

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

**Draft Resettlement Action Plan
for Phase 1 Roads**

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Highways Department, Government of Tamil Nadu**

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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... | 5 |
| 1. INTRODUCTION..... | 8 |
| Background | 8 |
| Project Description..... | 9 |
| Profile of the Road-Project Area | 10 |
| Magnitude of Impact | 11 |
| Objective of the Resettlement Plan | 12 |
| Minimization of the Adverse Social Impact | 12 |
| Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) | 13 |
| 2. LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION..... | 14 |
| Introduction | 14 |
| Methodology..... | 14 |
| Extent of Land acquired | 14 |
| Stages in Land Acquisition..... | 15 |
| Valuation of Lost and Affected Assets | 16 |
| Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award | 18 |
| 3. BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED POPULATION..... | 19 |
| Introduction | 19 |
| Methodology Adopted | 19 |
| Census Survey Findings..... | 19 |
| Socio Economic Characteristics of Severe Affected Families..... | 22 |
| Key Socio-economic Indicators | 22 |
| Resettlement Preferences..... | 23 |
| 4. CONSULTATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION..... | 24 |
| Introduction | 24 |
| Outcome of the Consultations | 24 |
| Disclosure | 27 |
| 5. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS | 29 |
| Institutional Arrangement | 29 |
| Cut-off Date | 32 |
| Eligibility Criteria | 32 |
| Valuation of land and assets | 33 |
| Grievance Redressal Committee..... | 41 |
| Management Information System (MIS) | 42 |
| Budget Estimate | 42 |
| Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assistances..... | 43 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation..... | 46 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1.1: Likely adverse social impact of realignment options | 9 |
| Table 1.2: Details of tentative landowners..... | 12 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 2.1: Land Required for project stretches | 14 |
| Table 2.2: Intensity of Land Impact | 15 |
| Table 3.1: Project Affected Families | 19 |
| Table 3.2: Tenure wise Use of Structure..... | 20 |
| Table 3.3: Type of Structure wise Impact | 21 |
| Table 3.4: Type of CPR Impacted | 21 |
| Table 3.5: Key Socio-economic Indicators | 22 |
| Table 3.6: Resettlement Preferences | 23 |
| Table 4.1: Methods of Public Consultations | 24 |
| Table 4.2: Summary of Public Consultations | 24 |
| Table 4.3: Key Concerns of APs and Mitigation Measures Proposed..... | 25 |
| Table 4.4: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan | 26 |
| Table 5.1: Administrative Roles and Financial Powers of LARRU | 29 |
| Table 5.2: Competent Authority for Approvals | 31 |
| Table 5.3: Ready Reckoner for Eligibility and Entitlement..... | 33 |
| Table 5.4: Entitlement Matrix | 35 |
| Table 5.5: Cost Estimates | 42 |
| Table 5.6: Key Issues/Challenges | 45 |
| Table 5.7: Monitoring Indicators - Physical | 47 |
| Table 5.8: Monitoring Indicators - Financial..... | 47 |
| Table 5.9: Implementation Schedule | 48 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1: Location Map of the Project roads..... | 10 |
| Figure 2: Grievance Redressal Procedure | 42 |

Appendices

| | |
|------------|---|
| Appendix 1 | : Typical Cross Section |
| Appendix 2 | : Various Welfare Schemes being Implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu for Vulnerable Community |
| Appendix 3 | : Photographs of the affected structures |
| Appendix 4 | : Socio economic details of surveyed DPs |
| Appendix 5 | : Photographs of the public consultation |
| Appendix 6 | : Indicative Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO/ Consultant to support Resettlement Plan implementation |
| Appendix 7 | : Guideline value |
| Appendix 8 | : Schedule for Coordination between LA and R&R implementation and civil works bidding process and handing over site |

Abbreviations

| | |
|----------|--|
| ADE | Assistant Divisional Engineer |
| AIDS | Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome |
| AFs | Affected Families |
| APs | Affected Persons |
| BPL | Below Poverty Line |
| Col | Corridor of Impact |
| CPR | Common Property Resources |
| CW | Compound Wall |
| DE (H) | Divisional Engineer (Highways) |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| PIU | Project Implementation Unit |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PWD | Public Works Department |
| RFCTLARR | The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 |
| RHS | Right Hand Side |
| RoW | Right of Way |
| RP | Resettlement Plan |
| RPF | Resettlement Policy Framework |

| | |
|-------|--------------------------------|
| SC | Scheduled Caste |
| SH | State Highway |
| SIA | Social Impact Assessment |
| SRS | Sample Registration System |
| SSR | Standard Schedule of Rate |
| ST | Scheduled Tribe |
| TN | Tamil Nadu |
| TNRSP | Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project |

Executive Summary

- a) Seven roads for a length of 110 Kms is proposed to be improved under Additional financing. These improvements will be carried out in two phases. In phase I, three roads for a length of 33 Km will be covered and the remaining four roads for a length of 77Kms will be covered in Phase-II.
- b) This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for improvement and strengthening of the following three roads to be covered in phase-I under Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) mode.
- Omalur to Mecheri section of SH 222 from Ex km 1.150 to Ex km 14.300 from the existing 2 -lane to 4-lane divided carriageway configuration (Design Ch 1.150 to 14.320)
 - Malliyakarai to Attur road (SH-30) (Ex km 81.125 - Ex km 91.200) from existing two lane to two lane with paved shoulder configuration (Design Ch 81.125 to 91.009)
 - Chitode to Erode road (SH-15) (Ex km 153.500 - Ex km 161.625) from existing two lane to four lane divided carriageway configurations (Design Ch 153.600 to 161.725)
- c) The Resettlement Action Plan describes: (i) the project components that cause involuntary resettlement impact; (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 Frameworks (RPF) (iv) the institutional and implementation arrangements to mitigate adverse impacts and to provide prompt and effective compensation at replacement cost; and (v) measures for consultation and disclosure. This RAP is not fully completed since the surveys and assessments are not completed for couple of sections and addendum will be prepared by August 2020 once the assessments of impacts and surveys/consultation are completed.
- d) The project will involve acquisition of 11.8361Ha of private land and transfer of 1.2353Ha of government land. The project will impact on 911 families, of which 859 are titleholders and the remaining 52 informal settlers. Out of the total titleholders (859 Nos) 346 landowners will have an impact to their structures also and remaining titleholders will lose only strip of land. All the affected lands are non-agricultural lands.
- e) Out of the 911 affected families 88 families will face severe ¹ impacts requiring to be relocated or livelihood support and the impact to the remaining 823 affected families will be minor² and they will be able to continue to live or carry on the business in the same place. The 88 severely affected families comprising of 53 titleholders (33 with loss of residence, 18 with loss of business and two with loss of residence cum commercial), 21 residential squatters, one encroacher, 5 Kiosks and 8 tenants. The severe impacts involving physical displacement are triggered in two locations. 15 residential displaced titleholders are in Thandavarayapuram village of Malliyakarai-Attur road, and 21 squatters in Soolai hamlet in Chithode - Erode road.
- f) During the census survey, most of the displaced residential families responded that they will be deciding their options (cash or constructed house) only after the confirmation/disclosure of compensation, other assistance and when more details on the alternative site and cash support is available and known. RP implementation

¹Those who will have to relocate or require livelihood support

²Those who can continue in the same place, who do not require additional support other than one-time compensation for their losses.

consultant in supervision of LARRU will consult all the displaced families and their options shall be registered. If their option is constructed houses, site shall be purchased by the project. LARRU will ensure that the construction activities are completed prior to the displacement of the severe affected residential families. Out of 36 surveyed families 22 are vulnerable consisting of 18 living below poverty line and 4 are women headed households.

- g) A separate RPF describing the applicable policies and provisions both national/state laws and World Bank's OP 4.12 principles and processes, for carrying out census and socio-economic surveys, consultations, entitlements and implementation arrangements are proposed which is the basis for preparing this RAP. Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Tamil Nadu Highway Act, 2001 and compensation will be paid as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined based on latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates (SSR), which are revised annually based on prevailing market rates for each of the building materials and 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 (the District Court).
- h) During preparation of detailed project report, consultations were held with the affected families and other stakeholders at village level along the project stretch. Three public consultations (one each in every road) were held with the AFs and project beneficiaries. Around 320 people participated in the consultations which includes 40 women.
- i) Information will be disseminated to APs 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/consultant hired for assisting in RP implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to APs as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Tamil. The Tamil version of Executive summary of RAP along with Entitlement Matrix will also be disclosed. The Executive summary of RAP along with Entitlements matrix and grievance redress mechanism will be translated and made available to the APs.
- j) The implementation of RAP for phase-I roads will be carried out by Salem unit established under the parent project. The unit headed by Special District Revenue Office and assisted by Resettlement Officer and other support staff. This unit 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 Salem will be supported with support staff including clerical staff. The implementation of the R&R provisions will be carried out with the support of NGOs /consultants with experience in similar development projects and an experienced consultant will be engaged for concurrent monitoring. The existing grievance mechanism including committee will be used to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected person concerns, complaints and grievances. A small section of 1.5 kms in Omulur-Mechari road involves realignment for which 3 options are considered. The addendum to RAP for this portion will be prepared once the final option is chosen. The civil work of this will be undertaken separately since the final alignment requires railway approval which will take some time. In addition, surveys and consultations for 800 meters in Erode-Chittode road is delayed due to ongoing COVID-19. The findings will be incorporated in the final RAP or an addendum will be prepared if those are not available by the time final RAP is prepared.

- k) The budget estimates for the RAP implementation including the compensation for land and assets and R&R assistances is **Rs.609.87million** for the project. Unit rates are based on current year rates (2019 -20) and will be updated annually for current prices during implementation by LARRU. Additional budget as needed will be approved and provided by GoTN. Compensation for land and structure and R&R assistance, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to taking over of land and assets and will be certified by Divisional Engineer (H), TNRSP prior to hand over of lands to the contractors. However, any long-term R&R measures like training for skill development that would continue for a longer period.
- l) To monitor the effectiveness of the RAP implementation by another consultant, who is not associated with the implementation will be engaged. This will be supplemented by internal monitoring by the respective regional units. The PIU will engage an NGO services to support PIU in implementation of RAP to keep close touch with PAPs and help them to receive their compensation and assistance and undertake needs assessment for livelihood support and designing suitable measures.

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 The State of Tamil Nadu has about 11830 km of State Highways, 11638 km of Major District Roads and 34858 km of Other District Roads, which are being maintained and managed by the Highways Department (HD), Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN). Road improvement and maintenance programs of these roads are financed from general state tax revenues and Government of India's (GOI) fiscal transfers. The GoTN also borrows from international financial institutions, such as the World Bank (WB) for the purpose of road development in the state. HD also maintains a network of 5324 km of National Highways under funding from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) of GOI.

1.2 A Strategic Options Study (SOS) on the State Core Road Network (CRN) for selection of candidate roads for improvement was carried out by Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project I, HD in the year 2009-2010 and the same was revalidated in 2011-2012. State HD had prioritized of about 1700 km of State Roads for various improvement works under EPC + 5-year maintenance and PPP contract modes.

1.3 Under Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project Phase I (TNRSP I), World Bank assisted Project, GoTN has improved the State Highways for a length of about 1800 km under various improvement programs such as upgradation, enhanced periodical maintenance, performance-based maintenance and Public Private Partnership in pilot basis.

1.4 The GoTN is currently undertaking second phase of works namely Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project II (TNRSP II). TNRSP II is covering upgradation, maintenance and improvement of the identified core road network.

1.5 Under additional financing of World Bank, improvement works of widening and strengthening of two lane with paved shoulder from existing two lane, from two lane to 4 lane or 6 lane and pavement strengthening with / without paved shoulders and all required drainage facility, road furniture and accessories are taken up. In some cases, new alignments and/or re-alignments may also be required. Under Additional financing of 7 roads for a length of 110 Km will be implemented in two phases. Phase I will cover 3 road for length of 33 Kms and the remaining four roads for a length of 77kms will be covered in phase-II.

1.6 This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for phase-I roads under additional financing to be improved under Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) mode. (Typical Cross Sections are attached as Appendix 1).

- Omalur to Mecheri section of SH 222 from Ex km 1.150 to Ex km 14.300 from the existing 2 -lane to 4-lane divided carriageway configuration (Design Ch 1.150 to 14.320)
- Malliyakarai to Attur road (SH-30) (Ex km 81.125 - Ex km 91.200) from existing two lanes to two lanes with paved shoulder configuration (Design Ch 81.125 to 91.009)
- Chitode to Erode road (SH-15) (Ex km 153.500 - Ex km 161.625) from existing two lane to four lane divided carriageway configurations (Design Ch 153.600 to 161.725)

1.7 The Resettlement Action Plan describes: (i) the project components that cause involuntary resettlement impact; (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 Frameworks (RPF) (iv) the institutional and implementation arrangements to mitigate adverse impacts and to provide prompt and effective compensation at replacement cost; and (v) measures for consultation and disclosure.

Project Description

1.8 Project roads lies in Salem and Erode districts of Tamil Nadu State. Omalur to Mecheri section (SH 222) and Malliyakarai - Attur road (SH-30) are in Salem district. Chitode to Erode road (SH-15) is in Erode district.

1.9 **Omalur to Mecheri section of SH 222:**State Highway No. 222originates from Omalur in Salem district and ends at Pennagaram in Dharmapuri district at its junction with SH-60. SH-222 passes through Panjukalipatti, Mecheri, Perumbalai, Kalappambadi and Pennagaram.The project stretch starts near Omalur at its junction with SH-86 (Km.1.600 of SH-86) and terminates at Km.14.600 near Mecheri at its junction with NH-544H. At km. 0.250, project road is crossing a railway track (Mettur-Omalur line) and a level crossing exists at the said location.

1.10 TNRSP has proposed a realignment on LHS of the existing road with a provision of a RoB. Approval for proposed realignment is under progress hence, TNRSP has decided to start the project road from existing km 1.150 of SH 222 for immediate implementation. Total length of existing road is 13.150 km (Design length 13.17km). The initial 1.150 Km shall be taken up for construction on receipt of necessary approvals from the concerned authorities. Three options were studied by the consultant for the realignment location. The likely adverse social impact of all the options are summarized in below table. An addendum to this RAP will be prepared once the alignment is finalized.The civil works for this section will be carried out under separate contract to be issued later since this final option requires approval from Railways which willtake some time. The construction of this stretch will be taken up subsequently after alignment is finalized and all approvals are received.

Table 1.1: Likely adverse social impact of realignment options

| S. No | Description | Numbers | | |
|-------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Option -1 | Option -2 | Option -3 |
| 1 | RCC Buildings | 12 | 2 | 9 |
| 2 | Sheet Houses | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| 3 | Tiled Houses | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| 4 | Huts | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| 5 | Pump House | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | Open well | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 7 | Temple/Pond | Temple 1 | Pond 1 (40m) | 0 |
| 8 | Land acquisition in Ha | 6.99 | 8.77 | 15.65 |

1.11 The improvements proposed to the project road involves widening and strengthening of the existing two-lane road to four - lane configuration with provision of drainage facility, road furniture and accessories. Right of Way (RoW) available varies from 13 m to 29 m. In order to avoid/minimize the adverse social impact concentric widening are proposed for around 8.7 km and for remaining stretches eccentric widening is proposed. Concentric widening is proposed mainly at built up locations.

1.12 **Malliyakarai - Attur road (SH-30):**starts from the existing km 81.125 on SH-30 (Junction with SH-79) in Malliyakarai and ends at existing km 91.200 in Narasingapuram Junction (Salem-Cuddalore Main Road), with project length being 10.075 km (Design length 9.884km). SH-30 passes through various villages such as Malliyakarai, Eachampatti, Chockkanathapuram, Thandavarayapuram, Kamraj Nagar and Narasingapuram in Salem district.

1.13 Existing road has 2 lane carriageways without paved shoulder and varied width near junctions. One railway level crossing is present. Right of Way (RoW) available varies from 13 m to 29 meters. The predominant land use is agricultural followed by built-up.

1.14 The project stretch will be developed to two lane with paved shoulder configuration, the ROW requirement as per typical cross section (TCS) is 18 meter in built-up locations and 24 metre in rural stretches. Out of the total 9.884 Km, around 5.664 km is concentric widening, around 2,85 Km is eccentric widening, 0.6 Km is curve improvement stretch and 0.770 km fresh acquisition for realignment are proposed. Thandavarayapuram is a congested area where widening is limited to 15-meter ROW to minimize the adverse social impact.

1.15 **Chithode - Erode road (SH-15):** The project road starts from existing km 153.600 on SH-15 near Chithode (Bhavani-Perundurai Main Road) and ends at the existing km 161.625 at Erode (design chainage 153.600 to 161.725). The project stretch of SH-15 passes through various villages such as Chithode, Kongapalayam, Naripalayam, MamaruthuPalayam, Thannirpanthalpalayam, PeriyaSemur, Soolai and Veerappanchatram in Erode district. Ribbon development is observed along the existing road for entire stretch. Total existing project length is 8.125 km. Settlement of residential squatters would be affected at Soolai village.

1.16 The location map of the project roads is presented in figure 1. The design for the project road has been finalized and the land acquisition plan has also been prepared by the consultant.

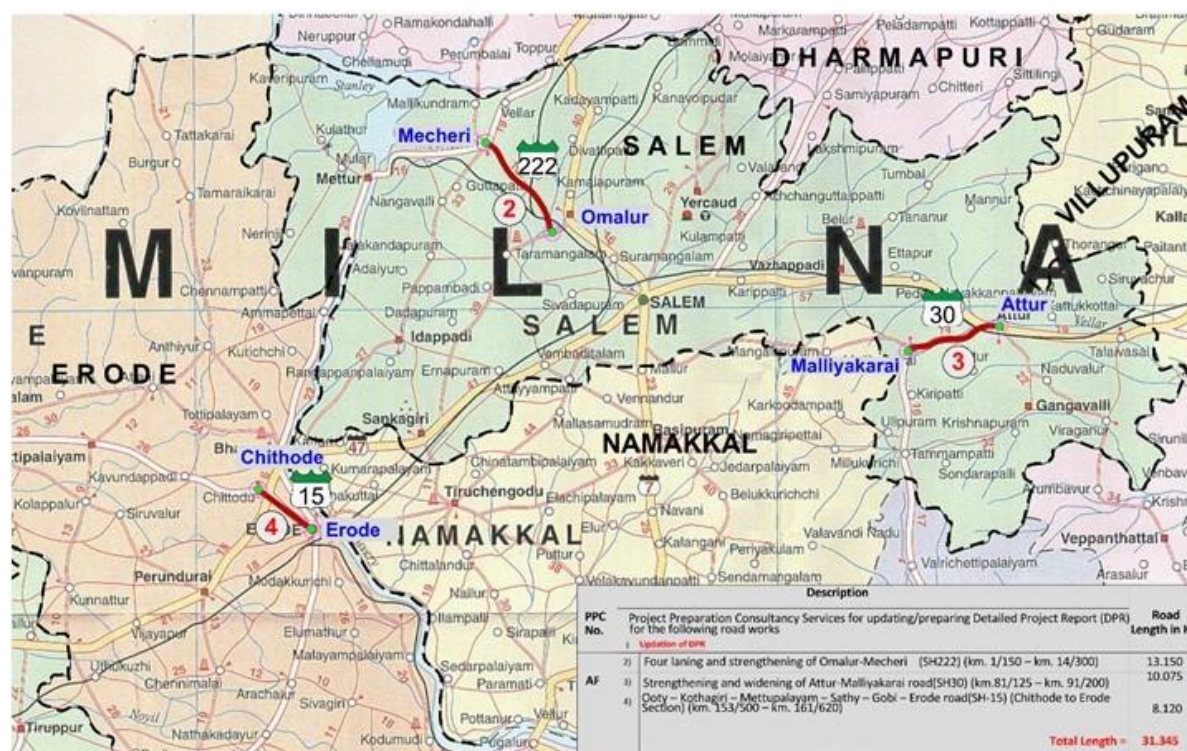


Figure 1: Location Map of the Project roads

Profile of the Road-Project Area

1.17 This project is in Salem and Erode Districts of Tamil Nadu states. The project State is divided for administrative purpose into 32 Districts and 285 Taluks. The Population of Tamil Nadu is 7,21,47,030 accounting for 5.96 % of the India's population and ranks 7th amongst the States/UTs. The state reported a decadal growth of 15.61 % and geographical spread of the State is 1,30,058 sq. km with a population density of 555 persons per sq. km.

1.18 Salem District has a population of 34,82,056. Salem district ranked 5th in terms of the highest population in the State. The district has recorded population density of 665 persons/sq km. The district has recorded the 4th highest Scheduled Tribes population of

3.4% among the district. The decadal population growth during 2001-2011 in the district was 15.4%. Salem district is one of the most urbanized districts in the State as it has a share of 50.95% population living in urban areas. The district sex ratio has recorded 954, which is the 2nd lowest among the districts in the State. The district has recorded the literacy of 72.9%, whereas the State literacy was 80.1%.

1.19 Salem district is situated in the north western agro climatic zone. Agriculture is the mainstay of this district as about 70% of the population is engaged in agriculture. Paddy is the main cultivation (10.92 % of the area under sown) followed by maize (7.92% of the area under sown). Cholan, Cumbu, Ragi, Samai, Red gram, Green gram, Black gram, Horse gram, Coconut, Nuts Gingelly, Sunflower, Sugar cane, M.T Cotton, LintsChillies, Tomatoes and Turmeric are the other crops cultivated in the district.

1.20 Erode District has a population of 2,2,51,7443 (3.12% of the State population) and with a population density of 392, the sex ratio is 993 (996 is State sex ratio). The 0-6 years account for 8.67 % of the total population and the sex ratio in this age group is 953, and this compared to the overall State sex ratio of 996 is not a healthy trend, given that the MMR(664) and IMR (175) have reduced in the last 10 years. The overall literacy rate is 72.6 % and with male literacy rate being 80.4 % and female literacy rate being 64.7 %.

1.21 The district has 1,34,299.696 ha (23.5% of the geographical area) under cultivation, with paddy accounting for 25.6 % of the area under cultivation, followed by sugarcane in 16.6 % area, groundnut in 15.3 % area, maize in 14.9% area, coconut is grown in 9.9 % area, banana in 9.2 % area, tapioca in 6.1 % area, turmeric in 5.9 % area and other cereals, pulses and crops in the remaining area. Marginal farmers account for 56 % of the landholding, followed by 27 % small farmers and together they account for 83 % of the land holding. The proposed project passes through 11 villages and 6 town panchayats. The town panchayats are: (i) Chittode; (ii) Nallagoundanpalyam; (iii) Pallapalayam; (iv) Salangipalayam; (v) Lakkampatti; and (vi) Kugalur.

Magnitude of Impact

1.22 Improvement and strengthening of the project roads will improve the connectivity within the central Tamil Nadu and improve trade and tourism in the State. Further, the local community living in the vicinity of the road stretch will have improved access to markets, health care facilities, educational institutions due to wider and better designed roads. However, the improvements will involve acquisition of private land for widening and geometric improvement and removal of encroachments will become necessary for improving the road, resulting in adverse impacts to few people living along the corridor.

1.23 The project will involve acquisition of 11.8361 Ha of private land and transfer of 1.2353 Ha of government land. The land acquisition will impact approximately 859 landowners. All the affected land is non-agriculture (dry land) category as per the available land records. Land acquisition estimation including category of land has been done based on the land acquisition plan and schedule prepared by the consultant. The field verification of the draft LPS prepared by the consultant is in progress and the precise number of landowners, category of affected land and exact area of acquisition shall be estimated after the field verification by the LARR unit and RAP shall be updated if required. Out of the 859 landowners, 346 landowners will have an impact to their structures also, the remaining landowners will lose strip of land. Magnitude of adverse impact of the project is summarized in below table. The severe impacted families are those who require relocating 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

³Census of India, 2011, Registrar General, India

⁴For the period 2014-16 (Special Bulletin on MMR, Registrar General, India - May 2018)

⁵For the year 2016 (SRS Bulletin, Registrar General, India - September 2017)

⁶Area and production, Agriculture Department, Government of Tamil Nadu 2015-16 (Fasli 1425)

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.

Table 1.2: Details of tentative landowners.

| Type of Impact | Road 1 | Road 2 | Road 3 | Total |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Land and buildings affected owners | 169 | 119 | 58 | 346 |
| Agriculture landowners ⁷ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Strip of land (homestead, non-agricultural and barren) | 319 | 107 | 87 | 513 |
| Total | 488 | 226 | 145 | 859 |

Source: Draft land acquisition Plan prepared by consultant.

1.24 This project will impact 378 structures. Out of the total affected structures 346 belongs to titleholder, 6 are occupied by encroachers, 21 are residential squatters and 5 are commercial Kiosks.

Objective of the Resettlement Plan

1.25 The objective of this resettlement action plan is to assist the affected people to enable them to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre impacted level. This resettlement plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements of Omalur to Mecheri section of SH 222, Malliyakarai - Attur road (SH-30) and Chithode - Erode road to (SH-15). 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 entitlement and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

1.26 This resettlement action plan is based on the census and socio-economic survey that was carried out along the above said three project roads from 11th January to 29th February 2020. The survey was based on the final detailed design. The census survey from Km 160+500 to Km 161+300 of Chithode- Erode road is in progress and the finding of the survey shall be included in the final RAP or an addendum will be prepared if those are not available by the time RAP is finalized.

Minimization of the Adverse Social Impact

1.27 In order to avoid/minimize the land acquisition identification of ROW was taken up at the outset of the study. Out of the 31.179 Km length of the project stretch widening is limited to existing ROW for around 10.500 Kms. Out of the total length around 18.979 km is concentric widening around 10.560 km is eccentric widening, and remaining length (1.64 Km) is curve improvement and realignments. The widening options were adopted to avoid/minimize the adverse social impacts of the project. Due to this exercise around 1000 structures are saved from demolition (comparison is done with screening survey data).

1.28 Existing road at Thanvarayapuram hamlet of Attur - Malliyakarai is narrow and ribbon developed, the widening is limited to 15 meters instead of 18 meters (standard PROW adopted in other built up locations in the project) around 18 houses saved due to this intervention.

⁷As per the available land records (Chitta download from official website) all the affected survey numbers are non-agricultural, however the verification of the details with VAO office is in progress, findings of the same shall be provided in the final RAP

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

1.29 A separate RPF describing the applicable policies and provision, process for census survey and consultations, entitlement matrix and implementation programme is prepared which is the basis for preparing this RAP.

2. Land Acquisition and Compensation

Introduction

2.1 The existing two lane is proposed to be widened to two lane with paved shoulder and four-lane divided carriage way configuration. Out of the total length (31.179 Km) 9.884 Km shall be developed in two lane with paved shoulder and remaining 21.295 km will be developed in four lane divided carriage way configuration. The existing right of way of the roads varies from 13 to 31 meters. The project involves acquisition of private land and requires alienation of government land for widening, realignments, geometric improvements and junction improvements.

Methodology

2.2 In order to utilize the existing right of way for implementation of the project, identification of ROW was taken up at the outset of the study. The RoW was established based on village maps and field measurement books (FMB) pertaining to the road, which form the basis for detailed design and in built up sections, wherever possible the improvements were restricted to available RoW to minimize the land acquisition and subsequent displacement.

2.3 Wherever additional land is required, land plan schedule (LPS) has been prepared using FMB, *chitta* (ownership details with total land holding information), *adangal* (cultivation details) and *A-register* (extent with owner details) extracts. This provides the details of landowners as per record, the extent of land being acquired, and Percentage of total land held in that land parcel.

Extent of Land acquired

2.4 The project will involve acquisition of 11.8361 Ha of private land tentatively from 859 owners and alienation of 1.2353 Ha of government land. Land acquisition details and tentative number (as per the draft LPS) of landowners are summarized in below table

Table 2.1: Land Required for project stretches

| Road | Private land Acquisition | Government land | Total | Number of landowners |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Omalur to Mecheri section of SH 222 | 7.678 | 0.6838 | 8.3618 | 488 |
| Malliyakarai - Attur road (SH-30) | 3.1381 | 0.5315 | 3.6696 | 226 |
| Chitode - Erode road (SH-15) | 1.02 | 0.02 | 1.04 | 145 |
| Total | 11.8361 | 1.2353 | 13.0714 | 859 |

Source: Land Plan Schedule prepared by consultant

2.5 The extent of land lost and the scale of impact to titleholders is presented in the following table. Around two thirds of the landowners will lose less than 10% of their land in the affected survey number and the remaining lose more than 10% (Table 2.2). All those who lose more than one third of their primary source of income will receive INR 500000 (inflation adjusted) as required by the law. However, this shall further be verified by the land acquisition officer during award enquiry and if any eligible cases are noticed the amount shall be paid to such families and the RAP shall be updated accordingly. In order to ensure that livelihoods are improved or restored to all, needs assessment will be carried out and additional support will be designed.

Table 2.2: Intensity of Land Impact

| Scale of Impact | Number of Land Parcels | Percentage |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Up to 10% | 576 | 67.05 |
| Above 10% and up to 20% | 126 | 14.67 |
| Above 20% and up to 33.3% | 84 | 9.78 |
| Above 33.3% and up to 50% | 39 | 4.54 |
| Above 50% and up to 75% | 24 | 2.79 |
| Above 75% | 10 | 1.16 |
| Total | 859 | 100 |

Source: LAP prepared by Consultant

Stages in Land Acquisition

2.6 Private land required for the project will be acquired in accordance with the procedures of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and the compensation shall be determined in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. A separate Government Order⁸ has been issued nominating the Special District Revenue Officer(s) of TNRSP as competent authority for land acquisition and award pronouncement under the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001

2.7 Section 15(2) notification is the preliminary notification under TNHA 2001. 15(2) notification shall be issued for all land parcels identified for acquisition under this project. The landowners will be given 30 days' time for making representation, on why the land should not be acquired. Apart from newspaper publication of 15(2), land acquisition officer shall issue individual notices to all landowners. The landowner 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 landowner giving 15 days' time for hearing. After hearing the landowner or interested person and based on the submission made by DE(H), the competent authority will pass appropriate orders under Section 15(1).

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

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

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

2.11 The landowner 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.

2.12 **Updating of Land Records:** Once the section 15(2) is issued, the updating of land records in the affected area will be undertaken to ensure that the landowner records are up-to-date prior to issue of section 15 (1) notification. This is to ensure that the bonafide landowner names are figured in the LA process and the bonafide landowner receives the

⁸GO (MS) No.99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014

compensation in time. The TNRSP regional LARR units will coordinate with the concerned revenue departments to complete the land records updating in time.

2.13 The experience with parent project shows that only about 50% landowners received compensation immediately after award and the compensation for rest of the proposed were deposited in SDRO's special account and people claimed later due to insufficient ownership documents. In order to ensure that the landowners receive the compensation immediately after award, the land records of all affected landowners will be updated prior to issue of notification under section 15(1). The key details to be updated include but not limited to ensuring service of 15(2) notification to all interested persons and updating the landowner name(s).

2.14 In order to ensure that the landowners receive the compensation immediately after award, the land records of all affected land parcels / landowners will be updated prior to issue of notification under section 15(1). The key details to be updated include but not limited to: (i) ensuring service of 15(2) notification to all interested persons; (ii) obtaining the encumbrance certificate from the Registration Department and issuing notice to all persons contained in the encumbrance certificate; (iii) village level meetings by SplTahsildars; and (iv) assisting the landowners in obtaining legal heir certificate / patta, etc to enable establishment of ownership

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

2.16 **Alienation of Government Land:** Transfer proposal will be prepared by DE(H) and 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.

2.17 **Disputes in Land Acquisition:** Disputes relating to ownership rights, apportionment issues, amount of compensation awarded will be referred by the Special DRO to the jurisdictional LARR Authority⁹, that has been constituted in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Valuation of Lost and Affected Assets

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

2.19 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.

2.20 Where land owners refuse to accept the compensation, the Spl DRO will remit such amount with the LARR authority and in all other cases, where compensation cannot be

⁹G.O.(Ms) No.305, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)), dated 20.09.2017

paid, the compensation amount will be kept in an interest bearing separate savings account with the project, operated and maintained by Spl DRO, and paid to land owners as and when they come forward to accept the compensation along with the interest accrued. Such amount will be maintained in a separate account until the project closure and agreed with WB on its mechanism to close at the time of project closure.

2.21 Compensation for Structures: The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD plinth area rate for valuation purpose as on date without depreciation. While considering the PWD rate, LARRU will ensure that it uses the latest rates for the structures. Wherever the SR for current financial year is not available, the LARRU will update the SR to current prices based on approved previous year escalations. PWD updates the rates annually taking into consideration market prices of various building materials. 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.

2.22 Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. Affected families who are physically displaced, on receipt of payment, will be given 3-month notice to vacate. There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Sec 96 of the RFCTLARR Act.

2.23 Compensation for Trees: Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees will be decided by the LARRU in consultation with the Departments of Forest, Agriculture and Horticulture. In line with the provision of 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.

2.24 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

2.25 Consent award: The affected landowners will be intimated about the option of acquisition through consent, as an alternate to acquisition adopting the procedures laid down in the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001, wherein the compensation and resettlement assistances will be determined in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. At the time of issue notification under Sec 15(2), a proviso will be added at the end of the Sec 15(2) notification that any landowner who wishes to go for consent award may contact the concerned Special District Revenue Officer. Following the notification, the Special Tahsildars will conduct meetings in each affected village involving the affected landowners or the interested persons, to explain the provisions of consent award. The Special Tahsildars will assist the landowners in compiling the documents required for the consent award and obtain a consent from such landowners.

2.26 The jurisdictional LARR unit will complete the valuation of the land parcels immediately after Sec 15(2) notification, within a month from the date of notification, by adopting the provisions of RFCTLARR Act in determining the market price¹¹ of the land. The project will offer an additional 25 percent on the compensation determined in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. In addition, the landowner will be eligible for resettlement and rehabilitation assistances, as per the eligibility and

entitlement contained in the Entitlement Matrix of this Resettlement Policy Framework. If negotiations fail, land will be acquired as per the provisions of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

2.27 All the affected landowners who are eligible for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) assistance and resettlement will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013. Initially a draft list will be notified by giving a minimum of 7days' time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and quantum of assistance. LARR Implementation consultant shall assist RSO for disclosure of micro plans in Tamil & English version for both eligible and ineligible PAPs, in the offices of Town Panchayat / Village Panchayat and Village Administrative Officers office. The competent authority will hold a R&R award enquiry and during the enquiry the beneficiaries will be informed about the entitlements that they would be provided as part of the R&R assistance under the project. The option for alternate housing to the titleholder residential PAPs will be explained and the PAPs preference will be obtained during the enquiry. The final list will be notified after considering the objections, if any, and the options chosen by the PAPs. Similarly, the list of those affected non- title holders will also be notified along with the details of R&R assistance. Socio-economic surveys of 100% agriculture land affected family will be completed within 30 days of issue of 15(1) to establish baseline among those losing agricultural lands by the LARR implementation consultant. All the DPs shall be consulted by the LARR implementation consultant. LARR implementation consultant shall guide the DPs to utilize their compensation and other project benefits in a productive way also plan shall be developed to enhance their living standards linking with various social security and livelihood upgradation schemes of central government, state government and CSR activities of various companies and Banks associated with the project.

2.28 Livelihood Improvement/restoration strategy. The loss of livelihood is mostly impacted due to loss of small shops, rental income and business along the roads especially at built up areas. The loss of livelihood due to loss of agricultural lands is limited to where bypasses are proposed. There are two bypasses in phase-II roads and none in phase-I roads. The entitlements for livelihood support include transitional support such as moving, subsistence allowances and rehabilitation grants to re-establish their business/livelihoods. In addition, all those who lose more than one-third of their primary income due to loss of land/assets or loss of business or rental income are eligible for additional livelihood assistance of INR.5,00,000 (inflation adjusted) as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR act adopted by Go TN. All the above cash support will be used to improve their shops and secure another rented shop or construct new shops either on their own or purchased lands to re-establish the business/ shops. In order to ensure that all affected people improve their livelihoods, the project will undertake needs assessment to identify the preferences and needs among all adult family members for designing suitable skill training or other support such as enrolling in the Government supported social security and or employment programs credit support (various social security programs of Govt of Tamil Nadu is summarized in Appendix 2) and skill upgrading training programs. The vulnerable people will also be assisted through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from the Banks where the compensation amounts are kept, as done in the parent project. The entitlement matrix will be updated to reflect the Needs Assessments for designing suitable livelihood support, enrolling eligible people for Government social security, employment, credit and skill trainings. The NGO who will be providing implementation support will carry out needs assessment and design livelihood measures.

3. Baseline Socio-Economic Characteristics of Affected Population

Introduction

3.1. The census and socio-economic survey were undertaken for the entire project road stretch in January- February 2020. The survey was carried out based on the final design drawings. The survey identified 378 private assets and 19 common property resources as affected due to this project. The salient findings of the census survey and the socio-economic survey of the severely impacted assets/structures are presented in the following sections.

Methodology Adopted

3.2. The census survey enumerated all private assets/properties and community assets within the Corridor-of-Impact (Col).

3.3. For every affected family, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the census survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the affected family (AF); (ii) tenure; (iii) type, use and extent of loss; and (iv) social, economic and vulnerability characteristics of the AF.

3.4. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socio-economic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the household, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, and ascertaining perceptions about project, resettlement options and compensation, was collected from all severely impacted household. The existing scenario of the settlement (presence of the NTHs) has been video graphed for reference and recorded. Details of common property resources within the Col were also recorded. Photographs of certain affected assets and common property resources are given in appendix 3.

Census Survey Findings

3.5. **Tenure wise Use of Structure:** The upgradation of the road stretches will cause impact to 378 private structures (excluding 19 CPR) affecting 398 families, including 20 tenants. Out of the 398 affected families, 88 (22.11%) affected families (including 8 tenants and 5 kiosks) will face severe impact requiring to be relocated and the impact to the remaining 310 (77.89%) affected families will be minor and they will be able continue to live or carry on the business in the same place. Out of the total 88 severe impacted families, 53 families are owners (60.23%), followed by 21 (23.86%) families are residential squatters (most of them are in Chithode- Erode road - Soolai hamlet) tenants accounting for 8 families (14.81%) one family is in encroacher category and five families are in kiosks category. Details are summarized in below table.

Table 3.1: Project Affected Families

| Type of PAFs | Total PAFs | | | Severe Impact | | | Minor | | |
|--|------------|------|-------|---------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | R-1 | R -2 | R - 3 | R-1 | R -2 | R - 3 | R-1 | R -2 | R - 3 |
| Owner (titleholder) | 160 | 110 | 56 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 142 | 96 | 43 |
| Absentee Owner (titleholder) (Tenant occupied assets). | 9 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Encroacher | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Squatters | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tenants | 9 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Kiosk | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Type of PAFs | Total PAFs | | | Severe Impact | | | Minor | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 |
| Total Occupants | 181 | 130 | 87 | 27 | 21 | 40 | 154 | 109 | 47 |
| Grand Total | 398 | | | 88 | | | 310 | | |
| % on total affected structures | | | | 22.11% | | | 77.89% | | |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020 - R= Road.

3.6. The project will cause severe impact to 88 families, comprising of 53 titleholders (33 with loss of residence, 18 with loss of business and two with loss residence cum commercial), 21 residential squatters, one encroacher, 5 kiosks and 8 tenants. In addition to the severe impacted 88 families, there are 310 minor impacted families, who would be able to continue to live in the same building and no physical or economical displacement is envisaged to these affected families. The tenure wise use of structure categorized based on severity of impact is given in the following table.

Table 3.2: Tenure wise Use of Structure

| Type of Impact | Owner | | | Encroacher | | | Squatter | | | Tenant | | | Kiosk | | | Total |
|---|-------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | |
| Severe Impact | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loss of Residence | 13 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 |
| Loss of Business | 9 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 27 |
| Loss of Residence cum Business | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total Severe | 22 | 17 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 88 |
| Minor Impact | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loss of portion of Residence | 2 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Loss of portion of Business | 3 | 24 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| Loss of portion of Residence cum Business | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc) | 142 | 65 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 234 |
| Total Minor | 147 | 102 | 44 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 310 |
| Grand Total | 169 | 119 | 58 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 398 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey January 2020

3.7. **Type of Structure:** Out of the 378 private assets identified within the Col, 80 will be affected fully or the impact will be significant resulting in displacement and the impact to 298 assets will be minimal and hence will be able to remain in the current location with partial damage to the asset. All the severe impacted structures are permanent in nature. The type of structure categorized by use and severity of impact is presented in the following table.

Table 3.3: Type of Structure wise Impact

| Type of Impact | Permanent | | | Semi-Permanent | | | Temporary | | | Others | | | Total |
|---|-----------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-------|
| | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | |
| Severe Impact | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loss of Residence | 13 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| Loss of Business | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Loss of Residence cum Business | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 23 | 16 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| Minor Impact | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loss of portion of Residence | 2 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Loss of portion of Business | 1 | 18 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| Loss of portion of Residence cum Business | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Other Loss (CW, toilet, shed, etc) | 134 | 47 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | 10 | 0 | 229 |
| Total Minor Affected Structures | 137 | 76 | 28 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 298 |
| Grand total Affected Structures | 160 | 92 | 42 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 30 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 378 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

3.8. Impact to Common Property Resources: The project will impact 19 common property resources (CPR) and all are fully affected. The CPRs include, place of worship, government office and portion of compound wall of school and religious institution. Details are summarized in below table. The project will facilitate relocation and rebuilding of the CPRs through the concerned stakeholders.

Table 3.4: Type of CPR Impacted

| Common Property Resources | Fully Affected | | | Partially Affected | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | R-1 | R-2 | R-3 | |
| Shrine | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Vinayakar Temple | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Place of worship (Temple) | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Maruthuveeran Temple | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Govt office (EB) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Pumphouse | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Tree shrine | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Portion of CW of School | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Portion of CW of Church | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Portion of CW of Water Tank | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 9 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

Socio Economic Characteristics

3.9. The project will cause severe impact to 88 families and during the census and socio-economic survey, information could gather only from 36 families, the absentees were mostly from Chithode- Erode road. Another round of survey activity is in progress to gather the socio-economic data from absentees (during the original survey). The survey findings shall be presented in the final RAP.

3.10. The socio-economic characteristics of 36 affected families (40.91% of severely affected families) gathered during the survey in January - February 2020 is summarized in this section and detailed assessment is presented in Appendix 4

3.11. 18 out of the 36 surveyed families are BPL as per State government categorization and 4 members are women headed household.

3.12. Amongst the 36 affected families, 19.44% reported a monthly income between 3000 to 4000, 8.33% reported their monthly income between 4000 to 5000, 30.56% reported their monthly income between 5000 to 6000. Most of the families reported that they are earning more than 6000 per month. The average monthly family income is Rs.8898.

3.13. 23% males and 13.85% females are not in workforce and this comprises of largely women, children, students and elderly. 49.25 % of the family members within the workforce are unemployed. Women accounts to major share (66.15% of the female members) in the unemployed category. Out of the total surveyed family members only 32% are (43 members) the earning members. Average earning member in a family is 1.2, say one person. 11.19% of the Aps are doing Business/Shop/eatery for their livelihood and around 16.42% are daily labourer.

3.14. 36.11% are living in permanent type houses, 58.33% are living in semi-permanent houses and remaining 5.56% live in temporary (kutcha) houses. 91.67 of the severe affected households reside in their own building. 69.44% have a separate kitchen, 61.11% have a separate toilet, 55.56% have a separate bath, 97.22% houses are electrified, 77.78% have access to piped water supply and 66.67% use LPG for cooking.

3.15. Amongst the affected families, 66.67 % have LPG connections, 75 % possess mobile phones, 80.56 % possess television, 58.33 % owns a motor cycle, 30.56 % owns a cycle, refrigerator is available in 47.22 % of the houses, 5.56 % owns a telephone connection and nobody owns car/truck/lorry.

Key Socio-economic Indicators

3.16. The key socio-economic indicators established based on the socio-economic survey carried out amongst the severe affected families are presented below, and these indicators would form the baseline indicators for evaluation purpose.

Table 3.5: Key Socio-economic Indicators

| S.No | Indicator | Unit | Value/Figure |
|-----------|---|---------|--------------|
| a) | Income (N = 36 Severe AFs) | | |
| 1 | Monthly family income | Average | 8898 |
| 2 | Number of Earners | Average | 1.2 |
| 3 | Level of Indebtedness | % | 0 |
| b) | Economic Activity (N =66 Severe APs) | | |
| 4 | Business/Shop/eatery | % | 11.19 |
| 5 | Daily Wage Earners/ Agriculture labourer | % | 16.42 |
| c) | Housing (N = 36 Severe AFs) | | |
| 6 | Permanent | % | 36.11 |
| 7 | Semi- Permanent | % | 58.33 |
| 8 | Temporary houses | % | 5.56 |

| S.No | Indicator | Unit | Value/Figure |
|-----------|--|------|--------------|
| 9 | Owned | % | 91.67 |
| 10 | Rented | % | 8.33 |
| 11 | Having separate Kitchen | % | 69.44 |
| 12 | Having separate Toilet | % | 61.11 |
| 13 | Having Separate bath | % | 55.56 |
| 14 | Houses Electrified | % | 97.22 |
| 15 | Access to piped water Supply (HSC/PT) | % | 77.78 |
| 16 | LPG as Fuel for cooking | % | 66.67 |
| d) | Demographic Details (N = 36vSevere AFs) | | |
| 17 | Family Size | | 3.72 |
| 18 | Women Headed Household | | 4 |
| e) | Standard of Living (N = 18 Severe AFs) | | |
| 19 | Having Television | % | 80.56 |
| 20 | Having Cycle | % | 30.56 |
| 21 | Having Motorcycle | % | 58.33 |
| 22 | Having Refrigerator | % | 47.22 |
| 23 | Having Washing Machine | % | 11.11 |
| 24 | Having Livestock | % | 72.22 |
| 25 | Having Ration Card | % | 100.00 |
| 26 | Having Bank Account | % | 94.44 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

Resettlement Preferences

3.17. Resettlement preferences of the surveyed severely affected families are presented in the following table. 91.67% of them stated that they have not decided about their resettlement, 5.56% is in favor of cash compensation and remaining 2.78% opted for constructed houses/shops by the project. The people will be offered written options with more details on alternative resettlement sites and cash support amounts to make informed decision on their resettlement options.

Table 3.6: Resettlement Preferences

| Preference | Number | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Self-managed - Cash assistance | 2 | 5.56 |
| Project assisted - House / shop | 1 | 2.78 |
| Undecided | 33 | 91.67 |
| Total | 36 | 100 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

4. Consultation and Community Participation

Introduction

4.1. Consultations and discussions were held during census and socio-economic survey in January - February 2020 with both primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders include project affected persons (APs), project beneficiaries and implementing agency. The secondary stakeholder includes District Revenue Officers, Tahsildars and elected representatives of local bodies.

4.2. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed in the following table.

Table 4.1: Methods of Public Consultations

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

4.3. Consultation with project affected people was conducted at all the project stretches. All the affected families were invited to the meeting through a public notice. TNRSPP officials and DPR consultant explained the land acquisition procedure, entitlement matrix, grievance redressal mechanism and likely adverse impact of the project in the meeting. Date, venue and number of participants of the meetings is presented in below table. Further the outcome of the meeting is summarised in below sections. The photographs of the meetings are given as appendix 5.

Table 4.2: Summary of Public Consultations

| Road | Date | Venue | Number of Participants | |
|---------------------|--|---|------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Male | Female |
| Omalur - Mecheri | 15 th February 2020 (10.30 Am to 2 Pm) | KSV Mahal, Kamineri, Omalur Taluk | 127 | 9 |
| Attur - Malliakarai | 27 th February 2020 (2.30 Pm) | Santhosh Hall, Mottur. | 102 | 11 |
| Erode - Chithode | 10 th March 2020 (10.00 AM) | Amman Mahal Hall, Kanthayanthottam, Erode | 51 | 20 |
| | | Total | 280 | 40 |

Outcome of the Consultations

4.4. People were aware about the road widening since survey activities, alignment marking etc are being done along the project roads. However, they were not aware about the land acquisition methods, compensations, timeline of project implementation etc. Majority of the queries were related to the compensation. People requested to review the alignment proposal at Thandavarayapuram hamlet of Attur - Malliakarai road and temple at Km 160+880 - RHS of Erode - Chithode road. The displaced residential squatters of (Soolai hamlet) Erode - Chithode road requested for resettlement benefits under this project. As people were against the destruction of the temple, project authority decided to continue consultation with temple authorities. Concerns of the people and the reply/mitigation measures proposed is summarised in below table.

Table 4.3: Key Concerns of APs and Mitigation Measures Proposed

| Sl.No. | Concerns | Design change / Mitigation measures proposed / Reason rejection etc. |
|--------|---|--|
| 1 | 20% of the building would be affected and it is a very old building. Will full compensation be paid for the same? | Depending on the viability of the structure a qualified engineer in consultation with the building owner will consider the full valuation of the building. The compensation shall be estimated as per the provision of RPF. |
| 2 | If full valuation demands for a partially affected building, will the government acquire land also? | No additional land will be acquired in the case of partially affected buildings receiving full building valuation. The owner must demolish the whole building after receiving full valuation amount. |
| 3 | What is the assurance, that government will pay additional assistances? | Government is bound to pay all compensations and resettlement assistances as per the RPF approved for this project. |
| 4 | Will the owners without patta receive any compensation? | All the affected person irrespective of their title will be eligible for compensation as per the RPF. |
| 5 | Realignment may be provided to avoid impact to residential buildings at Thandavarayapuram of Malliakarai - Attur road | Realignment is not possible as it will invite huge acquisition of agricultural land. Resettlement of the displaced households shall be ensured by the project as specified in the RPF. |
| 6 | Demanded to limit the widening within the existing ROW at Thandavarayapuram | Widening has been limited to 15 meters ROW instead of standard PROW of 18 meters in the built up. |
| 7 | Landowners should get market rate for loss of land | Compensation for Land acquisition shall be as per RFCTLARR 2013 |
| 8 | Resettlement of residential squatters located at Soolai of Erode - Chithode may be done by the project. | Compensation and resettlement assistance shall be given to all the displaced families as per RPF. |
| 9 | Temple located at Km160+880 -of Erode - Chithode road may be avoided | The acquisition of temple is necessary to accommodate the design. Project will ensure the reconstruction of the temple. However, the alignment shall be reviewed (if necessary) further in discussion with TNRS and temple authority. |

Plan for further Consultation in the Project

4.5. 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.

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

- i) During public meeting people registered their protest on destruction of temple located at Km160+880 of Erode - Chithode road. Consultation would be continued to convince the temple authority as well as local public about the road alignment. Final decision in

this regard shall be taken prior to awarding the contract and addendum to the RAP shall be prepared by EA.

- ii) In case of any change in project design, the APs 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.
- iii) The LARRU, with the assistance of the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Implementation Consultant (LARRIC), will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- iv) During the implementation of RP, LARRIC 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.
- v) 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 regarding their choices for resettlement, livelihood measures and access to grievance mechanisms, etc.
- vi) As part of implementation support NGO will engage consultations with affected people ongoing basis to support them in receiving their compensation and assistance and assist in resolving their grievances. The Monitoring consultant will also engage to seek confirmation on receipt of compensation and assistance and any issues in implementation.

4.7. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalised by LARRU for the subproject as per the tentative schedule given in the following table.

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 | | PPC | Completed |
| Census and Socio-economic survey | Identifying APs and collected socioeconomic information on AP's. Carrying out consultations to capture issues and concerns of people and incorporate in the design. | | PPC | Completed, except 1 km of Erode - Chithode road. Survey is in progress for the left out 1 km stretch the findings shall be updated in the final RAP. |
| Consultation with temple authority Km 160+880 - RHS of Erode - Chithode road | Finalise the alignment | | PPC | |
| Public Notification for LA | Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local Newspaper | | LARRU | |
| Web disclosure of the RPF/RP | RP posted on TNRSP website | | TNRSP | |
| Web disclosure of Draft RP for inviting suggestions from the stake holders until ---- | To be posted on TNRSP website | | TNRSP | |

| Activity | Task | Period | Agencies | Remarks |
|---|--|--------|--------------|---|
| Web disclosure of the RPF/RP | RP posted on TNRSP website | | TNRSP | RP shall be disclosed soon after approval |
| Hearing of objections on LA | Special DRO will hear APs objections / concerns of valuation pertaining to LA | | LARRU | APs will have two opportunities - Once after 15(2) notification and later during award enquiry. |
| Consultative meetings on resettlement/mitigation measures outline in the RPF/RP | Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms. | | LARRU/LARRIC | After RP approval |
| RPF/RP information Dissemination | Distribution of information leaflets containing gist of the RPF and RP in local language to affected persons (APs) | | LARRU/LARRIC | After RP approval |
| Project information Dissemination | Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works | | LARRU/LARRIC | |
| Consultation with APs | Throughout during RP implementation and formal consultation meetings to be held at least once in every quarter | | LARRU/LARRIC | |
| Dissemination of monitoring reports | Internal and external monitoring reports will be uploaded in the website of TNRSP along with corrective actions taken, if any. | | TNRSP | |
| Dissemination of GRC actions | Summary of complaints received, and action taken will be uploaded in the website of TNRSP | | TNRSP | |

Disclosure

4.8. Information will be disseminated to APs 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 consultant hired for assisting in RP implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to APs as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Tamil. The Tamil Version of Executive summary of RAP along with Entitlement Matrix will also be disclosed.

4.9. Summary each RP along with entitlements matrix and grievance mechanism will be translated into Tamil language and made available to the APs. 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 such as focus group meetings, individual counseling, will be used.

4.10. Electronic version of the draft RP will be placed on the official website of the Highways Department and TNRSP for suggestions and objections if any and will be replaced with the final version after its approval. In addition, all safeguard documents including the quarterly progress reports and concurrent monitoring reports, impact evaluation reports, list of eligible APs will be disclosed. RPs will be maintained in the website throughout the life of the project. Implementation progress reports and other reports related to land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be disclose in TNRSP website as well World Bank's website.

5. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Institutional Arrangement

LARR Implementation Units (LARRU)

5.1. The existing LARR unit created at Salem under parent project will continue to implement the impacts in phase 1 roads. This LARRU is headed by a Special District Revenue Officers (Spl DRO) and is be supported by a Resettlement Officer (RO) for RP implementation support and Tahsildar(s) for support in land acquisition. An additional tahsildar unit may be appointed (if required) to carryout land acquisition of phase -1 roads. A separate Government Order¹⁰ has been issued nominating Spl DRO as competent authority under TNH Act for land acquisition and award pronouncement. The Project Director, TNRSP is overall in charge of land acquisition and R&R implementation and will coordinate with the Spl DRO in RP implementation and LA. The Chief Engineer, working under the Project Director, will be supported by two domain experts in the areas of land acquisition and Social Development/R&R. The Chief Engineer will report to the Project Director. These units will be entrusted with responsibilities of implementation of the RP involving: (i) acquisition of land and assets; (ii) payment of compensation for land and assets; (iii) disbursement of resettlement assistances including development of resettlement sites. The LARRU in Salem will be supported with support staff including clerical staff. The members of these units, their roles, responsibilities and functions are outlined below.

Table 5.1: Administrative Roles and Financial Powers of LARRU

| Officers | Roles and Powers |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Project Director | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall in charge of LA and R&R Reporting to World Bank on progress and submission of quarterly progress report Approve payment to NGO / external monitoring agency According financial approval for all payments pertaining to LA and R&R Obtaining necessary budgetary allocation from GoTN Decision on the report of Spl DRO of claims for inclusion as APs |
| 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 APs 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 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. |

¹⁰GO (MS) No.99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014

| Officers | Roles and Powers |
|---------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 APs 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 • Authorize bank for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances to APs through ECS • Review report submitted by RSO on claims for inclusion as APs 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, APs socio-economic data in the database ▪ Verify claims for inclusion as APs and submit report to Spl DRO for onward transmission to CE, TNRSP |
| Superintending Engineer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake internal monitoring of RP implementation based on monthly progress report submitted by LARRU and submit report to PD, TNRSP • Chair 2nd tier GRC meetings |
| Divisional Engineer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate with line department and ensure relocation of utilities, in particular water supply, prior to civil works ▪ Coordinate with forest department and revenue officials for tree cutting in RoW ▪ Valuation of Structures • Chair GRC meetings ▪ Undertaken the reconstruction of affected common facilities including temples. ▪ Issue clearance to contractor to commence civil works after obtaining milestone wise clearance from LARRU |
| Tahsildar(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approve sub-division sketch, award statement and valuation statement ▪ Approve valuation of assets, trees and crops submitted by concerned department officials ▪ 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 |

| Officers | Roles and Powers |
|----------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the relocation of APs to resettlement site Oversee the relocation / shifting of CPRs Submit milestone wise encumbrance free certification to DRO Issue of identity cards to the APs |
| 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 APs and other stakeholders |
| MIS Specialist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and update AP 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 up to Rs2 crores | Special DRO, TNRSP |
| Approval for LA awards exceeding Rs.2 crores and up to 8 crores | Commissioner of Land Administration GoTN |
| Approval for LA awards above Rs.8crores | Government of Tamil Nadu |
| Approval of RAPs 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 |

NGO/Agency for RP Implementation Support

5.3. The implementation of the R&R provisions is being carried out by an NGO/consultant who has been appointed for this purpose. The NGO/consultant is having experience in carrying out resettlement and rehabilitation activities and community development and consultations in projects of similar nature in Tamil Nadu. The services of the NGO/consultant will be available until the RAP implementation is completed.

5.4. The NGO/consultant will play a key role in the implementation of the RAP. Their tasks will include the final verification of APs, consultations, establishment of support mechanisms and facilitate the delivery of the rehabilitation assistances as per the RAP provisions and to ensure that the APs receive all the entitlements as per the R&R policy of the project (See Appendix6 for scope of work).

5.5. Key activities of the NGO/consultant 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 affected persons carried out during DPR preparation based on detailed design, and verify the identity of below poverty line, female-headed, and other vulnerable families affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and assist PIU to issue ID cards; (ii) prepare eligibility for various entitlements and get vetted by LARRU; (iii) help PAPs to receive compensation and resettlement support (iv) assist APs 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 APs 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 APs, inform the LARRU about the shifting dates agreed with APs 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 affected persons; (ix) assist APs 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 of 11th January 2020 will be the cut-off date. 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 LARRU and DE(H) with the support NGO/consultant. The list of affected landowners will figure in the 15(1) notification of TN highway which includes the details of landowners with extent of area affected and loss of other assets.

Eligibility Criteria

5.7. The affected 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 | APs having document to establish ownership / Patta |
| 2 | Non-title holders | APs 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, recorded in the RP (11.01.2020) and carried under the supervision of Spl DRO and DE(H) |
| 4 | Land compensation | Title holders |
| 5 | Assistances as per Second Schedule and Third Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2014 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholders APs whose primary source of livelihood is affected, who had been working/residing 3-years prior to the acquisition of land, whose primary source of livelihood is affected by acquisition of land |
| 6 | R&R Assistances | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title holders Non-title holders Tenants of title holders |
| 7 | Unit of entitlement | Affected family for all assistance as per entitlement matrix |
| 8 | Vulnerable APs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Headed Household (WHH) - A household that is headed by a woman and does not have an adult male earning member is a Woman Headed Household. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person Below Poverty Line (BPL) - As per GoTN list of BPL families Scheduled Caste Landless Children, without adult members in the family and elderly including orphans and destitute Families with differentially abled persons |
| 9 | Disbursement of compensation and R&R assistances | ECS (Credit) only |
| 10 | Salvaging structure and other assets | All APs 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 landowner and the landowner will have the right to cut the tree and take it. |
| 12 | Claims for inclusion as APs | All claims from persons for inclusion as APs, on the ground that they were left out during enumeration will be verified by the LARRU and certified by Spl DRO before sending to CE for approval or rejection, as the case may be. |

Valuation of land and assets

Compensation for Land:

5.8. Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Tamil Nadu Highway Act, 2001 and while determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The compensation includes 1-2 times of higher of guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale dead rates for last 3 years. 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. The guideline value of land parcels under acquisition is given in Appendix-7.

Compensation for Structures:

5.9. The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined based on latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates¹¹ (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 APs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. Wherever there are partial impacts to houses, such structures will be eligible for full structure compensation¹² and assistances.

Compensation for Trees:

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

5.11. Even after payment of compensation, APs 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 APs 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.

Entitlement Matrix

5.12. In accordance with the principles of resettlement all displaced families 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) Livelihood support restoration of loss of business/ wage income and

¹¹The PWD SSR approved for the year 2019-2020 [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]

¹²In line with Sec 94(1) of RFCTLARR Act

- 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.

5.13. Affected 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 affected persons. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of this RPF.

5.14. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and follows National/ State Laws and World Bank OP. If the GoTN adopts any higher provisions for compensation and assistances, then such higher provisions will apply. The experience and lesson learned from the implementation of parent project are incorporated while updating the entitlement matrix. 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; and
- e) Unforeseen impacts.

Table 5.4: 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) | <p>a</p> <p>Land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Land will be acquired with the consent of the landowner, while ensuring that such consented sale value is 25% more than the compensation amount which would otherwise have been awarded, if the said land was acquired invoking the provisions of the TNHA (where compensation is determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act, 2013).</p> | <p>Higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and amendments from time to time for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years;</p> <p>The market value calculated as above in Rural areas shall be multiplied by a factor as notified by GoTN¹³.</p> |

¹³ Vide Gazette Notification of The Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017 read with G.O.(Ms) No.300, Revenue & Disaster Management (LA- I(1)), dated 20.09.2017 - Multiplying factor of 1.25 for land in rural area which lies within 30km from urban area, factor of 1.5 for land in rural area which lies beyond 30km and within 50km from urban area and factor of 2.0 for land in rural area which lies beyond 50km from urban area.

| SNo | Impact Category | Entitlements | | Implementation Guidelines |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| | | | | Plus 100% solatium and 12% additional market value ¹⁴ from date of 15(2) notification to award. Title holders whose land is severed, will have the option of surrendering the severed portion of the remaining unviable land |
| | | b | All those who lose one third of their primary source of income will be entitled for Rs. 5,25,200 as onetime payment for loss of income. | Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said agricultural land) on the agricultural land acquired alone will be treated as livelihood loss. |
| 2 | Loss of residential structure | | In addition to Compensation for land and Assistances listed above under S.No.1 | |
| | | a | Cash compensation at PWD plinth area rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium | When the project activities affect part of a structure belonging to titleholder, then the structure-owner will be entitled for compensation for the entire structure ¹⁵ , |
| | | b | Right to salvage affected materials | |
| | | c | One-time assistance of Rs.30,050 to all families who lose cattle shed | |
| | | d | One-time assistance of Rs.30,050 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed and who must relocate. | |

¹⁴ The 12% additional market value will be computed on the basic market value of land and will not include the multiplication factor in line with G.O. Ms. No. 29 of Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Land Administration Wing [LA-I(1)] Section dated 24.01.2019

¹⁵ Provided that the un-affected portion of the structure is either (i) unsafe or (ii) not usable/liveable or adequate set-back is not available. In such cases, the compensation for the entire structure will be paid after obtaining an undertaking (sworn affidavit) from the structure owner, that s/he would demolish the entire/full structure within 30-days from the receipt of structure compensation; and if the un-affected portion of the structure is found to be safe and usable/liveable, and if structure-owner's demand of compensation for the full structure is considered to be unreasonable by DE(H), then in such cases the DE(H) shall reject such demand of the structure owner giving due reason and justification.

| 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.1,70,000 in line with Gol IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1,80,290 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 of the family The site will be provided with all infrastructural amenities in line with RFCTLARR Act. |
| | | f | One-time subsistence allowance of Rs.43,270 for affected families who require to relocate due to the project | |
| | | g | Shifting assistance of Rs.60,100 for those who must relocate | |
| | | h | One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.60,100 for those who have to relocate | Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said residential structure) on the rental income from the acquired residential building will be treated as livelihood loss. |
| | | i | Residential structure owners, who are deriving rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to acquisition of land will be entitled for Rs.5,25,200 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy | |
| 3 | Loss of Commercial structure | a | In addition to Compensation for land and Assistances listed above under S.No.1 Cash Compensation at PWD plinth area rates for structure without depreciation with 100% solatium | When the project activities affect part of a structure belonging to titleholder, then the structure-owner will be entitled for compensation for the entire structure ¹⁶ , |
| | | b | Right to salvage affected materials | |
| | | c | One time grant of Rs.30,050 for loss of trade/self-employment for the business owner | If the business owner is different from the structure owner, the onetime grant for loss of trade/self-employment, will be paid to the business owner. |

¹⁶ Provided the un-affected portion of the structure is either (i) unsafe or (ii) not usable/liveable or (iii) adequate set-back is not available. In such cases, the compensation for the entire structure will be paid after obtaining an undertaking (sworn affidavit) from the structure owner, that s/he would demolish the entire/full structure within 30-days from the receipt of structure compensation; and if the un-affected portion of the structure is found to be safe and usable/commercially viable, and if structure-owner's demand of compensation for the full structure is considered to be unreasonable by DE(H), then in such cases the DE(H) shall reject such demand of the structure owner giving due reason and justification.

| SNo | Impact Category | Entitlements | | Implementation Guidelines |
|-----|---|--------------|---|--|
| | | d | One-time subsistence allowance of Rs.43,270 for affected families who require to relocate due to the project | |
| | | e | Shifting assistance of Rs.60,100 for those who must relocate | |
| | | f | One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.60,100 for those who must relocate | |
| | | g | Commercial structure owners, who are deriving business income and/or rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to the acquisition, will be entitled for Rs.5,25,200 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy. | Any affected family, whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one- third of the annual family income due to the loss of the business operation carried out from the acquired commercial structure) business derived on the income from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss; and any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one- |
| | | | | third of the annual family income due to the loss of the acquired commercial structure) on the rental income derived from the acquired Commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss. |
| 4 | Impact to tenants (residential / commercial / agricultural) | 4.1 | Residential | |
| | | a | 3-month notice to vacate the rental premises | |
| | | b | Rental allowance at Rs. 3,610 per month in rural areas and Rs.4,810 per month in urban areas, for six months | |
| | | c | Shifting assistance of Rs.12,020 | |
| | | 4.2 | Commercial | |
| | | a | 3-month notice to vacate the rental premises | |
| | | b | Rental allowance at Rs.4,810 per month in rural areas and Rs.7,210 per month in urban areas, for six months | |
| | | c | Shifting assistance of Rs.12,020 | |
| | | d | Commercial tenants will receive the one time grant of Rs.30,050 for loss of trade/self-employment provided under 3(c) above in lieu to the owner | |

| SNo | Impact Category | Entitlements | | Implementation Guidelines |
|---|---|--------------|--|---|
| | | 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 in the family either solely or jointly 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 | Where there is self-relocation of a group of affected families or project assisted relocation, then in such resettlement sites, the project will provide all infrastructural amenities as required. |
| | | b | Right to salvage the affected materials | |
| | | c | House construction grant of Rs.84,130 for all those who have to relocate. Additional house site grant of Rs.60,100 to those who do not have a house site, | |
| | | d | One-time subsistence allowance of Rs.21,630 | |
| | | e | Shifting assistance of Rs.12,020 | |

| SNo | Impact Category | Entitlements | | Implementation Guidelines |
|--|---|--------------|--|--|
| | | 7.2 a | Loss of shop Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure | |
| | | b | Right to salvage the affected materials | |
| | | c | One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs.24,040 for reconstruction of affected shop | |
| | | d | One-time subsistence allowance of Rs.21,630 | |
| | | e | Shifting assistance of Rs.12,020 | |
| | | f | Impact to Kiosks One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs.18,000/- for severe affected kiosks | |
| | | 7.3 a | Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops | |
| 8 | Impact to Encroachers | 8.1 a | Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given. | Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the Spl. DRO in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department. |
| | | 8.2 a | Structure 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 | Agriculture and other wage workers in shops or otherwise. | a | Subsistence allowance equivalent to minimum agricultural wages for 3 months | Only agricultural laborer who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the landowner, or those affected full time employees of thebusiness, will be eligible for thisassistance. Seasonal agricultural laborerwill not be entitled for thisassistance. |
| 10 | Livelihood support to all affected people | | Skill Training, Additional support by enrolling in Government social security and employment schemes and measures based on Needs assessment. This support available to adult members | NGO providing RAP implementation support will carry out Needs assessment and design suitable measures |

| SNo | Impact Category | Entitlements | | Implementation Guidelines |
|---|---------------------|---|--|--|
| 11 | Vulnerable families | a | Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. | All adult members interested in skill training will be included for such trainings. |
| | | b | One-time assistance of Rs.6,010 for all those severe impacted families | The LARRU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons based on the 100% census of the displaced persons and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region. |
| | | c | Displaced vulnerable families will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date. | Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by LARRU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes. |
| Section VI. Additional Provision for consistency due to change in applicable policy | | | | |
| 12 | Landowners | The difference in amount due to 12% Additional Market Value on the adoption of multiplication factor is allowed as a Special ex-gratia grant under R&R assistance to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for LA awards passed after 24.01.2019. | | |
| Section VII. Unforeseen Impacts | | | | |
| Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this policy | | | | |

Grievance Redressal Committee

5.15. Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) The committee consist of a Retired District Revenue Officer (DRO) or equivalent rank officer as the chairperson and Divisional Engineer (H) of TNRSR as its member secretary. The other members include a Revenue Divisional Officer and a local person of repute and standing in the society nominated by the concerned District Collector. This member will safeguard the interests of the PAPs since he/she belong to local area and aware of the concerns of the local people. This committee worked well in the parent project and will be continued under additional financing.

5.16. The GRC will meet at least once in 3-weeks or more often and reviews the complaints. The complainants and implementing units will be invited for hearing. It will maintain a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of hearing and date when it was considered by the committee, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken, and date of communication sent to petitioner. The grievances can be submitted in any form written or electronic and NGOs will also assist PAPs to file grievances. The complainant's concerns will be redressed in three weeks' time and written communication will be sent to the complainant on the decision committee. If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome, he/she can apply to Appellate Committee. The Appellate Committee is headed by the Project Director and the Superintending Engineer

and Social Officer at PMU as its members. The complainants have the option to appeal to the concerned district collectors who hear all complaints for the citizens in the regular weekly or other periodical meetings.

5.17. Role of NGO. The NGO who will supplement regional LA and R&R units to assist the project affected people in registering their grievances and being heard. The scope of NGO services includes assisting the PAPs in filing and following up their grievances with the committees.

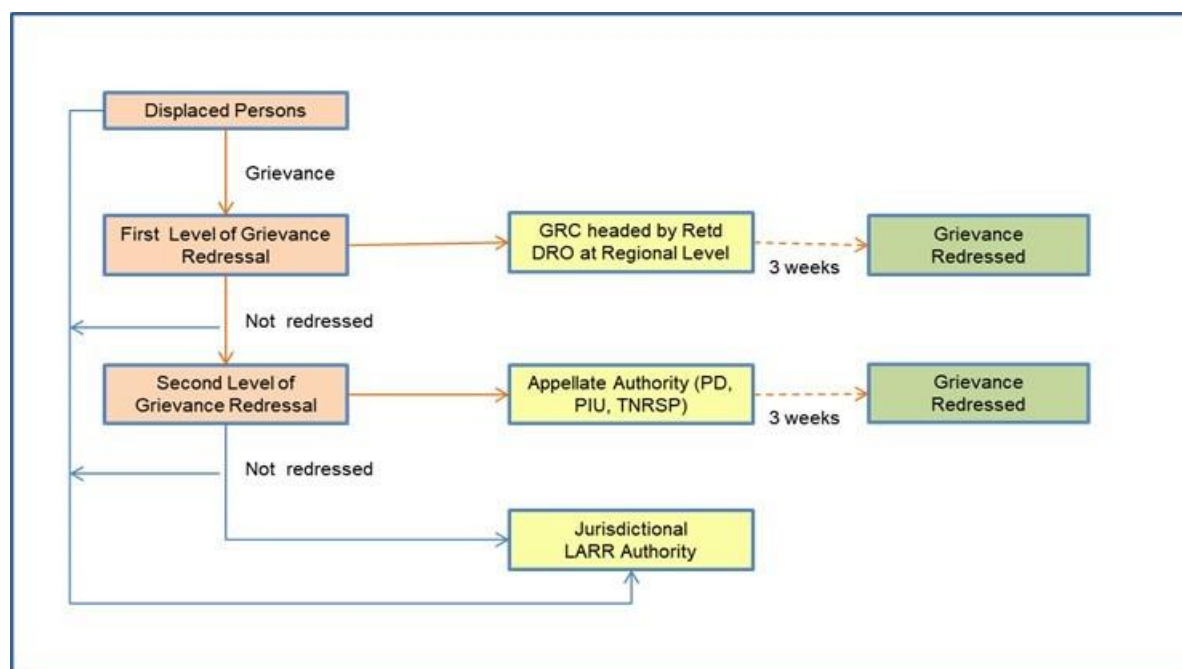


Figure 2: Grievance Redressal Procedure

Management Information System (MIS)

5.18. MIS shall be developed and will be maintained at TNRSP head office at Chennai and regional LAARU office. This MIS is supported with approved freeware software and is being used for maintaining the APs baseline socio-economic characteristics, developing pre-defined reports, algorithms and calculations based on the available data and updating tables/fields for compensation and assistances. In addition, identity cards will also be generated through MIS.

Budget Estimate

5.19. The budget estimates for the RP implementation including the compensation for land and assets and R&R assistances is Rs.609.87 million for the project. Unit rates are based on current year rates (2019-20) and will be updated annually for current prices during implementation by LARRU. Additional budget as needed will be approved and provided by GoTN.

Table 5.5: Cost Estimates

| Item No | Item | Amount (in INR) Millions |
|---------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | Land Cost (Multiplying Factor 1.25 and Solatium 100%) | 326.04 |
| 2 | Compensation for Structures | 176.07 |
| 3 | R&R assistance to APs including one-time payment of Rs. 500000 in lieu of annuity policy | 29.26 |

| Item No | Item | Amount (in INR) Millions |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| 4 | Cost of relocating/compensation of CPRs | 2.80 |
| Subtotal | | 534.17 |
| 5 | Administrative Expenses including RP implementation and Monitoring support | 20.25 |
| 6 | Contingency @10% on item No 1 to 5 | 55.44 |
| Total | | 609.87 |

Note: The costs of maintaining grievance committee, disclosures and consultations will be met out of administrative expenses.

Budget sources:

5.20. Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, R&R assistances and RAP 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, TNRSR at the beginning of the financial year.

Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

5.21. In order to ensure that: (i) the AP need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realization of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by TNRSR. If the APs destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code).

5.22. The NGO/Consultant and LARRU, while collecting bank from the APs, 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.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assistances

5.23. The project provides for rehabilitation and resettlement assistances to both titleholders and non-titleholders. The eligibility and entitlement for the PAPs is spelled out in the entitlement matrix approved by Government of Tamil Nadu. For the titleholder PAPs, the eligibility and entitlements are in line with the provisions of the RFTCLRR Act, 2013 and for the non-titleholder PAPs, the eligibility and entitlements have been spelled out in the entitlement matrix. The key entitlements for loss of residential structure, loss of commercial structure and eligibility for cash in lieu of annuity is discussed below.

5.24. Special attention shall be given to the displaced vulnerable families in the form of additional financial assistance, skill upgradation training and linking the families with various social security and livelihood enhancement programs of central government, state government and CSR activities of various companies and Banks associated with the project. In order to plan the skill upgradation training and livelihood support, a need assessment shall be conducted by the NGO who is supporting PIU in RAP implementation. .

Loss of Residential Structure

5.25. The titleholder PAPs who lose their residence and are physically displaced will be entitled for an alternate built house or cash in lieu of house, subsistence allowance, resettlement allowance and shifting assistance. PAPs opting for cash in lieu of house will be provided 6-months' time from the date of paying compensation and assistance to enable them to make alternate arrangements.

5.26. The non-titleholder PAPs who lose their residence will be entitled for house construction grant, if the PAP does not own a house or house site in addition to subsistence allowance and shifting assistance. They will be provided 3 months' time to make alternative arrangements after payment. In case of Soolaihamlet, the project will hold consultations to find alternative resettlement arrangements since about 20 families are affected in a specific location.

Loss of Commercial Structure

5.27. The titleholder PAPs who lose their commercial structure/shop, and continuance of business activity is not possible, such PAPs will be entitled for grant for loss of trade/self-employment, subsistence allowance, resettlement allowance and shifting assistance.

5.28. The non-titleholder PAPs who lose their commercial structure/shop, and continuance of business activity is not possible, the PAP will be entitled for rehabilitation grant for reconstruction of affected shop, subsistence allowance and shifting assistance.

Onetime Payment of Cash in lieu of Annuity

5.29. Agricultural landowners whose livelihood is lost due to the land acquired will be entitled for Rs. 5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy. Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said agricultural land) on the agricultural land acquired alone will be treated as livelihood loss.

5.30. Residential structure owners, who are deriving rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to acquisition of land will be entitled for Rs.5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy. Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said residential structure) on the rental income from the acquired residential building will be treated as livelihood loss.

5.31. Commercial structure owners, who are deriving business income and/or rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to the acquisition, will be entitled for Rs.5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy. Any affected family, whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the business operation carried out from the acquired commercial structure) business derived on the income from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss. Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the acquired commercial structure) on the rental income derived from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss.

5.32. The NGOs will assist those who receive cash support to reestablish their shops or provide skill training and assist them to purchase assets for livelihood improvements. The vulnerable people will be given additional support in the form of livelihood-based assets through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from the Banks where the compensation amounts are kept. Skill training will be provided to those who are interested. Like in the parent project, the skill training will be provided in tailoring, candle making, computer application (MS office, hardware), mushroom growing, mobile repairing and servicing, desktop or any other training that the people may show interest.

Development of Resettlement Sites

5.33. 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 APs 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 affected families will be held to ascertain their acceptance. The resettlement sites will be developed if more than 20 affected families, who are entitled for alternate built house, are displaced in a continuous stretch of 5 Kms. In other cases, individual sites will be offered. In case of affected families, options will be obtained to provide housing or pay cash in lieu of house. Once the option is given to affected families and based on options exercised by the affected people, the need for resettlement sites or house sites will be developed.

5.34. The project will impact 33 titleholders and 21 squatters losing their place of residence. As per RFCTLARR Act 2013 all the residential displaced titleholders are entitled for a built house or cash in lieu of house. Among the displaced titleholder families 15 are in Thandavapuram village of Malliakarai- Attur road and all the residential squatters are in Sulai hamlet of Chithode- Erode road. Most of the residential displaced families are yet to decide about the resettlement. The NGO/consultant involved in the RP implementation, will assist PIU to obtain options for alternate housing or cash support, and seek their preference on whether they would like to have a project-built house or take cash in lieu of house. Individual house site shall be provided if displaced family decide for constructed house by the project. House site with all amenities as per third schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 will be selected for construction of houses.

5.35. The APs will be provided with built house in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act and the RPF of TNRS. The stamp duty and registration charges for the house site and built house will be borne by TNRS. TNRS will appoint civil contractor (if necessary) to construct and those will be available prior to their shifting. .

Key Challenges of the project

The following are the key challenges of the project.

Table 5.6: Key Issues/Challenges

| Sl.No. | Key issues/Challenges | Mitigation measures proposed |
|--------|---|--|
| 1 | Displacement of residence at Thandavarayapuram of Attur - Malliakarai road | <p>Realignment at this location is not feasible as it will invite huge acquisition of agricultural land.</p> <p>Widening has been limited to 15 meters ROW instead of standard PROW of 18 meters in the built up. Due to this impact has reduced to around 50%.</p> <p>The consultation with the DP shall be continued and as per their option resettlement shall be done.</p> |
| 2 | Resettlement of residential squatters located at Soolai of Erode - Chithode may be done by the project. | <p>Compensation and resettlement assistance shall be given to all the displaced families as per RPF.</p> <p>RP implementation consultant shall continue the discussions with DPs and assist them to resettle prior to the commencement of civil works.</p> |
| 3 | Temple located at Km160+880 -of Erode - Chithode road may be avoided | <p>The acquisition of temple is necessary to accommodate the design. Project will ensure the reconstruction of the temple.</p> <p>Discussion shall be continued with temple authority by TNRS</p> |
| 4 | Impact to Power loom owners in Omalur and Chittode road | Adequate support to replace power looms and support to the employees in those power looms. |

Coordination with Civil Works

5.36. 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.

5.37. The handing over of land to the contractor will be organized in two or three sections. About 60 percent of the land in the first milestone will be handing over immediately after signing of the contract, the second section in 12-months and the third section of bypasses and major realignments, if any, within 18 months of contract signing. 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 milestone stretches all land acquisition notifications should have been completed and construction of resettlement sites is commenced to complete within 12-months. The community assets replacement will be linked to handing over of respective milestone stretches. Activity schedule for coordination between LA and R&R implementation and civil works bidding process and handing over site is attached as Appendix -8

Additional Impacts during Implementation

5.38. 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

5.39. To monitor the effectiveness of the RP implementation by the NGO/consultant, internal monitoring and external monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be undertaken. Internal monitoring will be taken up by the respective LARRU. The external monitoring will be carried out through an independent agency and impact evaluations will be done by an agency not associated with the implementation.

Concurrent Monitoring of LA and R&R Implementation

5.40. An independent agency having experience in land acquisition, R&R, consultation, community development will be engaged to supervise the implementing of LA and R&R and oversee the NGOs/consultant 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 another implementation activates. This agency will also carry out concurrent impact evaluation in order to make mid-stream alterations as needed. The services of the agency will be available throughout the RAP implementation. The Supervision consultants for civil works will have some limited monitoring responsibilities related to certification of encumbrance free stretches to be handed over to the contractors.

5.41. The external monitoring will include but not limited to: (i) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by LARRU; (ii) monitor the work carried out by NGOs and provide training and guidance on implementation; (iii) review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working; (iv) impact assessment through sample surveys amongst affected persons; (v) consultation with APs, 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 APs who receives compensation and assistance and alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implementation

5.42. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring is given in the following table. The indicators should be revisited prior to implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved RPF and prepared for each milestone.

Table 5.7: Monitoring Indicators - Physical

| SNo | Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress | Implementation Target | Revised Implementation Target | Progress this Month | Cumulative Progress | Achievement as % of Revised Target |
|-----|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Land acquired (ha) - Private | | | | | |
| 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 grievances received and resolved | | | | | |

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

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

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

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

Table 5.8: Monitoring Indicators - Financial

| SNo | Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress | Implementation Target (in Rs) | Revised Implementation Target (in Rs) | Progress this Month (in Rs) | Cumulative Progress (in Rs) | Achievement as % of Revised Target |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Amount paid as land compensation | | | | | |
| 2 | Amount paid as structure | | | | | |

| 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 |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | compensation | | | | | |
| 3 | Amount paid as R&R Assistances | | | | | |
| 4 | Amount spent on civil Works | | | | | |

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

Impact Evaluation

5.45. An independent agency will be engaged to undertake impact evaluation of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement to assess the changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and R&R assistance provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key socio-economic indicators developed during SIA as provided in Table 23 in this RP. The indicators will be further refined and improved upon by the agency in consultation with TNRSR.

Implementation Schedule

5.46. The following are the key implementation activities and the activities are presented in a schedule. All mitigation of resettlement related impacts will be completed prior hand over of land for to last milestone.

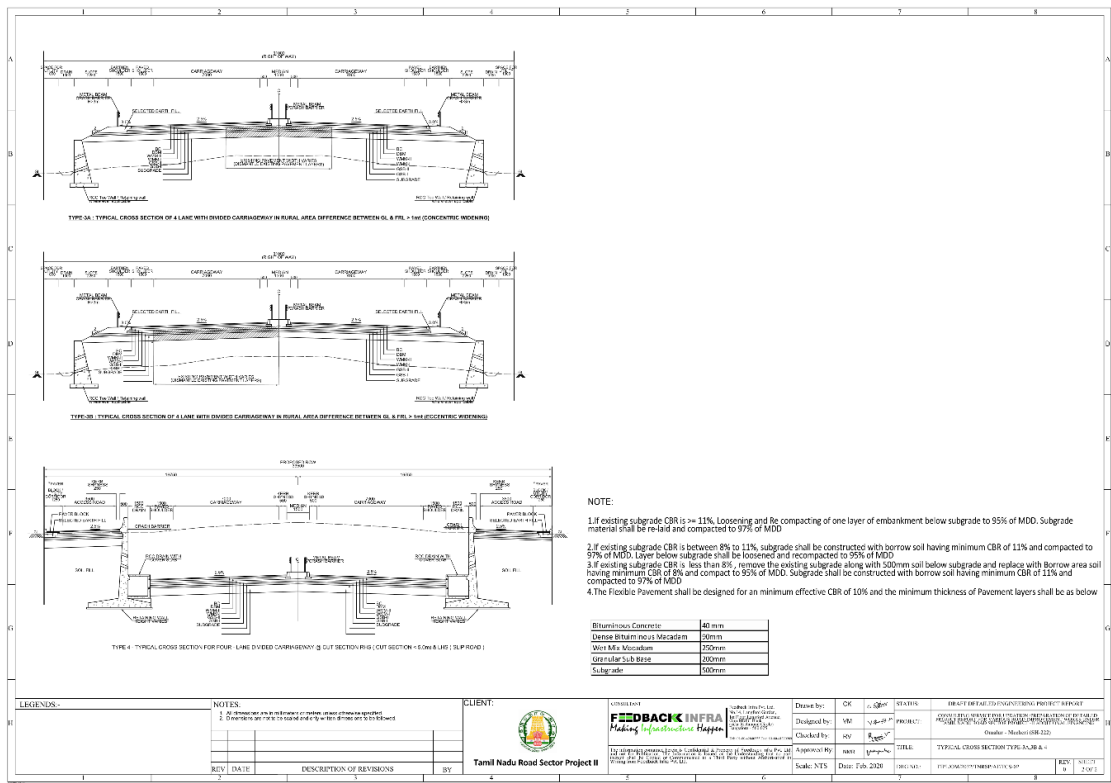
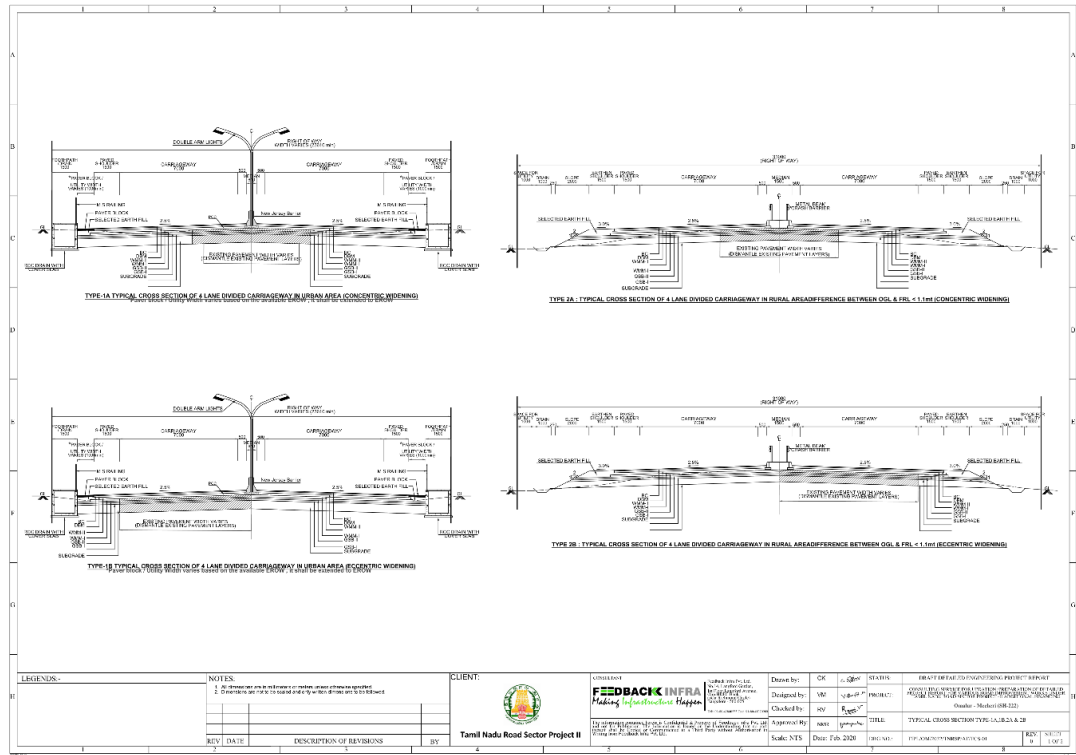
- a) Approval of RAP thorough GO and Disclosure
- b) Notification of PAP list
- c) Appointment of NGOs and Concurrent Monitoring consultants
- d) Constitution and notification of GRCs
- e) Issue of Identity cards
- f) MIS in operational for tracking R&R Implementing progress
- g) Structure Valuation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

Table 5.9: Implementation Schedule

| Tasks | Estimated Completion Dates |
|--|----------------------------|
| Approval of RP and Disclosure | April 20,2020 |
| Issue of Land Acquisition notification | June 30, 2020(In view of |

| Tasks | Estimated Completion Dates |
|--|----------------------------|
| | Covid-19 situation |
| NGO and Concurrent Monitoring Consultant appointment | Aug 31, 2020 |
| GRC Notification | Aug 31, 2020 |
| Preparation of addendum RAP for where alignments are not yet finalized and land records updating are pending (Realignment in O-M and stretch where surveys are pending in E-C roads) | Aug 31, 2020 |
| Structure Valuation | Aug 31, 2020 |
| Compensation and R&R assistance for PAPs and reconstruction of CPRs in first milestone stretches | Oct 31, 2020 |
| Socio-economic survey among those losing agricultural lands within 30 days of after 15(1) notification | Sept 30, 2020 |
| Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location | Sept 30, 2020 |
| Livelihoods Needs assessment and mitigation measures | Sept 30, 2020 |
| MIS operational for tracking R&R | March 31, 2021 |
| Compensation and R&R assistance and reconstruction of CPRs for 2 nd mile stone | March 31, 2021 |
| Development of resettlement sites and shifting of PAPs ,if any | Sep 30, 2021 |
| Impact Evaluation | June 30, 2022 |

Appendix.1: Typical Cross Section



Appendix.2: Various Welfare Schemes being Implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu for Vulnerable Community

Schemes for Backward Class and Most Backward Class BC/MBC

https://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/beneficiary_wise/5

1. [DISTRICT LEVEL PRIZES PUBLIC EXAMINATION 10th Standard and 12th Standard](#)
2. [FREE EDUCATION SCHEME](#)
3. [Free education scholarship for Professional Courses \(Engineering, Medical, Agriculture, Veterinary and Law\)](#)
4. [Free education scholarship for three year Diploma \(Polytechnic Courses\)](#)
5. [PERARIGNAR ANNA MEMORIAL AWARD](#)
6. [Postmatric Scholarship are sanctioned from 11th Standard to Research level as per the rates prescribed in the Scholarship Notitification](#)
7. [PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME](#)
8. [Prize Schemes to the Students STATE LEVEL PRIZES](#)
9. [Scheme for Meritorious students to pursue Higher Secondary Education in the best schools of TamilNadu](#)

1. Farmers

https://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/beneficiary_wise/14

1. [Agmark grading](#)
2. [Agricultural MechanisationProgramme](#)
3. [Agricultural producers Cooperative Marketing society](#)
4. [Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss is 50 percent and above](#)
5. [Agriculture Technology Management Agency - Training of farmers](#)
6. [APPLICATION OF GYPSUM IN GROUND NUT](#)
7. [APPLICATION OF ZINC SULPHATE IN RICE GROWING AREAS](#)
8. [Biological control of crop Pests](#)
9. [Bio- mass Planting Activities - \(as per Forest Schedule of rates\)](#)
10. [Cluster Development](#)
11. [Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme](#)
12. [Command Area Development and Water Management Programme](#)
13. [Compact Block Demonstration](#)
14. [Composting of Farm waste through Pleurotus](#)
15. [Construction of House](#)
16. [Consumer durables](#)
17. [Credit linked subsidy for establishment of pack house](#)
18. [Crop loans Sugarcane](#)
19. [CROP YIELD COMPETITION](#)
20. [DAP FOLIAR SPRAY IN PULSES](#)
21. [DAP spraying](#)
22. [Demonstration of Agricultural Machinery and Implements](#)
23. [Demonstrations - \(Regular Activities\)](#)
24. [Development of Agriculture Clusters](#)
25. [Distribution of Agricultural Implements - \(Additional Activities\)](#)
26. [Distribution of Agricultural Implements - \(Regular Activities\)](#)
27. [Distribution of Biofertilisers](#)
28. [Distribution of Bio Pesticides](#)
29. [Distribution of Blue Green Algae](#)
30. [Distribution of Certified Seeds](#)

31. [Distribution of Certified Seeds of maize](#)
32. [Distribution of Certified seeds - Oil Seeds](#)
33. [Distribution of Foundation / Certified seeds of Paddy, Millets, Pulses, and Oilseeds](#)
34. [Distribution of Gypsum](#)
35. [Distribution of Gypsum - Oil Seeds](#)
36. [Distribution of manually operated Plant Protection Equipment](#)
37. [Distribution of Micro Nutrient Mixture](#)
38. [Distribution of Minikits at free of cost](#)
39. [Distribution of Nuclear Poly Hedrosis Virus](#)
40. [Distribution of Rhizobium](#)
41. [Distribution of Rhizobium Packets - Oilseeds](#)
42. [Distribution of Soil Health card](#)
43. [FARMERS HUB \(KISAN BHAVAN\)](#)
44. [Farmers Interest Group \(FIG\)](#)
45. [Farmers Training](#)
46. [FARMERS TRAINING CENTRES \(FTC \)](#)
47. [Farm Production System and micro enterprises - Sponsored By State Govt](#)
48. [Focus technology revisiting crop demonstrations - \(Additional Activities\)](#)
49. [For Registered medical practioners and Engineering graduates](#)
50. [For two wheelers](#)
51. [House extension, renovation](#)
52. [Immediate payment to farmers at Regulated Markets](#)
53. [Infrastructure subsidy for Privately Developed Industrial Estates.](#)
54. [INITIATIVES FOR NUTRITIONAL SECURITY THROUGH INTENSIVE MILLETS PROMOTION \(INSIMP\)](#)
55. [INM Demonstrations - \(Additional Activities\)](#)
56. [INM Demonstrations - \(Regular Activities\)](#)
57. [INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF PULSES VILLAGE](#)
58. [Integrated Farming in Coconut Holding for Productivity Improvement](#)
59. [Integrated Horticulture Development Scheme\(SCP\)-SC/ST](#)
60. [Integrated Pest Management Demonstration cum Training](#)
61. [INTENSIFICATION OF REDGRAM CULTIVATION THROUGH DEMONSTRATION](#)
62. [Jewel loan](#)
63. [Land Development Scheme](#)
64. [Livelihood activities for asset less persons-2012](#)
65. [Livelihood activities for asset less persons - Sponsored By State Govt](#)
66. [Loan on title deeds](#)
67. [Members Children Educational Loan](#)
68. [Micro Nutrient spray](#)
69. [MINI MISSION II - Technology Mission on Cotton](#)
70. [Minor Irrigation Scheme](#)
71. [Mobilization of different Farmers groups including Farmers' Interest Groups, Commodity Interest Groups and Farmer Co-Operatives etc.,](#)
72. [Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme](#)
73. [National Agricultural Insurance Scheme - Crop Insurance](#)
74. [National Agriculture Development Programme](#)
75. [National Agriculture Development Programme - Hi-Tech Productivity Enhancement Programme](#)
76. [National Bamboo Mission](#)
77. [National Horticulture Mission](#)
78. [OIL PALM AREA EXPANSION \(OPAE\)](#)
79. [Organic Certification](#)
80. [Organizing Block Demonstration](#)

81. [Organizing Block demonstration on Polythene mulch Technology in Groundnut](#)
82. [Organizing Block Demonstration through Department and also through TNAU](#)
83. [Organizing Demonstrations](#)
84. [Organizing field days and KisanGosthis](#)
85. [Organizing Integrated Pest Management Demonstration](#)
86. [Organizing Integrated Pest Management Demonstration- Oil Seeds](#)
87. [Pipes carrying water from source to field](#)
88. [Pipes carrying water from source to field - Pulses ISPOM](#)
89. [Pledge loan to farmers](#)
90. [Pledge loan to traders](#)
91. [Popularizing System of Rice Intensification Technology on cluster basis](#)
92. [PRECISION FARMING](#)
93. [Price Preference for Micro and Small Enterprises in Government purchases](#)
94. [Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - For Animal Husbandry](#)
95. [Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - For Fishing Boats \(Catamarans\)](#)
96. [Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - For Handloom and other non farm sector activities](#)
97. [Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - For Horticulture](#)
98. [Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - For Inland fishing](#)
99. [Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - For Minor irrigation](#)
100. [Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - For Plantation \(Tea\)](#)
101. [Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - For Poultry development](#)
102. [Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - For Power tiller](#)
103. [Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - For Sericulture In irrigated area.](#)
104. [Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - For Tractor Purchase](#)
105. [Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank - Jewel loans](#)
106. [duce pledge loan](#)
107. [Production and Distribution of Green manure seeds](#)
108. [Production of Certified Seeds](#)
109. [Production of Certified Seeds of Maize](#)
110. [Production of Foundation and Certified Seeds](#)
111. [Production of Foundation Seeds](#)
112. [Professional Courses](#)
113. [Purchase of passenger bus, Mini lorry, Car, Jeep](#)
114. [Purchase Preference for Micro and Small Enterprises on Government purchases](#)
115. [Quality Paddy seed Distribution](#)
116. [Rain Water Harvesting and Runoff Management Programme](#)
117. [Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline soil](#)
118. [Revamped Micro Credit](#)
119. [Salary loan for government employee](#)
120. [Scheme for Artificial Recharge to Ground water](#)
121. [Seed Certification](#)
122. [Seed Multiplication Scheme of Paddy, Millets, Pulses and Oilseeds](#)
123. [Seed Multiplication Scheme of Paddy, Millets, Pulses, Oilseeds and Cotton](#)
124. [Seed Quality Control](#)
125. [Seed Testing](#)
126. [Seed Village Programme - \(Additional Activities\)](#)
127. [Seed Village Programme - \(Regular Activities\)](#)
128. [Self Help Group](#)
129. [Sericulture - Catalytic Development Programme - Bivoltine Training to farmers](#)
130. [Sericulture - Catalytic Development Programme - Construction of separate Rearing House](#)

131. [Sericulture - Catalytic Development Programme - Establishment of chawkie rearing center](#)
132. [Sericulture - Catalytic Development Programme - Installation of drip irrigation system](#)
133. [Sericulture - Catalytic Development Programme - Installation of Multiend reeling](#)
134. [Sericulture - Catalytic Development Programme - Procurement of improved Rearing Appliances](#)
135. [Sericulture - Catalytic Development Programme - Supply of quality Disinfectants](#)
136. [Sericulture - Hill Area Development Programme \(HADP\) - Construction of separate Rearing House](#)
137. [Sericulture - Hill Area Development Programme \(HADP\) - Plantation incentive](#)
138. [Sericulture - Hill Area Development Programme \(HADP\) - Procurement of improved Rearing Appliances](#)
139. [Sericulture - Western Ghats Development Programme -WGDP - Construction of separate Rearing House](#)
140. [Sericulture - Western Ghats Development Programme -WGDP - Procurement of improved Rearing Appliances](#)
141. [Site Purchase](#)
142. [Soil and Water Conservation under Hill Area Development Programme](#)
143. [Soil and Water Conservation under Western Ghats Development Programme](#)
144. [Soil and Water Samples Analysis](#)
145. [Soil Conservation in Tribal Areas under Integrated Tribal Development Programme](#)
146. [Sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation, Laying pipe lines](#)
147. [SSI unit](#)
148. [Supply of Coconut seedlings](#)
149. [Tamil Nadu Farmers Development and Welfare Scheme](#)
150. [Tamil Nadu - Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management \(TN-IAMWARM\)](#)
151. [Technology Business Incubators in the fields like Automobile, Machine Tools, Food Processing etc. in MSME Sector](#)
152. [Three Days Training on seed production technology](#)
153. [Training of Farmers on Pulses Production Technologies](#)
154. [Training to Farmers](#)
155. [Under Integrated Scheme for Maize](#)
156. [Under Integrated Scheme for Oilpalm](#)
157. [Under Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Oilpalm and Maize \(ISOPOM\)](#)
158. [Urban Cooperative Banks - House construction](#)
159. [Urban Cooperative Banks - Jewel loans](#)
160. [Urban Cooperative Banks - Purchase of two wheelers, T.V., Fridge, Household articles](#)
161. [Urban Cooperative Banks - Renovation and repairs](#)
162. [Vermicomposting of Agricultural Waste](#)
163. [Visit of Contract Farming farmers to the Research Stations in Karnataka](#)
164. [Waiver of Earnest Money Deposit for participation in Tenders](#)
165. [Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme \(WBCIS\)](#)
166. [Western Ghats Development Programme -WGDP - Plantation incentive](#)

2.

3. Handloom Weavers

https://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/beneficiary_wise/13

1. [Awarding Scholarships under the M.G.R. Handloom Weavers Welfare Trust](#)
2. [Co-operative Handloom Weavers' Family Pension Scheme](#)
3. [Co-operative Handloom Weavers' Old Age Pension Scheme](#)
4. [Development Schemes - Free Power Supply to Handloom and Powerloom Weavers](#)
5. [Development Schemes - Free Supply of Dhothies and Sarees Scheme](#)
6. [Development Schemes - Rebate Subsidy Scheme](#)

7. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Important Activities Prescribed In The TamilNadu Co-Operative Societies Act, 1983](#)
8. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Institutions Under The Control Of The Department And Their Activities - Co-operative Spinning Mills](#)
9. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Institutions Under The Control Of The Department And Their Activities - Tamilnadu Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation Limited \(TANSPIN\), Chennai](#)
10. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Institutions Under The Control Of The Department And Their Activities - Tamilnadu Co-operative Textile Processing Mills Limited, Erode](#)
11. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Institutions Under The Control Of The Department And Their Activities - Tamilnadu Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Chennai](#)
12. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Institutions Under The Control Of The Department And Their Activities - Tamilnadu Textile Corporation Limited, Coimbatore](#)
13. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Institutions Under The Control Of The Department And Their Activities - Tamilnadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram](#)
14. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Payment of scholarship to students of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem](#)
15. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Payment of scholarship under Shiksha Sahayog Yojana](#)
16. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Prize Award Scheme for the Best Exporters](#)
17. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Scheme for integrated textile parks \(SITP\)](#)
18. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Scheme for integrated textile parks \(SITP\) Under the Scheme for setting up of Integrated Textile Parks](#)
19. [Handlooms and Textiles Department - Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme \(TUFS\)](#)
20. [Health Insurance Scheme for Weavers](#)
21. [Institutions Under The Control Of The Department And Their Activities - Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited \(Co-optex\), Chennai](#)
22. [Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme - Cluster Development Programme.](#)
23. [Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme - Group approach for development of Handlooms.](#)
24. [Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana Scheme \(Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers\)](#)

4. Manufacturers

https://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/beneficiary_wise/16

1. [Additional capital subsidy for women, SC / ST, differently abled and transgender entrepreneurs](#)
2. [Additional capital subsidy to promote cleaner and environment friendly technologies](#)
3. [Application for sanction of subsidy for the purchase of Generator Set](#)
4. [Application for Special Capital \(Investment\) Subsidy](#)
5. [Application for State Capital Subsidy](#)
6. [Capital subsidy - For Incentive](#)
7. [Capital subsidy - For Subsidy](#)
8. [Employment intensive subsidy](#)
9. [Generator subsidy](#)
10. [Low Tension power tariff subsidy](#)
11. [Mini Tool Rooms](#)
12. [Rebate on Stamp duty and registration charges for Privately Developed Industrial Estates](#)
13. [Rebate/ Reimbursement of Stamp duty & Registration charges for Micro and Small Enterprises](#)
14. [Reimbursement of hall rent for conducting exhibition by MSME Association](#)

15. [Reservation for Micro Enterprises in TANSIDCO Industrial Estates](#)
16. [Reservation for Micro , Small and Medium Enterprises in SIPCOT Industrial Estates](#)
17. [Skill Development Training Schemes and Skill Upgradation Training Schemes](#)
18. [Special capital subsidy for thrust sector enterprises](#)
19. [Stamp duty exemption on mortgaged and pledged documents](#)
20. [Subsidy on the assessed Value Added Tax \(VAT\)](#)
21. [Subsidy on the cost of Patent Registration in India or abroad](#)
22. [Subsidy on the cost of Trade Mark Registration in India or abroad](#)
23. [Technology Development Fund for evolving cleaner and / or energy efficient or IT enabled technologies for Micro, Small & Medium Manufacturing Sector.](#)
24. [Term loan obtained for ISO Certification/R&D under NSICTANSIDCO Consortium](#)
25. [Term loan obtained for Technology upgradation / modernisation schemes](#)
26. [Term loan obtained under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust Scheme](#)
27. [Term loan obtained under NEF scheme of TIIC \(Renamed as Micro/Small Enterprises Funding Scheme\)](#)
28. [Unemployed Youth Employment Generation Programme \(UYEGP\)](#)

Pregnant Women

5. https://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/beneficiary_wise/2

1. [Assistance for delivery of a child](#)
2. [Assistance for miscarriage or Termination of Pregnancy](#)
3. [District central Cooperative Banks and through its branches - For Maternity Loan through Self help groups](#)
4. [Maternity loan through Self help group](#)
5. [NUTRITION - INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SCHEME](#)
6. [Urban Cooperative Banks - Loan for Maternity Loan through Self help groups](#)

6. SC/ST

https://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/beneficiary_wise/6

1. [Abolition of Bonded Labour System](#)
2. [Admission of AdiDravidar / Tribal students in plusone at reputed schools.](#)
3. [All India Service Examinations like I.A.S., I.P.S., I.R.S., etc.](#)
4. [Animal Husbandry](#)
5. [Annal Gandhi Memorial Award](#)
6. [Assistance for Funeral Rites](#)
7. [Burial Ground - Provision of Burial Grounds and pathway to Burial Grounds](#)
8. [Chief Minister Merit Award- Given Rs.3000/- per annum for 5 years](#)
9. [Community Halls](#)
10. [Construction of free houses for tribals](#)
11. [Development of Agricultural lands](#)
12. [District Collector s Discretionary Fund](#)
13. [District Level award for XII std](#)
14. [District Level award for X std](#)
15. [Dr.Ambedkar National merit Scholarship](#)
16. [Drinking Water facility - Provision of drinking water facilities to AD and Tribal Habitations](#)
17. [Exemption of Examination Fees / Application Fees / Registration Fees](#)
18. [Exemption of Special fees and Examination Fees to the Post Graduate Girl students.](#)
19. [Exemption of Special Fees and Examination Fees to the Under Graduate students](#)
20. [Exemption of Tuition Fees](#)
21. [Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme](#)
22. [Government of India Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation](#)

23. [Higher Education Special Scholarship](#)
24. [Hill area development programme.](#)
25. [Housing and other schemes](#)
26. [Housing and other Schemes - Encroachments will be regularised for issue of pattas](#)
27. [Housing Scheme](#)
28. [Individual entrepreneur development scheme](#)
29. [Insurance scheme to the primitive tribal \(janasreebeemayojana scheme\)](#)
30. [Land Development Scheme](#)
31. [link road - link roads are provided connecting the ad/tribal habitation with the main roads / villages](#)
32. [Merit-cum-Means Award](#)
33. [Note Books](#)
34. [NSKFDC](#)
35. [NSLRS](#)
36. [Overseas Scholarship](#)
37. [Providing interest free loan to tribals, provision of essential articles at reasonable price and marketing the minor forest produces to ensure better returns to the tribals through lamp societies.](#)
38. [Provision of link road facilities to the tribal village connecting with plains or main villages](#)
39. [Provision of Minor Irrigation](#)
40. [Provision of street lights to Tribal habitations.](#)
41. [Schemes of Tribal Welfare Department](#)
42. [Sericulture scheme](#)
43. [Special Assistance to Law Graduates](#)
44. [Special Fee concession](#)
45. [Special incentives to girl students](#)
46. [Special Prize Money scheme](#)
47. [State Government's Special Post-Matric Scholarship \(beyond X Std.\)](#)
48. [State level Toppers Award](#)
49. [State level Toppers award for X Standard](#)
50. [Subamathi Self Help Group](#)
51. [Subject toppers award \(25 Subjects\)](#)
52. [Subject toppers award \(5 Subjects\)](#)
53. [Supply of 10 Beehives at free of cost for collecting honey](#)

Students

https://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/beneficiary_wise/8

1. [AdiDravidar and Tribal Welfare Department -Hostels - Special Guides](#)
2. [AdiDravidar and Tribal Welfare Department -Incentive / Award of Prizes - District Level Prize plus2 Examination Rs.3000/- 10th Std First prize Rs.1000/- Second Prize Rs.500/- Third Prize Rs.300/.](#)
3. [AdiDravidar and Tribal Welfare Department -Incentive / Award of Prizes - For each subjects \(c\) plus2 Examination Rs.2000/- \(d\)10th Std Examination Rs.1000/-](#)
4. [AdiDravidar and Tribal Welfare Department -Scholarship - Free Education upto 12th Std. to all i.e. tuition fee will not be collected and the amount will be reimbursed by Government.](#)
5. [AdiDravidar and Tribal Welfare Department -Scholarship - Public Examination fee for 10th and 12th Std.](#)
6. [AdiDravidar and Tribal Welfare Department - Stationary - Text Books](#)
7. [Annal Gandhi Memorial Award - Two \(One Boy and One Girl\) Hindu AD Students in each district who have secured first rank in the 12th Std Public Examinations and continue their studies.](#)
8. [Assistance for Education](#)

9. [Awards to Bright Students](#)
10. [Book bank - books will be purchased for medical/ engineering/ law / m.b.a./veterinary / agri. and polytechnic/courses and placed in the library.](#)
11. [Book Bank - Books will be purchased for Medical/ Engineering/ Law / M.B.A./Veterinary / Agri. and Polytechnic / courses and placed in the Library.](#)
12. [CHIEF MINISTER'S AWARD - JOINT SPORTS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE](#)
13. [CHIEF MINISTER'S AWARD - JOINT SPORTS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE - KIT AND SPORTS EQUIPMENTS](#)
14. [CHIEF MINISTER'S AWARD - NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME](#)
15. [CHIEF MINISTER'S AWARD - NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME FOR SPECIAL CAMPING](#)
16. [CHIEF MINISTER'S AWARD -Sports School Hostel](#)
17. [Chief Minister s Merit Award](#)
18. [Development Schemes - Scheme of Free Supply of Uniforms to School Children](#)
19. [DIRECTORATE OF NON FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION - Continuing Education Programme](#)
20. [Distribution of Free House Site Patta](#)
21. [Educational Scholarship - Educational Scholarship to Children of Servicemen / Ex-Servicemen, Sri Lankan and other Refugees.](#)
22. [Educational Scholarship to Children of Scavengers / Sweepers - Educational Scholarship to Children of Scavengers / sweepers](#)
23. [Educational Scholarship to School Students - AdiDravida, Tribal, Most Backward Denotified Communities. Backward Communities Welfare Scholarship](#)
24. [Examination fees - From 2007-08 academic year onwards Tamil Medium students are exempted from payment of examination fees.](#)
25. [Food Grant](#)
26. [Free Bus Pass - Providing Free Bus Pass to Students](#)
27. [Free Education \(Degree\)](#)
28. [Free Education - Granting of admission fees, Registration fees to ADs / Tribals / AD Converted to Christianity Girls students who join Degree, Post Graduate Degree, Professional Courses](#)
29. [Free Education Polytechnic](#)
30. [Free Education Professional Courses](#)
31. [Free Education - Special fee and Examination fee to students studying in B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., other degree courses and Girl Students of P.G. Courses.](#)
32. [Free Education - Special fee and Examination fee to students studying in B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., other degree courses and Girl Students of P.G. Courses. Special fee and Examination fee to students studyi](#)
33. [Free supply of Bicycles](#)
34. [Grant-cum-loan scheme for small and medium farmers](#)
35. [Grant of States Overseas Scholarship - Scholarship to AD/Tribal students pursuing higher studies in abroad.](#)
36. [Grants to perform Funeral Rites](#)
37. [Higher Education Special Scholarship Scheme](#)
38. [Hostels - Free Boarding and lodging to student studying upto 12th standard](#)
39. [Hostels - mats and bed sheets](#)
40. [Hostels - Uniforms](#)
41. [IAS/IPS CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION TRAINING](#)
42. [Incentive / award of prizes - state level \(a\) plus2 public examination rs. 25,000/- \(b\)10th public examination rs. 10,000/-](#)
43. [Incentives scheme for rural girl students \(MBC /DNC only\)](#)
44. [Individual Term Loan Scheme](#)
45. [Integrated Education for the Disabled Children \(IEDC\) - To enable the disabled children to mingle freely with normal children without barriers.](#)
46. [ob Oriented Training - 2.2 Typewriting and shorthand](#)

47. [Loans for Transport Sector](#)
48. [Maintenance Charges - Dayscholars](#)
49. [Maintenance charges - hostellers](#)
50. [Merit cum means award - conditions and prize amounts for grant of this award are as per the gandhi memorial award. this award is meant for tirbals and adidraavidar converted to christianity.](#)
51. [Merit-cum-Means Scholarships to minority students](#)
52. [Milch animal loan schemes](#)
53. [National Cadet Corps - Scholarships](#)
54. [NUTRITION - PuratchiThalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme](#)
55. [Post Matric Scholarship](#)
56. [Postmatric Scholarship - All compulsorily payable fees, Exam fees and maintenance charges payable to Schools and Colleges are sanctioned as scholarship.](#)
57. [Post matric scholarships to minority students](#)
58. [Pre Matric Scholarships](#)
59. [Schemes of BC, MBC, dept - Stationery - Free supply of Text Books](#)
60. [Schemes of BC, MBC, dept - Stationery - Note Books](#)
61. [Schemes of BC, MBC, dept - Stationery - Supply of Slates](#)
62. [Scholarship - Assistance to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations](#)
63. [Scholarship - beyond 12th std. students studying in govt. / govt. aided institutions are exempted from payment of tuition fees. the amount will be reimbursed to the head of the institution by govt.](#)
64. [Scholarship - Granting of Special fee](#)
65. [Special Incentive Scheme for encouraging girls education](#)
66. [Special Prize Money Award - Grant of one time award to the Graduates and Post Graduate and Professional courses.](#)
67. [Stationery - Special Guides \(Question and Answer\)](#)
68. [Stationery - Uniforms](#)
69. [Supply of Free Bicycles](#)
70. [Supply of Iron Box](#)
71. [Supply of Sewing Machines](#)
72. [Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Agriculturalists Social Security And Welfare Scheme 2006 - Educational Assistance to Children of whose father / mother died \(Or\) permanently incapacitated in accidents.](#)
73. [Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Agriculturalists Social Security And Welfare Scheme 2006 - Provision of education Scholarship to the children of agricultural labourers who have passed 10th and 12th standards](#)
74. [Text Books From 1st to 12th std BC MBC DNC](#)
75. [Tuition Fees for English Medium Students](#)
76. [Welfare Schemes of the School Education Department - Distribution of Free Text Books](#)
77. [Welfare Schemes of the School Education Department - Distribution of Free Uniforms](#)
78. [Welfare Schemes of the School Education Department - Free Text Book - Supply of free text books](#)
79. [Welfare Schemes of the School Education Department - Free uniform - Supply of Free Uniform](#)
80. [Welfare Schemes of the School Education Department - Incentive to Girls Students](#)
81. [Welfare Schemes of the School Education Department - Parent Teacher Association - Parent Teacher Association](#)
82. [Welfare Schemes of the School Education Department - Supply of Free Bicycles](#)
83. [Welfare Schemes of the School Education Department - Talent Examination - National Talent Exam](#)

Unemployed

https://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/beneficiary_wise/7

1. [Afforestation schemes providing incentives and providing employment to Tribals in Forest Operation.](#)
2. [Assistance to Lawyers for Starting their Practice](#)
3. [Award of Rs.20,000/- to Best Writers](#)
4. [Employment opportunities to Educated Tribal Youths](#)
5. [Issue of tools and appliances - sewing machines/carpentry things to the iti holders. \(iron boxes will be supplied those who undertook ironing as a trade\)](#)
6. [Land Purchase Scheme](#)
7. [Training in basket making, tailoring etc. for the women](#)
8. [Vocational Guidance center are functioning at Udhagamandalam to the guidance of Tribal youths for employment purpose](#)
9. [Vocational Training Programme](#)
10. [Welfare Schemes of the School Education Department - National Institute of Open Schooling \(NIOS\)](#)

Minorities

https://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/beneficiary_wise/9

1. [Urban Cooperative Banks - Loan for economically backward class citizen TABCEDCO / TAMCO, loan given to public belonging to Backward class, MBC and minorities at lower rate of interest.](#)
2. [Welfare Schemes of the School Education Department - Project for Residual Illiteracy \(PRI\)](#)
3. [Welfare Schemes of the School Education Department - Special Literacy Programme for Women](#)

7. Physically Challenged [Differently abled]

8. https://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/beneficiary_wise/4

1. [APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS TO SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF DISABLED PERSONS UNDER THE NATIONAL TRUST ACT, 1999](#)
2. [ARTIFICIAL LIMBS](#)
3. [ASSISTANCE FOR CORRECTIVE SURGERY FOR POLIO AND SPINAL CORD INJURED PERSONS](#)
4. [Assistance To Law Graduates](#)
5. [Award For The Visually Handicapped Students](#)
6. [AWARD FOR THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED STUDENTS OF X STANDARD RANK HOLDERS DISTRICT LEVEL](#)
7. [Award For The Visually Handicapped Students Of x Standard Rank Holders State Level](#)
8. [BRAILLE WATCHES](#)
9. [CALIPERS AND CRUTCHES](#)
10. [Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology Training](#)
11. [EARLY INTERVENTION CENTRE FOR INFANT AND YOUNG CHILDREN WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT](#)
12. [EARLY INTERVENTION CENTRE FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN](#)
13. [Free Computer Training Course](#)
14. [FREE SUPPLY OF BRAILLE BOOKS](#)
15. [FREE TRAVEL CONCESSION TO THE DISABLED PERSONS IN STATE OWNED TRANSPORT CORPORATION BUSES](#)

16. [FREE TRAVEL CONCESSION TO THE HEARING IMPAIRED AND LOCOMOTOR DISABLED PERSONS IN STATE OWNED TRANSPORT CORPORATION BUSES](#)
17. [FREE TRAVEL CONCESSION TO THE MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS IN STATE OWNED TRANSPORT CORPORATION BUSES](#)
18. [FREE TRAVEL CONCESSION TO THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED / ORTHOPAEDICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS IN STATE OWNED TRANSPORT CORPORATION BUSES](#)
19. [GOGGLES AND FOLDING STICKS](#)
20. [GOVERNMENT CARE CAMP, MELPAKKAM](#)
21. [GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE FOR THE MENTALLY CHALLENGED](#)
22. [GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE FOR THE MENTALLY CHALLENGED, CHENNAI](#)
23. [GOVERNMENT REHABILITATION HOMES](#)
24. [HEARING AIDS AND SOLAR RE-CHARGEABLE BATTERIES](#)
25. [HOMES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED ABOVE THE AGE OF 14 YEARS](#)
26. [LOAN ASSISTANCE FROM NATIONAL HANDICAPPED FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION \(NHFDCL\)](#)
27. [MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE TO MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS](#)
28. [MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE TO SEVERELY DISABLED PERSONS](#)
29. [MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE TO NORMAL PERSON MARRYING ORTHOPAEDICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSON](#)
30. [MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE TO NORMAL PERSON MARRYING SPEECH AND HEARING IMPAIRED PERSON](#)
31. [MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE TO NORMAL PERSONS MARRYING VISUALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS](#)
32. [MODULAR FUNCTIONAL ARTIFICIAL LIMBS \(MODULAR TRANSTIBIAL PROSTHESIS\)](#)
33. [MOTORISED CYCLES \(INVALID CARRIAGE\)](#)
34. [NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD FOR THE DISABLED PERSONS](#)
35. [PHYSIOTHERAPY EXERCISE](#)
36. [Pre School For Young Hearing Impaired Children](#)
37. [Readers Allowance To Visually Handicapped Persons](#)
38. [REGISTRATION OF COMPLAINTS UNDER PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 1995](#)
39. [Rehabilitation Of The Disabled - Distribution Of Pre-Recorded Cassettes and Tape Recorders To Visually Handicapped](#)
40. [Rehabilitation Of The Disabled - Readers Allowance To Visually Handicapped Persons](#)
41. [REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED -RESERVATION OF TEACHING POSTS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR VISUALLY HANDICAPPED](#)
42. [Rehabilitation Of The Disabled - Scholarship](#)
43. [Rehabilitation Of The Disabled Scholarship - For Degree Course](#)
44. [Rehabilitation Of The Disabled - Starting Of Degree Courses For The Hearing Impaired Students](#)
45. [RESERVATION OF JOBS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS / GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS](#)
46. [RESERVATION OF NON TEACHING POSTS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR SPEECH AND HEARING IMPAIRED PERSONS](#)
47. [SCHOLARSHIP - For the age of 12 to 14](#)
48. [SCHOLARSHIP - For the age of 6 to 11](#)
49. [Scribe Assistance](#)
50. [SECONDARY GRADE TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE VISUALLY AND ORTHOPAEDICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS \(DIPLOMA IN TEACHER EDUCATION\)](#)
51. [Self Employment](#)
52. [Special Education](#)
53. [Training To The Adult Blind Women](#)
54. [Training To The Speech and Hearing Impaired \(Male\)](#)
55. [Training To The Visually Handicapped \(Male\)](#)
56. [TRICYCLES](#)

- 57. [Unemployment Allowance To The Visually Handicapped](#)
- 58. [WHEEL CHAIRS](#)

Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department

https://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/departments_wise/30

[Accident Relief Scheme](#)

[Adoption](#)

[Annai Theresa Ninaivu Orphan girls Marriage Assistance Scheme](#)

[APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS TO SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF DISABLED PERSONS UNDER THE NATIONAL TRUST ACT, 1999](#)

[ASSISTANCE FOR CORRECTIVE SURGERY FOR POLIO AND SPINAL CORD INJURED PERSONS](#)

[Assistance To Law Graduates](#)

[Award For The Visually Handicapped Students](#)

[Award For The Visually Handicapped Students Of XII Standard Rank Holders District Level](#)

[AWARD FOR THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED STUDENTS OF X STANDARD RANK HOLDERS DISTRICT LEVEL](#)

[Award For The Visually Handicapped Students Of x Standard Rank Holders State Level](#)

[Destitute Agricultural Labourer Pension Scheme](#)

[Destitute physically handicapped pension scheme](#)

[Destitute Widow Pension Scheme](#)

[Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology Training](#)

[Distress Relief Scheme](#)

[Dr. DharmambalAmmayyarNinaivu Widow Remarriage Scheme](#)

[Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy NinaivuIntercaste Scheme](#)

[EARLY INTERVENTION CENTRE FOR INFANT AND YOUNG CHILDREN WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT](#)

[EARLY INTERVENTION CENTRE FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN](#)

[E.V.R. ManiammayarNinaivu Poor Widow Daughter's Marriage Assistance Scheme](#)

[Free Computer Training Course](#)

[FREE SUPPLY OF TEXT BOOKS AND NOTE BOOKS TO WIDOWS CHILDREN](#)

[MOOVALUR RAMAMIRTHAM AMMAIYAR NINAIVU MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME](#)

[NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD FOR THE DISABLED PERSONS](#)

[NUTRITION - INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SCHEME](#)

[NUTRITION - PuratchiThalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme](#)

[OLD AGE HOME](#)

[Protection of women from domestic violence](#)

[SathiyavaniMuthuAmmaiyarNinaivu Free Supply Of Sewing Machine Scheme](#)

[SathyaAmmaiyarNinaivuGoverment Orphanages](#)

[Schemes of social welfare and nutritious meal programme. Annapurna Scheme](#)

[Schemes of social welfare and nutritious meal programme Destitute Deserted Wives Pension Scheme](#)

[Self Employment](#)

[SIVAGAMI AMMAIYAR MEMORIAL GIRL CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME](#)

[WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTEL](#)

Appendix.3: Photographs of the affected structures

Erode - Chithode Road

Residential Squatters at Soolai



Chainage: 158+840 (Squatters), side :LHS, Use of Structure : Residential



Chainage:

158+844,Side: LHS, Use of Structure: Residential



Chainage: 158+848 side :LHS Use of Structure : Residential



Chainage: 158+856 side :LHS Use of Structure : Residential



Chainage: 158+875 side :LHS Use of Structure : Residential



Chainage: 158+880 side :LHS Use of Structure : Residential



Chainage: 158+880 side :LHS Use of Structure : Residential



Chainage: 158+890 side :LHS Use of Structure : Residential



Chainage: 159+055 side :RHS Use of Structure: Commercial



Chainage: 158+060 side :RHS Use of Structure: Residential



Chainage: 158+100 side :RHS Use of Structure: Residential



Chainage: 158+106 side :RHS Use of Structure: Residential



Chainage: 158+115 side :RHS Use of Structure: Shed



Chainage: 158+125 side :RHS Use of Structure: Residential



Chainage: 158+130 side :RHS Use of Structure: Residential



Chainage: 158+145 side :RHS Use of Structure: Shed



Chainage: 160+880 side : RHS Use of Structure: CPR , temple

Attur - Malliakarai Road



Chainage _: 87+945

Side : LHS

Use Of Structure : Residential



Chainage _: 87+920

Side : LHS

Use Of Structure : Residential



Chainage _: 87+880

Side : RHS

Use Of Structure : Residential &

Commercial



Chainage _: 87+950

Side : LHS

Use Of Structure : Residential &

Commercial



Chainage _: 87+960

Side : LHS

Use Of Structure : Residential & Commercial



Chainage _: 87+970

Side : LHS

Use Of Structure : Residential & Commercial



Chainage _: 88+985

Side : LHS

Use Of Structure : Commercial



Chainage _: 88+980

Side : LHS

Use Of Structure : CPR , Temple

Appendix.4: Socio economic details of surveyed DPs

Demographic Profile

1. Household by Sex

1) Eleven % of surveyed project affected families are headed by women and the remaining (88.89%) families are headed by men. Amongst the project affected persons 51.49% and 48.51% are male and female respectively. Details are summarized in below table.

Table 10: Head of Household by Sex

| Sex | Head of HH | Percentage | PAPs | Percentage |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Male | 32 | 88.89 | 69 | 51.49 |
| Female | 4 | 11.11 | 65 | 48.51 |
| Total | 36 | 100 | 134 | 100 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

2. Household by Religion

1.30 Hindus account for 97.22% of the affected families and remaining 2.78 are %Muslims.

Table 11: Household by Religion

| Religion | No of AFs | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
|----------|-----------|------------|

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Hindu | 35 | 97.22 |
| Muslim | 1 | 2.78 |
| Christian | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 36 | 100 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

3. Household by Social Group

2) 55.56% of the affected families belong to the Most Backward Caste category, 41.67% are Backward Caste and remaining 2.78% are in general category. None of the families amongst the affected families will qualify for assistance under vulnerable category with respect to social vulnerability. Details of social category are summarized in below table.

Table 12: Household by Social Category

| Social Strata | No of AFs | Percentage |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| Scheduled caste | 0 | 0.00 |
| Scheduled tribe | 0 | 0.00 |
| Most Backward caste | 20 | 55.56 |
| Backward caste | 15 | 41.67 |
| General | 1 | 2.78 |
| Total | 36 | 100 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

4. Household by Size of Family

3) Family of size 4 to 6 members account for 44.44 %, followed by 33.33 are with a family size of 2 to 4 members and 13.89 % is with a family size of less than 2. More than 6-members in a family accounts to about 8.33%. The average size of the project affected family is 3.72 members, say nearly 4 members. Details are presented in below table.

Table 13: Size of the household

| Size of the Family | Number | Percentage |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Less than 2 members | 5 | 13.89 |
| 2 to 4 members | 12 | 33.33 |
| 4 to 6 members | 16 | 44.44 |
| 6 to 8 members | 2 | 5.56 |
| > 8 members | 1 | 2.78 |
| Total | 36 | 100 |
| Average size of the family is 3.72 members or say nearly 4 members | | |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

5. Age group of Affected Persons

4) Amongst the affected persons (all members of the affected family) 26.12 % are in the age group of 21 to 35 years, followed by 23.13% in the age below 21 years, 13.43% are in the age group of 35 and 45 years, 14.93% in the age group of 55 to 65 years, 15.67% in the age group of 45 to 55 years and 6.72% are above 65 years.

Table 14: Age Group of APs

| Age Group | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| ≤ 21 | 18 | 26.09 | 13 | 20.00 | 31 | 23.13 |
| > 21 and ≤ 35 | 17 | 24.64 | 18 | 27.69 | 35 | 26.12 |
| > 35 and ≤ 45 | 8 | 11.59 | 10 | 15.38 | 18 | 13.43 |

| Age Group | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| > 45 and ≤ 55 | 9 | 13.04 | 12 | 18.46 | 21 | 15.67 |
| > 55 and ≤ 65 | 10 | 14.49 | 10 | 15.38 | 20 | 14.93 |
| > 65 | 7 | 10.14 | 2 | 3.08 | 9 | 6.72 |
| Total | 69 | 100 | 65 | 100 | 134 | 100 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

Socio-economic Profile

1. Educational level of Affected Persons

5) Around 21% of the affected persons have studied up to primary level, 20.15% of the APs have studied up to upper primary level, 33.58% up to high school level, 5.97% up to higher secondary level, 2.24% have completed technical education, graduates and post graduates constitutes 5.97% each and 5.22% are uneducated.

Table 15: Educational level of APs

| Educational level | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Primary | 19 | 27.54 | 9 | 13.85 | 28 | 20.90 |
| Upper primary | 14 | 20.29 | 13 | 20.00 | 27 | 20.15 |
| High School | 20 | 28.99 | 25 | 38.46 | 45 | 33.58 |
| Higher Secondary | 4 | 5.80 | 4 | 6.15 | 8 | 5.97 |
| Technical Education | 3 | 4.35 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 2.24 |
| Graduate | 3 | 4.35 | 5 | 7.69 | 8 | 5.97 |
| Postgraduate | 3 | 4.35 | 5 | 7.69 | 8 | 5.97 |
| Uneducated | 3 | 4.35 | 4 | 6.15 | 7 | 5.22 |
| Total | 69 | 100 | 65 | 100 | 134 | 100 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

2. Occupation of Affected Persons

6) 23% males and 13.85% females are not in workforce and this comprises of largely women, children, students and elderly. 49.25 % of the family members within the workforce are unemployed. Women accounts to severe share (66.15% of the female members) in the unemployed category. Out of the total surveyed family members only 32% are (43 members) the earning members. Average earning member in a family is 1.2, say one person. The economic activities of the affected family members are presented in below table.

Table 16: Occupation of APs

| Occupation | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|--------------------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Petty / tea shop | 4 | 5.80 | 1 | 1.54 | 5 | 3.73 |
| Eatery | 2 | 2.90 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 1.49 |
| Repair / Spare part shop | 3 | 4.35 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 2.24 |
| Business / Trade | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Self employed | 2 | 2.90 | 3 | 4.62 | 5 | 3.73 |
| Salaried / Pension | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Professional | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Industrial Worker | 3 | 4.35 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 2.24 |
| Daily wage earner | 7 | 10.14 | 6 | 9.23 | 13 | 9.70 |

| Occupation | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Cultivator | 3 | 4.35 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 2.24 |
| Agricultural labourer | 6 | 8.70 | 3 | 4.62 | 9 | 6.72 |
| Not in workforce | 16 | 23.19 | 9 | 13.85 | 25 | 18.66 |
| Unemployed | 23 | 33.33 | 43 | 66.15 | 66 | 49.25 |
| Total | 69 | 100 | 65 | 100 | 134 | 100 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

3. Income of Household

7) Amongst the 36 Affected Families, 19.44% reported a monthly income between 3000 to 4000, 8.33% reported their monthly income between 4000 to 5000, 30.56% reported their monthly income between 5000 to 6000. Most of the families reported that they are earning more than 6000 per month. The average monthly family income is Rs.8898.

Table 17: Monthly Household Income of AFs

| Monthly Family Income Range | Number | Valid Percentage |
|---|-----------|------------------|
| > 0 and ≤ 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| > 1000 and ≤ 2000 | 0 | 0 |
| > 2000 and ≤ 3000 | 0 | 0.00 |
| > 3000 and ≤ 4000 | 7 | 19.44 |
| > 4000 and ≤ 5000 | 3 | 8.33 |
| > 5000 and ≤ 6000 | 11 | 30.56 |
| > Above 6000 | 15 | 41.67 |
| Total | 36 | 100 |
| Average Family Monthly Income of Rs 8898 | | |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

4. Housing related information

8) The details of housing related information of affected households are given below. 36.11% are living in permanent type houses, 58.33% are living in semi-permanent houses and remaining 5.56% live in temporary (kutchra) houses. 91.67% of the severe affected households resides in their own building. 69.44% have a separate kitchen, 61.11% have a separate toilet, 55.56% have a separate bath, 97.22% houses are electrified, 77.78% have access to piped water supply and 66.67% use LPG for cooking.

Table 18: Housing Characteristics of Severe AFs

| Housing related Characteristics | Number | Percentage |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Permanent | 13 | 36.11 |
| Semi-permanent | 21 | 58.33 |
| Temporary houses | 2 | 5.56 |
| Owned | 33 | 91.67 |
| Rented | 3 | 8.33 |
| Having separate kitchen | 25 | 69.44 |
| Having separate toilet | 22 | 61.11 |
| Having separate bath | 20 | 55.56 |
| Houses electrified | 35 | 97.22 |
| Access to piped water supply (HSC/PT) | 28 | 77.78 |
| LPG as fuel for cooking | 24 | 66.67 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

5. Indebtedness of Household

9) The survey shows that none of the surveyed households have borrowed amount from either bank or from private moneylenders. Most of them manage their financial urgency through cash adjustments from friends and family members, which is a symbol of healthy society.

6. Assets Owned

10) Amongst the severe affected families, 66.67 % have LPG connections, 75 % possess mobile phones, 80.56 % possess television, 58.33 % owns a motor cycle, 30.56 % owns a cycle, refrigerator is available in 47.22 % of the houses, 5.56 % owns a telephone connection and nobody owns car/truck/lorry.

Table 19: Assets Owned

| Asset Type | Number | Percentage |
|-----------------|--------|------------|
| Television | 29 | 80.56 |
| Refrigerator | 17 | 47.22 |
| Washing Machine | 4 | 11.11 |
| Cycle | 11 | 30.56 |
| Motorcycle | 21 | 58.33 |
| Car | 2 | 5.56 |
| Truck/Lorry | 0 | 0.00 |
| Telephone | 2 | 5.56 |
| Mobile phone | 27 | 75.00 |
| LPG for cooking | 24 | 66.67 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

7. Livestock Ownership

11) Out of 36 severely affected households 26 households have own livestock. Out of these families, 61.11% own cattle, 47.22 % own buffalo and 61.11 % own goat/sheep. Details are summarized in below table.

Table 20: Livestock Ownership (mutually inclusive)

| Type of Livestock Owned | Number of AFs owning | Percentage | Average number owned |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Cattle | 22 | 61.11 | 2 |
| Buffalo | 17 | 47.22 | 2 |
| Goat / Sheep | 22 | 61.11 | 4 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

Health Seeking Behaviour

1. Disease in Family

12) The surveyed family reported that none of the family member suffered from a serious ailment in the past one year, requiring medical attention.

2. HIV/AIDS

13) Around 61% reported of having heard about HIV/AIDS and all of them knew about how it spreads and its prevention methods. Around 39% of the surveyed households were not aware about HIV/AIDS and prevention methods, which necessitates the implementation of HIV/AIDS awareness program in the project. This may be clubbed with road safety awareness program during RP implementation.

Table 21: HIV/AIDS

| Awareness of HIV/AIDS | Number | Percentage on total surveyed Families |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| Awareness to mode of HIV AIDS | 22 | 61.11 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-------|
| spread | | |
| Awareness to prevention methods | 22 | 61.11 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

14) Print media, radio, television, government campaign and NGO campaign are the source of information on how HIV/AIDS spreads and its prevention methods. Amongst these modes of information, 86.36% reported that television was the source of information and remaining 13.64 % reported Print Media as the source of information.

Table 22: Source of HIV/AIDS Information

| Source | Number | Percentage |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| Print Media | 3 | 13.64 |
| Radio | 0 | 0.00 |
| Television | 19 | 86.36 |
| Govt Campaign | 0 | 0.00 |
| NGO Campaign | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 22 | 100 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

Perceived Benefits / Negative Impacts

15) Around 55% feel that the improved road will provide better access to markets and increased transport facility as a benefit of this project, 41.67% consider that they will have better access to employment and 30.56% are of the opinion that it will give them better access to health care. The opinion of the affected families on the perceived benefits of the project is presented in the following table.

Table 26: Perceived Benefits (mutually inclusive)

| Benefits | Number | Percentage |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Increased transport facility | 19 | 52.78 |
| Access to employment | 15 | 41.67 |
| Access to markets | 20 | 55.56 |
| Access to health care | 11 | 30.56 |
| Reduced travel time | 5 | 13.89 |
| Lesser accidents / safety | 5 | 13.89 |
| Increase in land value | 6 | 16.67 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

16) With regard to the negative impacts perceived by the affected families, 27.78 % are of the opinion that crossing the road will become difficult, 44.44 % consider that it will have negative impact in terms of loss of assets and structure to people, 47.22 % feel that there could be more accidents due to increased speed and 36.11 % felt that the noise levels would go up and air pollution would increase. The opinion of the affected families on the perceived negative impacts of the project is presented in the following table.

Table 27: Negative Impacts (mutually inclusive)

| Negative Impacts | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Loss of assets / structure to people | 16 | 44.44 |
| Accident due to increased speed | 17 | 47.22 |
| Noise/Air Pollution | 13 | 36.11 |
| Difficulty in Crossing the Road | 10 | 27.78 |

Role of Women

3. Participation in Economic Activity

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

4. Decision making

4.2. 33% of the Affected Families reported that the women in the household participate in financial decisions and the rest reported that the women have no role to play.

5. Fetching Water

4.3. Fetching drinking water continues to be the responsibility of the women with 100 % families reporting that the lady of the house fetches drinking water. 11% of the families reported that they have to cross the road to fetch water, indicating the need for road safety awareness campaigns along the project corridor.

6. Institutional Delivery

4.4. Amongst those who reported of having given birth to a child (24 affected families), 91.67% reported that they availed the facility of government hospital for delivery during the last pregnancy and the remaining 8.33 % had availed the facility of private hospital. 100% institutional delivery is a positive indicator on women and children safety.

Table 23: Child Delivery

| Source | Number | Valid Percentage |
|-----------------------|--------|------------------|
| Government Hospital | 22 | 91.67 |
| Private Hospital | 2 | 8.33 |
| Midwife at Home | 0 | 0 |
| Village elder at Home | 0 | 0 |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

Gender Disaggregated Data

4.5. Among members of affected families, women account for 48.51%. The affected persons from women comprises of 20% who are below 21 years, 27.69% are in the age group of 22 to 35 years, 15.38 % are in the age group of 36 to 45 years, 18.46% are in the age group of 46 to 55 and 15.38% are in the age group of 56 to 65. Around 6 % of the female members are illiterate/uneducated. 13.85 % have studied up to primary, about 6.15 % have studied up to secondary and higher secondary each, about 7.9% have completed graduation and post-graduation each. Several have studied up to high school level. Around 66 % of the females are unemployed, and another 13.85 % are not in workforce and amongst the workforce 9.3 % work as daily wage earner.

Impact to Vulnerable AF

4.6. 18 out of the 36 surveyed families are BPL as per State government categorization for eligibility of *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* scheme and 4 members are women headed household.

Table 11: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)

| Vulnerable category | Numbers | Percentage on total surveyed families |
|------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| Women headed household | 4 | 18.18 |
| Scheduled Caste | 0 | 0.00 |
| Scheduled Tribe | 0 | 0.00 |

| Vulnerable category | Numbers | Percentage on total surveyed families |
|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Below Poverty Line | 18 | 81.82 |
| Differentially abled person in the family | 0 | 0.00 |
| Elderly Person with no support | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 22 | - |

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2020

Appendix -5: Photographs of the public consultation

Consulation at Omalur - Mecheri Road



Distribution of notices to PAPs



Project Explantion by TNRSP officialcs



PAPs clarifying their doubts during PowerPoint Presentation

Consultation at Mallaiakarai - Attur road



Distribution of notices to PAPs

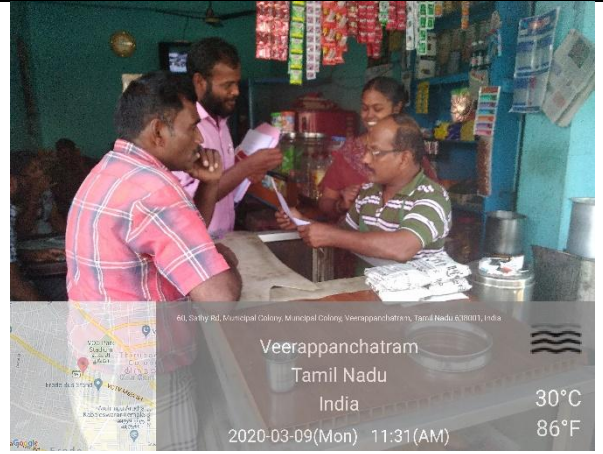


Project Explanation by TNRSP officials



PAPs clarifying their doubts during PowerPoint Presentation

Consultation at Erode - Chithode road



Distribution of notices to PAP



Project Explanation by TNRSP officials



PAPs clarifying their doubts during PowerPoint Presentation

**Appendix 6: Indicative Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO/ Consultant to support
Resettlement Plan implementation**

A. Project Background

1. Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has proposed to improve the performance of the State's Road Transport Network by improving road conditions and capacity, and improve the State's capacity to plan, develop and maintain the Tamil Nadu Road Networks. The support under AF includes upgrading of 7 roads. The Salem land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement Unit (LARRU) will implement the RAP. TNRSP has decided to call in for the services of Consultants / NGO's experienced in carrying out such rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the grass root level to assist the PIU in RP implementation. TNRSP proposes to appoint NGO/ consultant for 3 roads to be implemented in phase-I under AF. The following are the roads for implementation of Resettlement Action Plan.

| Sl.no | SH/ MDR. no | Name of the Project Road | Length in Km |
|--------------|-------------|---|---------------|
| 1. | SH 222 | Four laning and strengthening of Omalur- Mecheri (km 0.000 - km 14.600) | 14.600 |
| 2. | SH-30 | Strengthening and widening of Attur - Malliyakarai road (km 81.054 - km 91.20) | 10.146 |
| 3. | SH-15 | Ooty - Kothagiri - Mettupalayam - Sathy - Gobi - Erode road (km 153.600 - km 161.620) | 8.020 |
| Total | | | 32.766 |

Objectives of the Assignment

2. The NGO/ Consultant shall assist the PIU Salem Regional unit in RP implementation in order to ensure that all affected people receive their compensation and assistance as per the RP and assist them in proper utilization of compensation and R&R assistance to improve the living standards.:

Scope of Work

3. Educating PAPs. The NGO/Consultants will be responsible to educate the affected PAPs on their rights to entitlements and obligations, disseminate their eligible entitlements, distribute entitlements, grievance mechanism, and distribute brochure and explain the details. The Consultants/NGOs shall establish rapport with PAPS, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RP, The Consultants/NGOs will hold periodical meetings with various groups and record their concerns and satisfaction in the quarterly reports. All the consultations should be documented and if possible, photographs and attendance sheets should be compiled along with the list of participants and a summary of the consultation and outcome. Consultants/NGOs will assist the PAPs in choosing their options of entitlements wherever the options are available.

4. Issue of Identity cards: NGO/Consultants will be responsible to gather all details required from the PAPs to help PIU in preparing and issuing the Identify cards to the PAPs. The identity card should include a photograph of the PAPS, the extent of loss suffered and the entitlement. The Consultants/NGOs shall display the list of eligible PAPS in prominent public places like villages, Panchayat offices, Block/ Taluk headquarters, and the District Headquarters.

5. Assisting PAPs grievance redress process. The NGO/Consultant will be responsible to deal with the grievances of PAPs through mediation with PIU and if the grievance is not resolved, then they should be assisted the PAPs to refer the grievances to the grievances committees and assist the PAPs in redressing their grievances. The other tasks include : (i) Accompanying and Representing the PAPS at the Grievance Committee Meetings;(ii) Consultants/NGOs shall make the PAPS aware of the existence of Grievance Redressal Committee (GRCs) the process involved in submitting a representation and time line for resolving grievances.; (iii) The Consultants/NGOs shall help the PAPS in lodging their grievances and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award; (iv) The Consultants/ NGOs shall record the Grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the PAPS, suggest multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting along with the PAPS concerned; and, (v) . To accompany the PAPS to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the PAPS to express his/her grievance and again inform the PAPS of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a copy of the decision from the GRC

6. Joint Verification of impacts in RoW. Consultants/NGO in association with PIU will carry out a joint verification of assets to be affected in ROW and based on survey results will make adjustment in the final impacts to PAPs. Consultants/NGOs shall verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of the PAPS. They should validate the data provided in the RP and report to PIU on changes required, if any, along with documentary evidence. In the process of verification, the impact to employees in affected shops and loss of other assets will also identity for additional support.

7. Delivery of R&R assistance. Consultants/NGO will support PIU in disbursement of R&R assistance and deal with any issues for receipt of R&R assistance. The NGO/consultant will identify all vulnerable people and help them to get benefits under available Government schemes and help PIU in extending assistance as per RP. Wherever required NGOs will assist the land owners in getting the required documentation for receipt of compensation. The Consultants/NGOs will also provide inputs to the concerned officer for preparing the readiness certificate confirming receipt of compensation and R&R assistance prior to handover of assistance. The Consultants/NGOs will also report promptly in case of any PAPs are evicted without providing assistance and notices. The Consultants/ NGOs shall assist the PAPS in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to. The Consultants/NGOs will also assist the PAPs in for proper investment of compensation amount. The NGOs will also support affected shopper in re-establishing their affected units or alternative sources income earning activities.

8. Identification of sites. As part of the RP, eligible PAFs will receive alternative sites/houses. (i) the Consultants/NGO will identify alternative sites on Government lands in association with PIU and revenue Department Where suitable government land is not available, the Consultants/NGO will assist the PAP to locate a land owner willing to sell his land and assist PI to initiate land acquisition; and (ii) the Consultants/NGO will shall also in consultation with the local people identify site for the relocation of community assets. In case of religious structures, the entire structure along with idols need to be shifted. It shall be responsible for the relocation process along with the PIU. The Consultants/NGOs will assai the PAPs for smooth transition to new site where resettlement is involved.

9. Needs assessment for Livelihood support. The Consultants/NGO will undertake needs assessment among all households who have lost their income earning sources to the project to identify their preferences for skill training and other types of support needed for improving the incomes. Based on the responses from all households, Consultants/NGO will propose a plan for PIU's consideration in implementing those measures. These measures may include and not limited to skill upgrading, support for procuring livelihood assets, credit support from the Bank's or Government, enrolling in Government social security and employment schemes and any other measures needed for livelihood support.

10. Employment with contractors: The Consultants/NGOs should assist the villagers (both PAPs and non PAPs) along the villages in road corridors to secure unskilled jobs with contractors among those interested and report the details of local employment on quarterly basis. .

11. Identification of Local needs. During SIA, local people expressed the pressing needs such as drinking water, toilets, etc. The Consultants/NGOS should hold consultations with local people and assess the pressing needs and propose measures for providing such pressing needs or coordinate with local administration for extending such facilities.

12. Road safety awareness. During SIA, the women expressed safety concerns especially to women and children. In coordination with Technical Team of PIU/consultants, the Consultants/NGOs should assist in holding road safety awareness program especially among women and school going children...

13. HIV Aids Awareness: Consultants/NGOs will complement the work of State Aids control society on conducting awareness program among road side villages, labor and contact camps, as needed.

14. Additional Surveys. In case of any additional PAPs are identified during joint verification or during Implementing, Consultants/NGOs will carry out census survey and other consultations as needed. NGOs will also report of any additional encroachments noticed during their visit to the road stretches from time to time to PIU for their action. .

15. Women focus. In all of these, the Consultants/ NGO's shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy and gender disaggregated data will be provided as part of quarterly reports.

16. Addiotnal support. In addition to above specific tis, the Consultants/NGO s will also be required to undertake any other tasks that are required to realize the objectives of RP Implemeniton...

Monitoring and Reporting

17. The NGO/Consultant will work in close coordination with the concerned DRO office and his staff and provide monthly data for database, always submit quarterly progress report and keep close liaison . M&E consultants will provide hand holding support as needed. A separate concurrent monitoring consultant will be appointed for monitoring the RP Implemeniton. The NGO/consultants should keep in close contact to discuss on the issues and concerns on on-going basis and provide inputs for minoring reports to be prepared on quarterly basis...

Documentation and Reporting by NGO/Agencies

18. The Consultants/ NGOs selected for the assignments shall submit the following reports in the frequency indicated.

- Submit an inception report within two weeks; in signing up of the contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan, and a withdrawal plan at the end of the period of contract. The withdrawal plan shall be detailed and reflect how the PAPS will maintain the assets created and transferred to the PAPS.
- Prepare quarterly progress reports to be submitted to the DRO (LA), TNRS highlighting the key activities performed in the quarter and major issue encountered and dealt and progress details. , Provide Implemeniton progress details on monthly basis for updating database.
- Submit a completion report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, a summary of support/ assistance given to the PAPS and lessons learnt and best practices.
- Record minutes of all meetings and include in the quarterly e reports.
- Four copies of each report shall be submitted to DRO(LA), TNRS together with one soft copy of each report in the CD
- All the reports submitted by NGOs will reviewed and any additional data or information will be communicated within two weeks of submission of reports, if required. by TNRS review committee. The final reports will also be reviewed by the World Bank.

Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

19. The PIU will provide to the Consultants/ NGOs the copies of the RP and list of PAPS with their profile along with Census survey records, the strip plan of final design, set-out table indicating the corridor-of-impact and right-of-way with respect to existing centerline and any other relevant reports/ data prepared by the PPC consultants.

20. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the Consultants/ NGOs, etc., shall be arranged by the Consultants/ NGOs itself. The Consultant/NGO should have three office in the town of the concerned Special District Revenue officer (LA) or approved location (One for each DRO) to have better co-ordination.

NGOs Team

21. The NGO team should consist of the following Two core professionals (Team Leader and Deputy Team Leader), with appropriate support staff. The core team should have a combined professional experience in the areas of social mobilization, community development, land acquisition and resettlement, census and socio-economic surveys and participatory planning and consultations. Separate Teams should be deployed for each regional unit. In addition to two professional staff, one Social Worker for every 200 major impacts will be deployed. All minor impact along with those minor impacts will be responsible for visioning by the concerned social worker. The social works are supported to keep rapport with this group of PAPS for continued support. There should be balance among both Men and women among both professional and social worker composition.

22. The suggested Key staff pattern for NGO for executing the work in the field is as below

| SI No. | Key Professional | No. of Persons | Experience |
|--------|------------------|----------------|---|
| 1 | Team Leader / | 1 | Preferably a Doctorate in Social Science with a |

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------|---|---|
| | Project ordinator | Co- | | minimum of 5 years/ PG in social science with a minimum of 10years relevant experience and proficient in Tamil and English. Experience in R&R community Development, consultations, etc., preferably in road propjets is added advantage. |
| 2 | Deputy Leader | Team | 1 | Masters in Social Science with 5 years relevant experience and proficient in Tamil and English. Experience in Community development and R&R activities is added advantage. |
| | | | | |
| 3 | Social Workers | | 2 | Graduate with knowledge and experience in census and socio-economic surveys, PRA Technique and proficient in Tamil (both genders). |

Appendix 7: Guideline value

Omalur - Mecheri road

| Sl.No | Village Name | Taluk | District | Guideline value | | |
|-------|-------------------|--------|----------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Minimum (Rs/Sq M) | Maximum (Rs/SqM) | Year of publication |
| 1 | Omalur | Omalur | Salem | 113.45 | 615 | 9.06.2017 |
| 2 | Pachchanapatti | Omalur | Salem | 45.60 | 775 | 9.06.2017 |
| 3 | Karuppanampatti | Omalur | Salem | 45.60 | 420 | 9.06.2017 |
| 4 | Tindamangalam | Omalur | Salem | 49.70 | 795 | 9.06.2017 |
| 5 | Kalippatti | Omalur | Salem | 50.00 | 870 | 9.06.2017 |
| 6 | Kattaperiyampatti | Omalur | Salem | 49.70 | 795 | 9.06.2017 |
| 7 | Olaippatti | Mettur | Salem | 49.70 | 520 | 9.06.2017 |
| 8 | Chinnasattappadi | Mettur | Salem | 45.60 | 510 | 9.06.2017 |
| 9 | Aranganur | Mettur | Salem | 91.10 | 91.1 | 9.06.2017 |
| 10 | Periyasattappaddi | Mettur | Salem | 52.00 | 440 | 9.06.2017 |
| 11 | Mecheri | Mettur | Salem | 165.00 | 4440 | 9.06.2017 |

Attur - Malliakarai Road

| Sl.No | Village Name | Taluk | District | Guideline value | | |
|-------|-------------------|--------|----------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Minimum (Rs/Sq M) | Maximum (Rs/SqM) | Year of publication |
| 1 | Ichchampatti | Attur | Salem | 28.2 | 725 | 9.06.2017 |
| 2 | Chokanathapuram | Attur | Salem | 36 | 400 | 9.06.2017 |
| 3 | Thandavarayapuram | Attur | Salem | 52 | 795 | 9.06.2017 |
| 4 | Narasingapura | Omalur | Salem | 38 | 84 | 9.06.2017 |

Note: The guidelines for Erode - Chithode road will be updated in final RAP

Appendix 8: Schedule for Coordination between LA and R&R implementation and civil works bidding process and handing over site

Prior to issue of RFQ

- Land plans schedules are completed and submitted to TNRS by DPR consultants.

7. Prior to issue of RFP

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

8. Prior to award of contract

- All Private land acquisition notifications are completed and land records are updated;
- Contract is awarded for development of resettlement sites, if required. or alternative house plots identified
- Alternative sites for reconstruction of affected CPRs are identified
- 50% of the Land Acquisition are Completed
- Compensation is awarded to landowners in 60% of road length (first milestone);
- R&R assistance is paid to all eligible PAPs and Common Property resources (CPRs) is completed for 60% of road length (first milestone).
- Identity cards are issued to all eligible non-titled PAPs

9. Prior to handing over of Second milestone stretches (within 12 months of award of contract)

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

10. Prior to handing over of Third milestone stretches, if any (Bypasses and Major Realignment) (within 18 months of award of contract)

Compensation and R&R assistance is paid to all affected landowners in the bypass and major realignment section