
Loss of Residence	119	134	119	15	2	389
Loss of Business	48	69	91	93	6	307
Loss of Residence cum Business	40	41	39	11	4	135
Total Major Impacted DHs						831
Minor Impact						
Loss of Residence	368	233	52	13	13	679
Loss of Business	233	284	57	134	1	709
Loss of Residence cum Business	46	111	20	5	1	183
Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	278	113	53	1	7	452
Agricultural / Vacant land	2329					2329
Total Minor Impacted DHs						4352

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

⁶ 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.

Type of Structure wise Impact

3.9 Fifty three percent of the major impacted residential structures are temporary in nature, followed by 30 percent that are permanent in nature and 17 percent are semi-permanent in nature. Amongst major impacted business structures, 42 percent are temporary in nature, followed by 32 percent that are semi-permanent, 25 percent are permanent and 1 percent are building under construction. Major impacted residence cum business structures comprise of temporary structures (42%), permanent structures (34%), semi permanent structures (23%) and a few building under construction (1%). 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 ⁷	Total
Major Impact					
Loss of Residence	115	66	207	1	389
Loss of Business	98	76	129	4	307
Loss of Residence cum Business	46	31	56	2	135
Minor Impact					
Loss of Residence	404	127	141	7	679
Loss of Business	290	262	136	21	709
Loss of Residence cum Business	66	77	39	1	183
Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	261	8	32	151	452

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

Impact to Common Property Resources

3.10 The project will impact 21 places of worship, portion of 109 place of worship, 1 school portion of 6 school building, part of 5 burial grounds, part of 3 ponds and 87 other structures including portion of government buildings, memorials and arches. The road wise impacts are summarised in Appendix-IV.

Table 3.5: Type of CPR Impacted

Common Property Resources	Number Affected
School	1
Portion of the School	6
Pond (partly)	3
Cremation / Burial Ground (partly)	5
Place of Worship	21
Portion of place of worship	109

⁷ Compound wall or building under construction or shelter

Common Property Resources	Number Affected
Others (Govt buildings, CW, memorials, etc)	87
Total	232

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

Socio Economic Characteristics of Major DPs

3.11 The total major impacted DHs is 831 of which socio economic characteristics of 639 DHs have been gathered during the socio economic survey and the rest are absentee households who could not be contacted as they are not available at the project area, comprising mostly of owners of structures rented out. The socio economic characteristics of the absentee owners will be collected during the verification of DHs, undertaken as part of RP implementation.

Demographic Profile

Household by Sex

3.12 Ten percent of project affected households are headed by women and the remaining households are headed by men. Males account for 51.4 percent and female account for 48.6 percent amongst Displaced Persons (DPs).

Table 3.6: Head of Household by Sex

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	572	89.5
Female	67	10.5
Total	639	100.0

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

Household by Religion

3.13 Hindus account for 93 percent of the household getting affected, followed by 4 percent Muslims and 3 percent Christians.

Table 3.7: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	596	93.3
Muslim	27	4.2
Christian	16	2.5
Total	639	100.0

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

Household by Social Group

3.14 Fifty one percent of the displaced household belong to the most backward category, followed by 25 percent backward category, 21 percent scheduled caste category and 2 percent belong to general category. There are no scheduled tribe amongst the displaced households. The 21 percent scheduled caste households, amongst the displaced household, requiring additional guidance and support during RP implementation, to ensure that the entitlements reach them in full and are effectively utilised, have been additionally provided with training for skill development in this Resettlement Plan (RP).

Table 3.8: Household by Social Category

	Number	Percentage
Scheduled caste	131	20.5
Scheduled tribe	-	-
Most Backward caste	327	51.2
Backward caste	162	25.3
General	14	2.2
Not disclosed	5	0.8
Total	639	100.0

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 40 percent, followed by 34 percent with a family size of 5 and 6 members, 18 percent with a family of 2 and less, 7 percent with a family of 7 and 8 members and 2 percent with a family of above 8 members. The average size of the project affected household is 4.23 or say 4.2 members.

Table 3.9: Size of the household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
≤ 2	112	17.5
> 2 and ≤ 4	256	40.1
> 4 and ≤ 6	216	33.8
> 6 and ≤ 8	42	6.6
> 8	13	2.0
Total	639	100.0
Average size of the family is 4.23		

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, 30 percent of the displaced persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 25 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 17 percent in the age group of 36 and 45, 14 percent in the age group of 46 and 55, 9 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	426	30.7	390	29.7	816	30.2
> 21 and ≤ 35	341	24.6	332	25.3	673	24.9
> 35 and ≤ 45	203	14.6	242	18.4	445	16.5
> 45 and ≤ 55	206	14.9	176	13.4	382	14.1
> 55 and ≤ 65	130	9.4	107	8.1	237	8.8
> 65	81	5.8	67	5.1	148	5.5
Total	1387	100.0	1314	100.0	2701	100.0

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

Socio-economic ProfileEducational level of DPs

3.17 Thirty three percent amongst females and 17 percent amongst males are uneducated. The number of females beyond high school declines compared to males. However, female educational attainment is better at graduate and post graduate level, indicating that education of girl child between upper primary and higher secondary level requires focused intervention on dropouts. The dropout amongst boys takes place at high school level.

Table 3.11: Educational level of DPs

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary	320	23.1	273	20.8	593	22.0
Upper primary	206	14.8	192	14.6	398	14.7
High School	295	21.3	175	13.3	470	17.4
Higher Secondary	119	8.6	100	7.6	219	8.1
Technical Education	52	3.7	14	1.1	66	2.4

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Graduate	88	6.3	70	5.3	158	5.9
Post Graduate	66	4.8	55	4.2	121	4.5
Uneducated	241	17.4	435	33.1	676	25.0
Total	1387	100.0	1314	100.0	2701	100.0

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

Occupation of DPs

3.18 Sixty six percent amongst females and 37 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 (43%), excluding not in workforce (51%) and unemployed (6%), 26 percent are agricultural labourers, followed by 14 percent each having petty/tea shop and daily wage labourers, 12 percent are into business/trade, 11 percent salaried/pensioners, 7 percent each are self employed and cultivators and 6 percent have an eatery. Women are mostly engaged as agricultural labourers (31%) or daily wage earners (17%) or are into managing petty/tea shops (13%). 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	112	14.1	47	13.4	159	13.9
Eatery	42	5.3	22	6.2	64	5.6
Repair / Spare part shop	25	3.1	1	0.3	26	2.3
Business / Trade	111	14.0	22	6.2	133	11.6
Self employed	60	7.6	18	5.1	78	6.8
Salaried / Pension	88	11.1	39	11.1	127	11.0
Professional	13	1.6	2	0.6	15	1.3
Daily wage earner	103	13.0	61	17.3	164	14.3
Cultivator	47	5.9	32	9.1	79	6.9
Agricultural labourer	193	24.3	108	30.7	301	26.3
Total	794	100.0	352	100.0	1146	100.0

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

Income of Household

3.19 About 1 percent did not disclose their income and amongst those who disclosed their income (634 out of 639 DHs), 48 percent of the households are earning above Rs.6000 per

month, followed by 13 percent who earn between Rs.2001 and Rs.3000, 10 percent earn below Rs.1000 per month, 9 percent earn between Rs.5001 and Rs.6000, 8 percent earn between Rs.4001 and Rs.5000, 6 percent each earn between Rs.3001 and Rs.4000 and between Rs.1001 and 2000. The average monthly family income is Rs.13,554/- and 30 percent of the households are living below poverty line⁸ of Rs.1,333/- per capita per month.

Table 3.13: Monthly Household Income of DHs

Monthly Family Income Range	Number	Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	66	10.4
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	38	6.0
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	82	12.9
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	40	6.3
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	52	8.2
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	54	8.5
> 6000	302	47.7
Total	634	100.0

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

Housing related information

3.20 Among those who are physical displaced (524 households), information of 441 DHs are only available as the remaining are absentees. The details of their housing related information is analysed below. Thirty four percent each live in temporary (*kutcha*) houses that have either thatched roof or tin sheet roof and permanent houses, 94 percent claim ownership to the structure in which they live, 61 percent have a separate kitchen, 32 percent have a separate toilet, 43 percent have a separate bath, 85 percent houses are electrified, 69 percent have access to piped water supply and 50 percent use LPG for cooking.

Table 3.14: Housing Characteristics of Major DHs

Housing related Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Permanent	153	34.7
Semi-permanent	139	31.5
Temporary houses	149	33.8
Owned	416	94.3

⁸.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

Housing related Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Rented	25	5.7
Having separate kitchen	268	60.8
Having separate toilet	139	31.5
Having separate bath	188	42.6
Houses electrified	376	85.3
Access to piped water supply (HSC/PT)	304	68.9
LPG as fuel for cooking	219	49.7

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

Indebtedness of Household

3.21 Forty three percent of the households are indebted at different levels and the rest have not borrowed from anyone. More than 50 percent amongst the displaced households have not borrowed and it is not an indication of financial stability of these households but their inability to borrow due to their financial status. Amongst the households that had borrowed (43%), 61 percent have borrowed from money lenders, followed by 28 percent who had borrowed from banking institutions and 11 percent from both money lenders and banking institutions.

Table 3.15: Indebtedness of DHs

Indebtedness	Number	Percentage
Banking Institutions	76	11.9
Money Lenders	165	25.8
Both Bank and Money lenders	31	4.9
None	367	57.4
Total	639	100.0

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

Level of Indebtedness - Banking Institutions

3.22 Twenty percent amongst the borrowers had borrowed over Rs.1,00,000, followed by 14 percent each who have borrowed between Rs.50,001 and Rs.1,00,000 and between Rs.25,001 and Rs.50,000, 10 percent had borrowed between Rs.10,001 and Rs.25,000, 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	8	7.5
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	11	10.3
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	15	14.0
> 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000	15	14.0
> 1,00,000	21	19.6
Not disclosed	37	34.6
Total	107	100.0

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

Purpose of Loan - Banking Institutions

3.23 Twenty nine percent had borrowed to meet cultivation expenses, followed by 15 percent who had borrowed for their business, 12 percent each had borrowed to meet educational expenses and for various reasons including travel, purchase of jewellery etc., 8 percent had borrowed for house construction/repair, 4 percent had borrowed to meet the expenses of a family function and 18 percent did not disclose the purpose of the loan that they had taken.

Table 3.17: Purpose of Loan - Bank

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Cultivation	31	29.0
Business investment	16	15.0
Medical expenses	2	1.9
Wedding / Family function	4	3.7
House Construction / Repair	9	8.4
Educational loan	13	12.1
Others (travel, jewellery, etc)	13	12.1
Not disclosed	19	17.8
Total	107	100.0

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.25,001 and Rs.50,000, 16 percent households had borrowed between Rs.50,001 and Rs.1,00,000, 8 percent households had borrowed between Rs.10,001 and Rs.25,001 and 6 percent are small borrowers who had borrowed less than Rs.10,000.

Table 3.18: Extent of Loan taken - Money Lenders

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage
≤ 10,000	11	5.6
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	15	7.7
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	44	22.4
> 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000	31	15.8
> 1,00,000	86	43.9
Not disclosed	9	4.6
Total	196	100.0

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

Purpose of Loan - Money Lenders

3.25 Thirty one percent of the borrowers had used the loan for business purpose, 18 percent had used the loan for a family function or wedding, 12 percent had used the loan for house construction/repair expenses, 8 percent each had used the loan to meet medical expenses and for educational purpose, 4 percent had used the loan for cultivation and 19 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	4.1
Business investment	60	30.6
Medical expenses	16	8.2
Wedding / Family function	35	17.8
House Construction / Repair	23	11.7
Educational purpose	16	8.2
Not disclosed	38	19.4
Total	196	100.0

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

Assets Owned

3.26 Amongst the major displaced households, 82 percent reported of being in possession of a television, followed by 78 percent who owned a mobile phone. Refrigerator is available in 24 percent of the houses, washing machine is available in 6 percent of the houses and cycle in 54 percent of the houses. Forty percent own a motorcycle, 3 percent own a car and 52 percent use LPG for cooking.

Table 3.20: Assets Owned (N= 639)

Asset Type	Number	Percentage
Television	526	82.3
Refrigerator	150	23.5
Washing Machine	41	6.4
Cycle	343	53.7
Motor cycle	254	39.7
Car	19	3.0
Telephone	41	6.4
Mobile phone	496	77.6
LPG for cooking	333	52.1

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

Livestock Ownership

3.27 Fifteen percent own cattle, 7 percent own goat and 2 percent own buffalo. The fact that not many households own livestock, that supports an agricultural family at times of crop failure, reinforces that there are not many displaced households into cultivation, whose livelihood is land based.

Table 3.21: Livestock Ownership (mutually inclusive)

Type of Livestock Owned	Number of DHs owning	Percentage	Average number owned
Cattle	93	14.6	2.1
Buffalo	15	2.3	0.3
Goat / Sheep	47	7.4	2.6

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

Health Seeking Behaviour

Disease in Family

3.28 Twenty one percent of the DHs reported that a family member suffered from a serious ailment in the past 1-year, requiring medical attention. Sixty seven percent had taken treatment in government hospitals and the rest (33%) had taken allopathic treatment from a private practitioner.

Table 3.22: Place of Treatment

Place of treatment	Number	Percentage
Government Hospital	89	67.4
Private Clinic	43	32.6
Traditional healing	-	-
Medical shop	-	-
Treatment not taken	-	-
Total	132	100.0

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

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

HIV/AIDS

3.30 Fifty seven percent of the DHs reported of being aware of HIV-AIDS. While 55 percent were aware of how it spreads, 54 percent were aware of its prevention methods too.

Table 3.23: HIV/AIDS

	Number	Percentage
Awareness to mode of HIV AIDS spread	350	54.8
Awareness to prevention methods	343	53.7

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

3.31 Television has been the source of information for majority (76%) of the DHs who are aware of spread of HIV/AIDS and its prevention, followed by radio (10%) and print media (5%). Government campaign has been the source of information for 5 percent DHs and NGO campaign has been the source for 4 percent.

Table 3.24: Source of HIV/AIDS Information

Source	Number	Percentage
Print Media	19	5.2
Radio	37	10.1
Television	279	76.2
Govt Campaign	18	4.9
NGO Campaign	13	3.6
Total	366	100.0

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

Role of Women

Participation in Economic Activity

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

Decision making

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

Institutional Delivery

3.34 Amongst those who reported of having given birth to a child, 60 percent reported that they availed the facility of government hospital for delivery during the last pregnancy, followed by 16 percent who had availed the facility of private hospital and together accounting for 76 percent of institutional delivery. This is lower than the State average of 90.4 percent⁹ (Urban 94.9% and Rural 86.7%), indicating that this region requires targeted intervention to increase institutional delivery. Those who had not sought institutional facility and had delivered at home comprised of 13 percent who had delivered with the assistance of the midwife and another 1 percent with the assistance of the village elder.

Table 3.25: Child Delivery

Source	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Government Hospital	355	55.6	60.1
Private Hospital	95	14.9	16.1
Midwife at Home	77	12.0	13.0
Village elder at Home	64	10.0	10.8
Not applicable	48	7.5	
Total	639	100.0	100.0

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

⁹ NFHS-3

Gender Disaggregated Data

3.35 Eight percent of the households are headed by women and among members of household women account for 48.6 percent. The women DPs comprise of 30 percent who are below 21 years, 25 percent are in the age group of 22 to 35 years, 18 percent are in the age group of 36 to 45 years, 13 percent are in the age group of 46 to 55, 8 percent are in the age group of 56 to 65 and 5 percent are above 65 years old. Thirty three percent of the females are uneducated, 21 percent have studied up to primary, 15 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, 5 percent are graduates and 4 percent are post graduates.

3.36 Sixty six percent of the females are not in workforce and amongst the workforce (34%), agricultural labourers account for 31 percent, followed by 17 percent daily wage earners, 13 percent are working in a petty/tea shop, 6 percent are working/assisting in an eatery and 5 percent are self-employed. There 11 percent female DPs who are salaried and 6 percent are into business/trade.

Impact to Vulnerable HH

3.37 The displaced households qualifying as BPL¹⁰ households as per planning commission of India's definition is 30 percent (193 DHs out of 639 DHs), scheduled caste households are 21 percent (131 DHs out of 639 DHs) and women headed household are 10 percent (67 DHs out of 639 DHs). There are no scheduled tribe displaced households in this project.

3.38 In all there are 45 percent vulnerable households in this project, with BPL households accounting for 43 percent of the displaced vulnerable households, followed by 32 percent scheduled caste households, 23 percent are women headed household and the rest (1%) are households with disabled members. These percentages are mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table.

¹⁰ 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 3.26: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage
Women headed household	67	23.1
Below poverty line	126	43.5
Households with disabled members	3	1.0
Scheduled Caste	94	32.4
Total Vulnerable	290	100.0

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.

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 are presented below and these indicators would form the baseline indicators for evaluation purpose.

Table 3.27: { XE "Table 1" }Key Socio-economic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 639 DHs)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	13,554
2	Number of earners	Average	1.5
3	Level of Indebtedness	%	56.2
4	BPL families	%	30.2
b)	Economic Activity (N = 1227 DP's)		
5	Business / Shop / Eatery	%	34.2
6	Daily wage earners	%	18.4
c)	Housing (N = 441 DHs)		
7	Permanent	%	34.7
8	Semi-permanent	%	31.5
9	Temporary houses	%	33.8
10	Owned	%	94.3
11	Rented	%	5.7
12	Having separate kitchen	%	60.8
13	Having separate toilet	%	31.5

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
14	Having separate bath	%	42.6
15	Houses electrified	%	85.3
16	Access to piped water supply (HSC/PT)	%	68.9
17	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	49.7
18	Average area of the house (N = 506)	Sq.m	51.2
d)	Demographic Details (N = 639 DHs)		
19	Family size	Average	4.2
20	Women headed household	%	10
e)	Standard of Living (N = 639 DHs)		
21	Having Television	%	82.3
22	Having Cycle	%	53.7
23	Having Motorcycle	%	39.7
24	Having Refrigerator	%	23.5
25	Having Washing Machine	%	6.4
26	Having Cattle	%	14.4
27	Having Ration card	%	95.1
28	Having Bank Account	%	76.5

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

Perceived Benefits / Negative Impacts

3.41 Seventy seven percent consider increased transport facility as a benefit of this project, followed by 49 percent who consider that this project will reduce travel time, 27 percent consider that they will have better access to markets, 23 percent think that the project will result in increase in the land value, 22 percent each are of the opinion that there will be lesser accidents and the project will give them better access to health care and 16 percent believe that they will get better access to employment. 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	490	76.7
Access to employment	103	16.1
Access to markets	172	26.9
Access to health care	139	21.8
Reduced travel time	312	48.8
Lesser accidents / safety	143	22.4
Increase in land value	146	22.8

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

3.42 Eighty three percent of the displaced households consider that this project will have negative impact in terms of loss of assets and structure to people. Sixty five percent are of the opinion that crossing the road will become difficult, followed by 54 percent who feel that there could be more accidents due to increased speed and 27 percent who felt that the project will result in noise/air pollution. The opinion of the displaced households to the negative impacts of the project is presented in the following table. Based on this information, road safety audit have been undertaken for the road by the technical team, and road safety measures and awareness raising campaign will be undertaken. Raised sidewalks will be constructed in built-up areas and sign board at pedestrian crossing will be predominantly displayed.

Table 3.29: Negative Impacts (mutually inclusive)

Negative Impacts	Number	Percentage
Loss of assets / structure to people	531	83.1
Accident due to increased speed	345	54.0
Noise/Air Pollution	174	27.2
Difficulty in Crossing the Road	412	64.5

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

Resettlement Preferences

3.43 Among the total major displaced households (831), the resettlement preferences of 639 displaced households excluding 192 absentee households are presented in the following table. Thirty four percent of the displaced households preferred cash assistance to enable them to manage their relocation and/or rehabilitation. While, 47 percent wanted the project to assist them in getting an alternate shop/residence, the others (19%) were undecided on their resettlement preference.

Table 3.30: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Self managed - Cash assistance	220	34.4
Project assisted - House / shop	297	46.5
Undecided	122	19.1
Total	639	100.0

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. Seventy one percent preferred to be in the same

settlement and 29 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	212	71.38
Any where	85	28.62
Total	297	100.00

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

Information from SIA on Indigenous Peoples¹¹

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 GoI. 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 (Siththeri hills); and Vellore (Jawadhu Hills and Yelagiri Hills).

¹¹ 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.

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

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

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 In addition to the web disclosure of the draft RP seeking views and suggestions of the general public, detailed consultations regarding the extent of involuntary resettlement impact and the mitigation measures proposed in the draft RP were disclosed to the DPs and general public through public meetings held along each road stretch between December 3rd and 16th, 2014. The RP disclosure meetings were held to explain the contents and provisions of the draft RP and obtain the feedback, suggestions and objections, if any, on the draft RP and accordingly make suitable amendments/corrections before finalising the RP.

Consultation During SIA Stage

4.4 During census and socio-economic survey, consultations were held with the displaced households and other stakeholders in 23 locations along the 11 road stretches. Out of the total participants numbering 1630, 14 percent were women. Further, focused group discussions were also held during the survey in many locations with small groups of displaced persons and other stakeholders along the project corridor to elicit their opinion and concerns about the project. Details of road stretch where consultations were held, location and the number of participants is given in the following table.




Table 4.2: Locations of Consultations / FGDs

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

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
5	Valathy	28.06.2014	32	
6	Nemur	28.06.2014	65	
SH - 70 Vriddhachalam - Parangipettai Road				
7	Kil Valayamadevi	29.05.2014	57	
8	Kammapuram	29.05.2014	102	
9	Erumbur	6.05.2014	30	
10	Gopalapuram	6.05.2014	29	

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
SH - 9 Cuddalore - Chittoor Road				
11	Kolapakkam	28.06.2014	44	
12	Saravanambakkam	28.06.2014	61	
SH - 86 Omalur-Sankari-Thiruchengode-Paramathy Road				
13	Kandhampalayam	29.04.2014	120	
SH - 79 Malliyakarai-Rasipuram-Thiruchengode-Erode Road				
14	Mangalapuram	30.04.2014	100	
15	Vaiyappamalai	30.04.2014	134	
SH - 95 Mohanur-Namakkal-Senthamangalam-Rasipuram Road				

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
16	Mohanur	01.05.2014	51	
SH - 41 Rajapalayam - Sankarankoil - Tirunelveli Road				
17	Morambu, Sholapuram	24.06.2014	60	
18	Gurukalpatti	24.06.2014	95	
19	Manur	24.06.2014	85	
SH - 44 Paravakudi - Kovilpatti - Ettayapuram Road				
20	Kovilpatti	13.05.2014	36	

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
21	Ettayapuram	13.05.2014	39	
SH - 89 Nanguneri - Bharathavaram - Ovari Road				
22	Emankulam Village	15.05.2014	66	
23	Tisanyanvillai	15.05.2014	174	
Total Meetings		23 Nos.	1630 Participants	

4.5 The consultations in the above locations revealed that the people were concerned about impact to land and structure and invariably wanted the impacts to be minimised. While majority of the participants wanted the road improvements to be carried out for overall development of the region, 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. The public wanted trees that are useful to general public to be planted as part of afforestation activities and in particular wanted trees like tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) to be planted and also requested that plantation be done inside the village area in available space, if adequate space is not available along the road.

Outcome of the Consultations

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

Table 4.3: Key Concerns of DPs and Mitigation Measures Proposed

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

Road	Village / Town	Concern	Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
SH-09	Kolapakkam	Drinking water pipeline laid recently from Ponnaiyaar river for about 2km with public contribution runs close to the road. Should be relocated before civil works.	ADE (H), TNRSP has already requested TWAD for an estimate for shifting of the pipe line. Shifting will be completed before civil work and cost will be borne by TNRSP.
SH-09	Saravanambakkam	Bus shelter is required on both sides.	Have been provided in the design.
SH-09	Saravanambakkam	Trucks carrying sugar cane is the main cause of traffic jam and accidents, there should be some arrangement made for their parking.	Provision for parking for sugarcane trucks (truck lay-bys) have been considered in the design.
SH-86	Nallur	The proposed improvement should not affect the pipe lines of the combined water supply scheme.	TNRSP in coordination with TWAD will shift the water pipe lines before civil works.
SH-79	Vaiyappamalai	Proposed improvement should not affect the graveyard on the LHS of the curve near Vaiyappamalai.	Realignment was avoided and curve correction was done within the available ROW to avoid impact to graveyard.
SH-95	Mohanur	Separate land should be identified for tree plantation if there is no space along the project corridor.	EIA/EMP has incorporated planting of trees in common areas in the villages in addition to planting in RoW.
SH-41	Karivalamvanthanallur	Suggested laying of road till the entrance of each commercial building and underground drainage could be constructed on both sides of the road.	Not accommodated as the design criteria as per IRC standard does not permit carriageway without shoulders.
SH-44	Ettayapuram	To provide bypass to avoid the likely loss of commercial structures in Ettayapuram.	Bypass proposal is not feasible. Hence, the improvements in Ettayapuram town is restricted to edge to edge improvement in congested area to avoid loss of livelihood (from Chainage 56/100km to 57/600 km).
SH-44	Kovilpatti	To provide bypass for Kovilpatti.	Bypass proposal is not feasible. Kovilpatti Town portion will be excluded from widening for a distance of 4 km.
SH-89	Tisanyanvillai	Public requested for a bypass for Idayankudi village, which they said is a 160 year old place of historic importance.	Bypass not feasible and after consultations, decision taken to carryout improvements within available space.







Draft RP Disclosure Consultations



4.7 Public consultation meetings have been held in each road between December 3rd and 16th, 2014, 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 some of the meetings were chaired by the respective elected local body member. The jurisdictional TNRSP 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-116	Perunagar	13.12.2014	56 (including 6 women)	
2	SH-58	Nenmeli	15.12.2014	45 (including 11 women)	
3	SH-04	Kannanur	12.12.2014	38 (including 9 women)	
4	SH-70	Sethiyathope	04.12.2014	752 (including 220 women)	

SNo	Road	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
5	SH-09	Saravanambakkam	03.12.2014	333 (including 60 women)	
6	SH-86	Kandampalayam	12.12.2014	68 (including 7 women)	
7	SH-79	Mangalapuram	13.12.2014	73 (including 8 women)	
8		Vaiyappamalai	13.12.2014	67 (including 5 women)	
9	SH-95	Mohanur	12.12.2014	30	
10	SH-41	Gurukulpatti	16.12.2014	134 (including 15 women)	

SNo	Road	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
11	SH-44	Kovilpatti	16.12.2014	134 (including 11 women)	
12	SH-89	Thisayanvilai	15.12.2014	220 (including 26 women)	
Total			12 Nos	1950 (including 378 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	Non title holders were concerned about the compensation and other assistances.	Were informed that the project will provide compensation for structures and other assets and rehabilitation assistances to non title holders.
2	Demanded 4-times the market value as compensation for land as reported in the news paper about the SIPCOT project.	Was explained that the multiplying factor for land in rural area is yet to be finalized by GoTN and based on that the compensation for land in rural area will be paid. However for land in urban area, there is no multiplying factor and hence it will be only 2-times of the market value.
3	Wanted frequent interactions with TNRSP.	Was informed that consultation and disclosure will be a continuous process throughout the implementation.
4	Wanted compensation for structures to be paid without depreciation.	Were informed that the entitlement matrix provides for compensation for structures without depreciation.
5	Wanted compensation to be paid before start of civil works.	Were informed that payment of all compensation and assistances prior to commencement of civil works is mandatory and TNRSP will ensure compliance.

S.No	Concerns / Views	Response
6	Wanted to know how places of worship in right-of-way will be dealt with.	Were informed that the project will provide for the cost of relocation/rebuilding of the place of worship in the land provided by the Panchayat / trust.
7	Wanted to know, if remaining land is unviable, will it also be acquired.	Were informed that the project will, acquire unviable land holding, if the land owner so desires.
8	Wanted to know, if the house is shifted behind, will the project pay for shifting of EB connection.	Were informed that such issues be taken up with the LARRU during implementation and the needful will be done.
9	Squatters stated that they have no other place to go and requested for adequate assistance and alternate place for building houses.	Were informed that they will be provided assistance in accordance with the entitlements contained in the RPF.
10	Wanted to know, if compensation for land be paid to the present legal owner, if changes have not been made in revenue records.	Were informed that the land owner can submit all relevant documents to the Spl DRO during enquiry, establish the ownership and the receive the compensation.
11	Wanted job opportunities during project execution.	Were informed that the contract has clauses stipulating engagement of suitable local labour.
12	Wanted to know, how one can approach the road if it is raised.	Were informed that the design provides for proper approach to all roads branching off from the main road.
13	Wanted to know about who will be paid compensation for property in joint names.	Were informed that joint holders will be paid as per record.
14	Wanted to know if bore wells be compensated.	Were informed that bore wells in private land will be compensated.
15	Wanted to know, if assistance for loss of business be paid to business owner.	Were informed that, if the business owner is different from the structure owner, the compensation for structure will go to structure owner and assistance for loss of business to the business owner.
16	Wanted a bypass to Mohanur (SH-95)	Were informed that a bypass is not viable as the length of the road inside Mohanur is short and adequate right-of-way is available.
17	Were concerned about the impact of proposed improvements to the water supply schemes.	Were informed that the project will bear the cost of shifting all water supply schemes and the same will be executed through TWAD Board.
18	Were concerned about adopting PWD plinth area rates for structure valuation, as it will not be sufficient considering the prices for raw materials such as brick, sand, and cement that have increased manifold. Hence, requested to increase the compensation for buildings.	Were informed that as per TNRSP RPF, plinth area rates will be used for valuation and compensation will be paid without depreciation.
19	Wanted goodwill of a business establishment to taken into account while determining compensation for loss of shop.	Were informed that there is no such provision.
20	Requested to ensure that road works commence after replacement of cement pipes with MS pipes under Thamaraparani drinking water scheme (SH-89).	Were informed that all utility shifting and such pipeline works will be undertaken prior to commencement of road works.
21	Requested for deepening and lining of the irrigation channels across which the Thisayanvilai bypass has been proposed (SH-89).	Were informed that it does not come under the scope of the project and suggested to take up the matter with PWD.
22	Wanted compensation for houses built in 'Grama Natham' land, having Patta.	Were informed that such persons will be eligible for compensation and assistance.

S.No	Concerns / Views	Response
23	Requested to avoid impacting <i>Manoor</i> drinking water pipeline (SH-44)	Were informed that drinking water pipeline will be shifted under the project, wherever avoidance is not possible.

Consultations with Women

4.9 During SIA stage, as many as 23 consultations were held along the project roads where 1630 persons participated and among these 14% were women. Subsequently, 13 consultations were held to disclose the draft RP wherein 1950 persons participated and among them 378 (19%) 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. In some settlement, the women wanted the project to avoid tamarind tree as it has beneficial use to them. They were informed that only trees that are essentially require to be removed will be cut and the afforestation plan has incorporated tamarind as suggested species for replantation.

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

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

Table 4.4: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
Screening of road-project and stakeholder identification	Identifying built-up sections and assessment of likely impact	January-February 2014	PPC	Completed
Census and Socio-economic survey	Identifying DPs and collected socioeconomic information on DP's. Carrying out consultations to capture issues and concerns of people and incorporate in the design.	May-July 2014	PPC	Completed
Public Notification for LA	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper	September 2014	LARRU	Completed
Web disclosure of the RPF/RP	RP posted on TNRSP website	September - October 2014	TNRSP	Disclosed
RP disclosure meetings	Carryout consultations with DPs on magnitude of impact, entitlement, implementation arrangement and GRC	December 2014	PPC	Completed
Hearing of objections on LA	Special DRO will hear DPs objections / concerns of valuation	October / December 2014	LARRU	DPs will have two opportunities -

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
	pertaining to LA			Once after 15(2) notification and later during award enquiry.
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation measures outline in the RPF/RP	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms.	January - February 2015	LARRU/NGO	After RF/RP approval by GoTN
RPF/RP information dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets containing gist of the RPF and RP in local language to displaced persons (DPs)	January - February 2015	LARRU/NGO	After RF/RP approval by GoTN
Project information dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works	January - February 2015	LARRU/NGO	
Consultation with DPs	Throughout during RP implementation and formal consultation meetings to be held at least once in every quarter	Throughout RP implementation	LARRU/NGO	
Dissemination of monitoring reports	Internal and external monitoring reports will be uploaded in the website of TNRSR along with corrective actions taken, if any.	Throughout RP implementation	TNRSR	
Dissemination of GRC actions	Summary of complaints received and action taken will be uploaded in the website of TNRSR	Throughout RP implementation	TNRSR	

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

4.16 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 Order¹² 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"> Overall in charge of LA and R&R Reporting to World Bank on progress and submission of quarterly progress report Approve payment to NGO / external monitoring agency According financial approval for all payments pertaining to LA and R&R Obtaining necessary budgetary allocation from GoTN Decision on the report of Spl DRO of claims for inclusion as DPs
Chief Engineer, TNRSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall responsible for LA and R&R implementation. Monitoring the progress of LA and R&R activities and reporting to Project Director
Special District Revenue Officer(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent authority for LA under TNHA 2001 Approve valuation of land and structure as per RFCTLARR 2013 Hear objections vide Sec 15(2), determine compensation amount in agreement with DP vide Sec 19(2) or in case of disagreement vide Sec 19(3), hear DPs on the compensation amount vide Sec 19(5), refer disagreement on compensation to LARR Authority for adjudication vide Sec 20 and apportionment issues vide Sec 21(2) Pronounce award for compensation of land and structures as per TNHA 2001 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial powers of up to Rs.50 lakhs Above Rs.50 lakhs, will obtain CLA permission and pass

¹² GO (MS) No.99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014 (enclosed as

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

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

Competent Authorities

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

Table 5.2: Competent Authority for Approvals

Approvals Required	Competent Authority
Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	Empowered Committee, TNRSP
Approval for LA awards	Special DRO, TNRSP
Approval for LA awards exceeding Rs.50 lakhs	Commissioner of Land Administration, GoTN
Approval of RPs including Budget provisions	Project Director, TNRSP
Changes in Policy provisions and Entitlements	Empowered Committee, TNRSP
Staff requirements, Consultants/NGOs Appointments	Project Director, TNRSP
Approval for issue of ID cards	Special DRO, TNRSP
Approval of disbursement of R&R Assistance	Project Director, TNRSP
Disbursement of R&R Assistance	Special DRO, TNRSP
Approval for structure valuation	Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSP
Approval for shifting and relocation of community assets	Special DRO, TNRSP
Approval of Resettlement sites, House site, Issue of titles etc.	Special DRO, TNRSP
Resolution of disputes	GRC / LARR Authority

2. NGO/Agency for RP Implementation Support

5.3 The implementation of the R&R provisions will be carried out by 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 TNRSP and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the DPs in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift; (vi) in consultation with the DPs, inform the LARRU about the shifting dates agreed with DPs in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vii) organize training programs to the vulnerable for income restoration; (viii) conduct meaningful consultations throughout the RP implementation and ensure disclosure of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the displaced persons; (ix) assist DPs in grievance redressal process; (x) assist LARRUs in keeping detailed records of progress and establish monitoring and reporting system of RP implementation; and (xi) act as the information resource center for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors and project management and implementing units during the execution of the works.

Cut-off Date

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

project census survey for that particular road-project will be the cut-off date¹³. 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.

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
- (iii) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (squatters and encroachers occupying the RoW or government land).

Table 5.3: Ready Reckoner for Eligibility and Entitlement

SNo	Listing	Eligibility / Entitlement
1	Title holder	DPs having document to establish ownership / Patta
2	Non title holders	DPs occupying right-of-way / government poramboke land / HR&CE land / temple land
3	Cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For title holders - Date of 15(2) notification ▪ For non-title holders - Date of commencement of census survey for the road-stretch, recorded in the RP ▪ For OPRC roads - Date of verification by Spl DRO for screening purpose
4	Land compensation	Title holders

¹³ 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.

SNo	Listing	Eligibility / Entitlement
5	Assistances as per Second Schedule and Third Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholders DPs whose primary source of livelihood is affected, who had been working/residing 3-years prior to the acquisition of land and whose primary source of livelihood is affected by acquisition of land
6	R&R Assistances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title holders Non-title holders Tenants of title holders
7	Unit of entitlement	Displaced family for all assistance as per entitlement matrix
8	Vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Headed Household (WHH) - A household that is headed by a woman and does not have a adult male earning member is a Woman Headed Household. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person Below Poverty Line (BPL) - Planning commission of India's, State specific poverty line for rural Tamil Nadu for the year 2011-12, updated for current year based on CPIRL Scheduled Caste Landless Children and elderly including orphans and destitute Physically and/or mentally challenged / disables people
9	Disbursement of compensation and R&R assistances	ECS (Credit) or by account payee cheque only
10	Salvaging structure and other assets	All DPs irrespective of their tenure will be entitled to salvage the affected structure and other assets
11	Salvaging of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees within RoW will be auctioned by Highway authorities and no compensation for such trees will be payable to anyone. Compensation for trees in private land will be paid to the land owner and the land owner will have the right to cut the tree and take it.
12	Claims for inclusion as DPs	All claims from persons for inclusion as DPs, on the ground that they were left out during enumeration will be verified by the LARRU and certified by Spl DRO before sending to CE for 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 dead rates for last 3 years or any rates consented for PPP or private project's. In addition 100% solatium or involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the

right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property provided the residual land is less than the minimal land holding of the district/State.

Compensation for Structures

5.10 The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates¹⁴ (SSR) as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the PWD SSR rate, LARRU will ensure that it uses the latest SSR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the SSR for current financial year is not available, the LARRU will update the SSR to current prices based on approved previous year escalations. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies like Village Panchayat/Village council in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

Compensation for Trees

5.11 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.

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.

¹⁴ 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*]

3. Grievance Redressal Committee

5.13 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be 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 will be 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.

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.

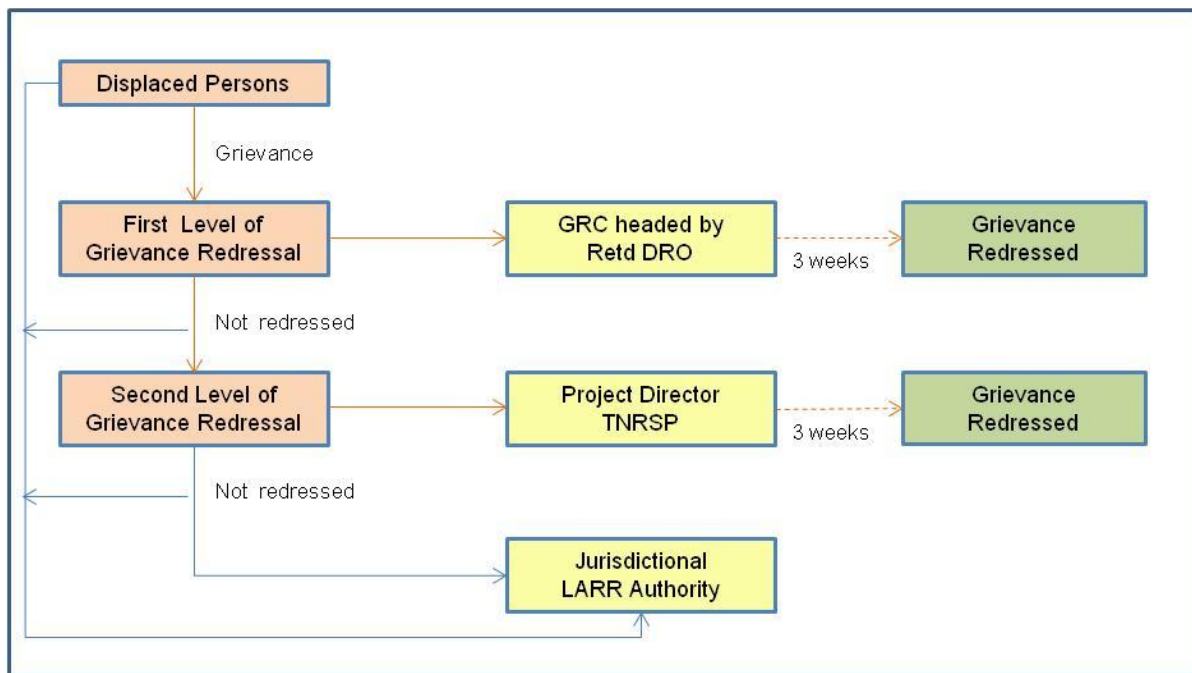


Fig 6.1: Grievance Redressal Procedure

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 thorough MIS. All quires will be generated and the baseline data will also be maintained and updated as needed. The data and information required for periodical progress reports will be generated using MIS database. The required computer terminals and software will be established at regional level in order to feed the data to be maintained in the web with backup at headquarters at Chennai.

Budget Estimate

5.22 The budget estimates for the RP implementation including the compensation for land and assets and R&R assistances is Rs.221 crores for 11-road stretches proposed under Phase-I. Unit rates are based on 2014-15 prices and will be updated annually for current prices prior to implementation by LARRU. Additional budget as needed will be approved and provided by GoTN.

Table 6.2: Cost Estimates

Ref No	Component	Total for Phase-I Amount in INR Crores
1	Land value with Multiplying Factor 1.25 and 100% Solatium	96.21
2	Compensation for structure	74.74
3	R&R assistance for DPs other than onetime payment of Rs.5,00,000 in lieu of annuity policy	19.63
4	Cost of relocating / compensation for CPRs	5.01
Sub total		195.59
5	Administrative Expenses including NGO and monitoring support	5.87
6	Contingency @ 10% on item 1 to 4	19.56
Total		221.02

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.

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.

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 159 land owners losing their place of residence and place of residence cum business. Two road stretches viz. SH-04 and SH-79 account for more than half of these displaced who may require relocation to resettlement site(s) and in SH-70 and SH-09, the number is significant and the DPs in these stretches may also require resettlement site(s). 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/women¹⁵ of the household.

¹⁵ In accordance with GO Ms.No.1763 of Revenue Department dated 19.11.1987

5.32 Further, there are about 158 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. Majority of the squatters getting physically displaced are from SH-70 (80%) and followed by SH-09 (16%). 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 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. Forty to sixty percent of the land in the first-milestone will be handing over immediately after signing of the contract and the rest within one year/one and half years of contract signing as spelled out in the respective civil work contracts. The land acquisition and corresponding payment of compensation and R&R assistance with encumbrance free certification will be available prior to award of contract and in case of second/third milestone stretches, all land acquisition notifications should have been completed and construction of resettlement sites, if required, should have commenced so as to complete within one year/one and half years from award of contract. The community assets replacement will be linked to handing over of respective

milestone stretches. There is a provision in the bid documents for the contractors to give preference in unskilled jobs to local people and report periodically to the employer.

5.36. The following coordination will be maintained. **Prior to issue of bids**, the corresponding RP approval and disclosure and 15(2) notification for land acquisition will be issued. Subsequently, **prior to award of contract**, the notification of eligible DPs, issue of identity cards, identification of house site and resettlement sites, valuation of structures for first milestone stretches, compensation and R&R awards will be completed and wherever required, the house sites and resettlement sites are ready for commencement of construction. Lastly, the payment of compensation, R&R assistance and relocation of CPRs will be certified by the jurisdictional Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSPP for the first milestone stretches **prior to handing over** to the contractors. All stretches involving physical resettlement and major private land acquisition will be included in the second milestone stretches. Further certification of payment of compensation, R&R assistance, shifting of people to new houses and relocation of CPRs, will be certified by the jurisdictional Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSPP 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 RAP will be updated or an Addendum to RAP will be prepared and submitted to the World Bank for review and endorsement. The revised RAP or Addendum will also be approved by the competent authority and re-disclosed.

Monitoring and Evaluation

5.38 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

5.39 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.

5.40 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 through sample surveys amongst displaced persons; (v) consultation with DPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vi) assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of LARRU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important task of concurrent monitoring is the feedback of the DPs who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implementing

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

Table 6.3: Monitoring Indicators - Physical

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

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

5.42 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.

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

Table 6.4: Monitoring Indicators - Financial

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

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

Impact Evaluation

5.44 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

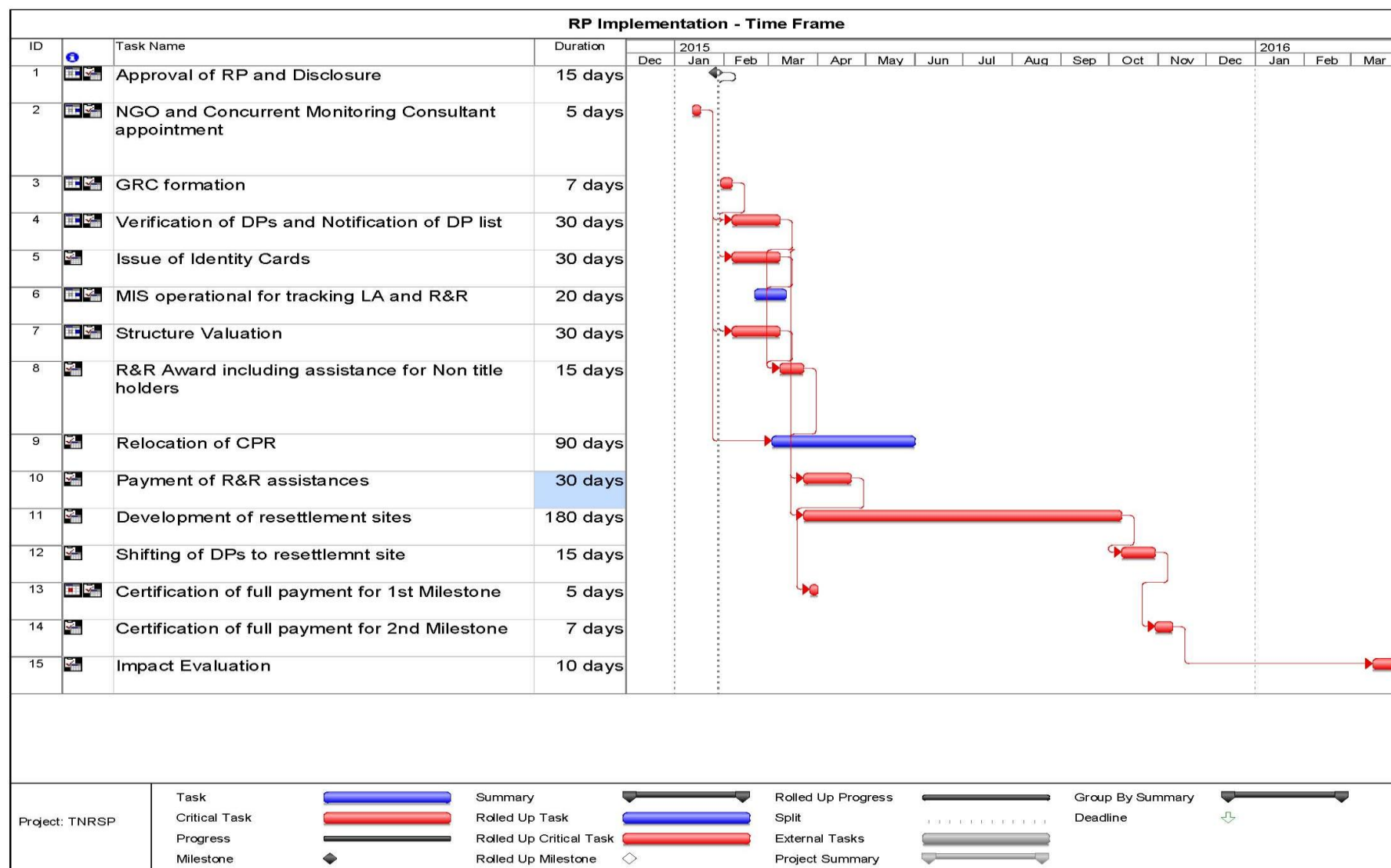
5.45 The following are the key implementation activities and the activities are presented in a work plan.

- a) Approval of RAP 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) Issue of Identity cards
- f) MIS in operational for tracking LA and R&R Implementation progress
- g) Structure Valuation
- h) R&R Award including assistance for non-title holders
- i) Relocation of CPRs
- j) Payment of R&R assistance
- k) Allotment of house sites or development of Resettlement sites
- l) Payment of additional assistance to vulnerable people
- m) Shifting of DPs of alternative resettlement sites
- n) Certification of payment of R&R assistance for first milestone
- o) Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for second milestone
- p) Impact Evaluation

Table 6.5: Implementation Schedule

Tasks	Estimated Completion Dates
Approval of RP and Disclosure	31.01.2015
NGO and Concurrent Monitoring Consultant appointment	16.01.2015
GRC formation	25.02.2015
Verification of DPs and Notification of DP list	07.03.2015
Issue of Identity Cards	07.03.2015
MIS operational for tracking LA and R&R	11.03.2015
Structure Valuation	07.03.2015
R&R Award (including Non title holders)	22.03.2015
Relocation of CPR	31.05.2015
Payment of R&R assistances	21.04.2015
Development of resettlement sites	24.09.2015
Shifting of DPs to resettlement site	15.10.2015
Certification of full payment for 1st Milestone ¹⁶	31.03.2015
Certification of full payment for 2nd Milestone	26.10.2015
Impact Evaluation	14.03.2016

¹⁶ There is no land acquisition in 1st Milestone



Appendix-I

**List of Roads under EPC of TNRSP-II and
Links / bypasses not covered under TNRSP-II**

S.No	Road No	Road-project	Length (in km)	Ongoing Links and Bypasses excluded from TNRSP-II
1	SH-116	Kancheepuram – Vandavasi Road km 14/300 to km 36/700	22.342	None
2	SH-58	Sadras – Chengalpattu - Kancheepuram - Arakkonam - Thiruthani Road km 0/000 to km 26/811	26.140	None
3	SH-04	Arcot – Villuppuram Road km 29/000 to 110/165 & km 113/325 to km 114/600	83.075	Passing through NH-234 (overlap portion) from km 110/165 to 113/325
4	SH-70	Vriddhachalam - Parangipettai Road km 0/000 to km 35/800	35.800	None
5	SH-9	Cuddalore - Chittoor Road km 41/700 to km 44/000 & km 45/000 to km 66/190 including Thirukkivilur link Road km 66/190 to km 71/147	28.450	RoB already approved under project wing between km 44/000 to 45/000
6	SH-86	Omalur-Sankari-Thiruchengode- Paramathy Road km 54/800 to km 81/000	26.200	None
7	SH-79	Malliyakarai-Rasipuram- Thiruchengode-Erode Road km 0/000 to km 30/600 & km 51/400 to km 71/300	50.500	Connecting already approved bypass to Rasipuram and Namagiripettai at km 30/600
8	SH-95	Mohanur-Namakkal- Senthamangalam-Rasipuram Road km 0/600 to km 13/200 & km 15/700 to km 16/200	13.100	None
9	SH-41	Rajapalayam - Sankarankoil - Tirunelveli Road km 1/800 to km 28/000 & km 33/800 to km 82/800	75.200	Connecting already approved bypass to Sankarankoil under Rural Roads at km 28/000
10	SH-44	Paravakudi - Kovilpatti - Ettayapuram Road km 22/500 to km 38/750 & km 41/300 to km 56/700	31.650	Passing through NH-7 bypass from km 38/750 to 41/300
11	SH-89	Nanguneri - Bharathavaram - Ovari Road km 0/000 to km 35/200	35.200	None
		Total	427.657	

Appendix-II

Entitlement Matrix

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

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

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

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

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

Table A1: Entitlement Matrix

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
Section I. TITLE HOLDERS - Loss of Private Property				
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	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 ¹⁷ . 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		In addition to Compensation for land and Assistances listed above under S.No.1	For partly affected structures, the DP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.
		a	Cash compensation at PWD plinth area rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium	
		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.	

¹⁷ 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 ¹⁸ 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		In addition to Compensation for land and Assurances listed above under S.No.1	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)	4.1	Residential	
		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/-	

¹⁸ In accordance with GO Ms.No.1763 of Revenue Department dated 19.11.1987

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		4.2 a	Commercial 1-month notice to vacate the rental premises	
		b	Rental allowance at Rs.4,000/- per month in rural areas and Rs.6,000/- per month in urban areas, for six months	
		c	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
		d	Commercial tenants will receive the one time grant of Rs.25,000/- for loss of trade/self employment provided under 3(c) above in lieu to the owner	
		4.3 a	Agricultural Tenants 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.			
Section II. Additional Assistance for Women (Title and Non title holders)				
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.	
Section III. NON TITLE HOLDERS - Impact to squatters / Encroachers				
7	Impact to Squatters	7.1 a	Loss of House 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/-	
		7.2	Loss of shop	
		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/-	
		7.3	Cultivation	
		a	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
8	Impact to Encroachers	8.1	Cultivation	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.	
		8.2	Structure	
		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	
Section IV. Loss of Livelihood Opportunities				
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.
Section V. Impact to Vulnerable DPs				
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	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. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by LARRU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
		c	Displaced vulnerable households will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.	
Section V. Unforeseen Impacts				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this policy				

Appendix-III

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

ABSTRACT

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

Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department

G.O (Ms) No.99

Dated: 01.09.2014

Read:-

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

ORDER:-

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

NOTIFICATION

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

AMENDMENT

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

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

Rajeev Ranjan,
Principal Secretary to Government

To
The Works Manager, Government Central Press, Chennai-79
(With a request to published the Notification in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and send 50 copies to the Government)

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

Copy to

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

//Forwarded by Order//

N. 1/2012
SECTION OFFICER.

Appendix-IV

Table A2: Road Wise Impact - Summary

Type of Impact	Total Impact											
	SH 116	SH 58	SH 04	SH 70	SH 09	SH 86	SH 79	SH 95	SH 41	SH 44	SH 89	Total
Major Impact												
Loss of Residence	-	2	62	208	49	19	38	3	4	4	-	389
Loss of Business	4	5	16	87	103	9	23	5	31	21	3	307
Loss of Residence cum Business	-	1	7	71	25	7	14	1	5	3	1	135
Sub Total Major	4	8	85	366	177	35	75	9	40	28	4	831
Minor Impact												
Loss of Residence	16	61	168	184	58	24	78	4	49	24	13	679
Loss of Business	21	28	226	90	51	10	24	6	161	45	47	709
Loss of Residence cum Business	-	5	47	53	25	3	17	-	26	3	4	183
Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	27	23	184	97	89	7	17	1	5	1	1	452
Agricultural / Vacant land	40	223	188	333	134	231	407	6	392	142	233	2329
Sub Total Minor	104	340	813	757	357	275	543	17	633	215	298	4352
Total Impact	108	348	898	1123	534	310	618	26	673	243	302	5183

Table A3: Road Wise Impact to CPR

Common Property Resources	SH - 116	SH - 58	SH - 04	SH - 70	SH - 09	SH - 86	SH - 79	SH - 95	SH - 41	SH - 44	SH - 89	Total
School	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Portion of School	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Pond (partly)	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cremation / Burial Ground (partly)	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
Place of Worship	-	-	-	2	4	6	8	-	-	1	-	21
Portion of place of worship	5	11	28	17	13	2	-	3	25	-	5	109
Others (Govt buildings, CW, memorials, etc)	1	-	3	14	9	16	27	6	5	6	0	87
Total	6	11	31	39	32	25	37	9	30	7	5	232

Table A3: Road Wise Impact

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 116	Major Impact						
	Loss of Residence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Loss of Business	0	0	4	0	0	4
	Loss of Residence cum Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Major Impacted DHs						4
	Minor Impact						
	Loss of Residence	7	3	3	3	0	16
	Loss of Business	17	2	2	0	0	21
	Loss of Residence cum Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	27	0	0	0	0	27
	Agricultural / Vacant land	40	0	0	0	0	40
	Total Minor Impacted DHs						104

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 58	Major Impact						
	Loss of Residence	1	0	1	0	0	2
	Loss of Business	0	5	0	0	0	5
	Loss of Residence cum Business	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total Major Impacted DHs						8
	Minor Impact						
	Loss of Residence	55	6	0	0	0	61
	Loss of Business	17	11	0	0	0	28
	Loss of Residence cum Business	0	5	0	0	0	5
	Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	23	0	0	0	0	23
	Agricultural / Vacant land	223					223
	Total Minor Impacted DHs						340

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 04	Major Impact						
	Loss of Residence	36	26	0	0	0	62
	Loss of Business	5	6	2	2	1	16
	Loss of Residence cum Business	4	3	0	0	0	7
	Total Major Impacted DHs						85
	Minor Impact						
	Loss of Residence	168	0	0	0	0	168
	Loss of Business	77	79	0	70	0	226
	Loss of Residence cum Business	19	28	0	0	0	47
	Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	184	0	0	0	0	184
	Agricultural / Vacant land	188	0	0	0	0	188
	Total Minor Impacted DHs						813

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 70	Major Impact						
	Loss of Residence	13	92	97	4	2	208
	Loss of Business	0	19	36	31	1	87
	Loss of Residence cum Business	5	29	29	4	4	71
	Total Major Impacted DHs						366
	Minor Impact						
	Loss of Residence	22	108	38	6	10	184
	Loss of Business	10	35	17	27	1	90
	Loss of Residence cum Business	7	33	10	2	1	53
	Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	13	45	32	0	7	97
	Agricultural / Vacant land	333					333
	Total Minor Impacted DHs						757

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 09	Major Impact						
	Loss of Residence	12	14	18	5	0	49
	Loss of Business	12	13	28	46	4	103
	Loss of Residence cum Business	9	6	7	3	0	25
	Total Major Impacted DHs						177
	Minor Impact						
	Loss of Residence	19	30	9	0	0	58
	Loss of Business	7	21	10	13	0	51
	Loss of Residence cum Business	6	10	9	0	0	25
	Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	15	54	19	1	0	89
	Agricultural / Vacant land	134	0	0	0	0	134
	Total Minor Impacted DHs						357

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 86	Major Impact						
	Loss of Residence	16	0	1	2	0	19
	Loss of Business	7	0	0	2	0	9
	Loss of Residence cum Business	7	0	0	0	0	7
	Total Major Impacted DHs						35
	Minor Impact						
	Loss of Residence	20	4	0	0	0	24
	Loss of Business	10	0	0	0	0	10
	Loss of Residence cum Business	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	5	2	0	0	0	7
	Agricultural / Vacant land	231	0	0	0	0	231
	Total Minor Impacted DHs						275

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH- 79(1)	Major Impact						
	Loss of Residence	10	0	0	1	0	11
	Loss of Business	2	0	0	1	0	3
	Loss of Residence cum Business	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total Major Impacted DHs						15
	Minor Impact						
	Loss of Residence	29	37	0	1	0	67
	Loss of Business	2	10	0	2	0	14
	Loss of Residence cum Business	3	5	0	2	0	10
	Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	3	8	0	0	0	11
	Agricultural / Vacant land	20	0	0	0	0	20
	Total Minor Impacted DHs						122

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 79(2)	Major Impact						
	Loss of Residence	25	0	0	2	0	27
	Loss of Business	14	0	1	5	0	20
	Loss of Residence cum Business	10	0	0	3	0	13
	Total Major Impacted DHs						60
	Minor Impact						
	Loss of Residence	2	9	0	0	0	11
	Loss of Business	4	6	0	0	0	10
	Loss of Residence cum Business	1	6	0	0	0	7
	Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	3	3	0	0	0	6
	Agricultural / Vacant land	387	0	0	0	0	387
	Total Minor Impacted DHs						421

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 95	Major Impact						
	Loss of Residence	0	0	2	1	0	3
	Loss of Business	0	0	0	5	0	5
	Loss of Residence cum Business	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total Major Impacted DHs						9
	Minor Impact						
	Loss of Residence	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Loss of Business	0	2	0	4	0	6
	Loss of Residence cum Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Agricultural / Vacant land	6	0	0	0	0	6
	Total Minor Impacted DHs						17

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 41	Major Impact						
	Loss of Residence	3	1	0	0	0	4
	Loss of Business	7	21	2	1	0	31
	Loss of Residence cum Business	4	1	0	0	0	5
	Total Major Impacted DHs						40
	Minor Impact						
	Loss of Residence	27	16	0	3	3	49
	Loss of Business	73	69	6	13	0	161
	Loss of Residence cum Business	6	20	0	0	0	26
	Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	3	1	1	0	0	5
	Agricultural / Vacant land	392	0	0	0	0	392
	Total Minor Impacted DHs						633

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 44	Major Impact						
	Loss of Residence	3	1	0	0	0	4
	Loss of Business	1	5	15	0	0	21
	Loss of Residence cum Business	0	2	1	0	0	3
	Total Major Impacted DHs						28
	Minor Impact						
	Loss of Residence	9	13	2	0	0	24
	Loss of Business	1	26	17	1	0	45
	Loss of Residence cum Business	1	2	0	0	0	3
	Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Agricultural / Vacant land	142	0	0	0	0	142
	Total Minor Impacted DHs						215

Road No	Type of Impact	Owner	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Temple Land	Total
SH - 89	Major Impact						
	Loss of Residence	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Loss of Business	0	0	3	0	0	3
	Loss of Residence cum Business	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total Major Impacted DHs						4
	Minor Impact						
	Loss of Residence	10	3	0	0	0	13
	Loss of Business	15	23	5	4	0	47
	Loss of Residence cum Business	0	2	1	1	0	4
	Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc)	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Agricultural / Vacant land	233	0	0	0	0	233
	Total Minor Impacted DHs						298