

Resettlement Plan

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IND: Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section 3
(Thiruvallur Bypass to Sriperumbudur on NH-4)

Package No: CPRR/03-05

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 29 December 2022)

Currency unit	-	Indian rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$0.0121
\$1.00	=	₹82.8603

ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	-	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AFs	-	Affected Families
APs	-	Affected Persons
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
COI	-	Corridor of Impact (Proposed Right-of-Way)
CPRR	-	Chennai Peripheral Ring Road
CPRRP	-	Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project
DF	-	Displaced Family
DP	-	Displaced Person
ECS	-	Electronic Clearing Service
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standards
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussions
GO	-	Government Order
GOI	-	Government of India
GRC	-	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ITDA	-	Integrated Tribal Development Area
ITDP	-	Integrated Tribal Development Plan
IPP	-	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LARRU	-	Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit
LARRIC	-	Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Implementation Consultant
LARRMC	-	Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Monitoring Consultant
LPG	-	Liquified Petroleum Gas
LPS	-	Land Plan Schedule
MADA	-	Modified Area Development Approach
MVAF	-	Most Vulnerable Affected Family
NGO	-	Nongovernment organization
NH	-	National Highway
NTH	-	Non Titled Holder
OBC	-	Other Backward Caste
OHT	-	Over Head Tank (Reservoir)
PDS	-	Public Distribution System
PIU	-	Project implementation Unit
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PSC	-	Project Supervision Consultants
PWD	-	Public Works Department
R&R	-	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RDO	-	Revenue Development Officer

RFCTLARR	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
ROW	–	Right-of-Way
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SC	–	Scheduled Caste
SECC	–	Socio Economic Caste Census
SH	–	State Highway
SHGs	–	Self Help Groups
ST	–	Scheduled tribe
TH	–	Title Holder
TNHA	–	Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001
TNRIDC	–	Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation
WHF	–	Women Headed Family

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometre
sq.m	–	square meter
ha	–	hectare

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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GLOSSARY

Affected Family: Any family affected by the project, living, cultivating in land, or carrying on business, trade, or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (COI), more defined as proposed right-of-way (ROW), and who is impacted by the project is an affected family.

Affected Person: Any individual, part of the affected family living, cultivating in land or carrying on business, trade, or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (COI), more defined as proposed ROW, and who is impacted by the project, irrespective of titleholder or non-titleholder status, is an affected person.

Agricultural Land: Land used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming; (iii) breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iv) raising of crops, trees, grass, or garden produce; and (v) land used for the grazing of cattle.

Assistance: All support mechanisms such as subsistence allowance, shifting assistance, livelihood assistance, involving monetary help, services or assets given to affected persons constitute assistance in this project.

Compensation: Compensation refers to amount paid to acquired private land and/or structure in accordance with the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29, and Sec 30 pertaining to compensation contained in 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013'.

Cut-off Date: For title holders, the date of Sec 15(2) notification under Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 of intended acquisition will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the project will be the cut-off date.

Displaced Family (DF): Any family living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade, or any other occupation within the Proposed right-of-way (ROW), and who are impacted by the project and have to relocate is a Displaced Family. All the members of a DF in the project will be treated as DPs.

Displaced Person (DP): Any individual or part of the DFs living, cultivating land, or carrying on business, trade, or any other occupation within the proposed ROW, and who are impacted by the project and is required to relocate is a Displaced Person (DP).

Encroacher: Any person illegally occupying public property by extending their land boundary or a portion of their building onto the ROW is an encroacher.

Marginal Farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare.

Right-of-way: right-of-way (ROW) is the land that has been granted to be owned by Highways Department abetting the carriage way and including the carriageway and recorded as Highways land in the revenue records.

Proposed right-of-way: The proposed ROW is the width required for the construction of the road including the carriageway, shoulder, embankment, longitudinal drainage, wayside amenities like bus stops, bus shelters, etc. and necessary safety zones.

Temporary Building: Temporary building means a temporary type of structure, which includes buildings with roof constructed of thatch, galvanized iron, or asbestos.

Significant Impact: Significant means 200 or more people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).

Permanent Buildings: Buildings of a permanent construction type with reinforced concrete.

Replacement Cost: The amount required for an affected person to replace the lost asset through purchase in the open market.

Residual Land: Residual land can be defined as the remaining portion of land left with the owner of the holding after acquisition of land by the project.

Small Farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

Semi-Permanent Building: Buildings of a semi-permanent type with tiled roof and walls with permanent brickwork.

Severance of Land: Severance of land can be defined as division of a land holding caused due to acquisition of land mainly for laying new project alignment, such as a bypass or a re-alignment.

Squatter: Any person occupying structures entirely within the ROW (with no legal rights to occupy that parcel of land) for residential and/or business purposes is a squatter.

Tenant: Any person by whom or on whose account rent is payable for any property.

Women Headed Family (WHF): A family that is headed by a woman and does not have an adult male earning member is a Woman Headed Family. This woman may be a widowed, separated, or deserted person.

Vulnerable Group (VG): Women Headed Families (WHF), families with physical/mentally disabled members, BPL families identified through the socio-economic caste census (SECC), 2011 and updated in 2020, scheduled caste families, scheduled tribe families, including elderly, women, and children, landless and those without legal title to land.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Government of Tamil Nadu (GOTN) is in the process of identifying and implementing projects to bridge the huge gap in the demand and supply of infrastructure projects. One of the major projects included in VISION 2023, is the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project (CPRRP). Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project is conceptualized to provide better connectivity around the city catering to future traffic requirements, to provide connectivity to industrial area, and to provide efficient commercial transportation by enhancing port connectivity. The peripheral ring road will run from Ennore Port to Poonjeri Junction in Mamallapuram is of 133.381 km long. The peripheral ring road is split into five sections for ease of implementation. The construction of two of the sections (Section 2 and Section 3), totalling a length of about 56.80 km is proposed to be taken up with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) financing.
2. Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC), the implementing agency has updated the draft resettlement plan for Section-3 of the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) project, one of the Sections that has been taken for improvements under Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank financing, based on updated information on land acquisition from Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) as on December 2022, and census and socioeconomic surveys carried out in September 2022 by the Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Implementation Consultant (LARRIC). This updated resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, removal of squatters and encroachments resulting in social and/ or economic displacement to families/individuals/ community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2016, Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013.
3. Section 3 of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project starts from km 47.300 of SH 57 near Othikkadu Village, the start of Thiruvallur bypass, and ends at km 76.900 of NH-4 in Sriperumbudur. Of the km 29.600 length, except 9.600 km section of the existing SH-57, the remaining length of 20.000 km section is a new formation and passes through 13 revenue villages and 1 town panchayat, spread across 2 Taluks of Thiruvallur and Kanchipuram Districts. A bypass is proposed for Thiruvallur town, and 2 realignment sections are proposed for Thodukkadu village and Sriperumbudur town.
4. The project involves acquisition/transfer of land measuring 155.82 ha, will impact 2239 agricultural landowners and 576 structures comprising of 420 residences, 95 commercial, 25 residences cum commercial, 8 industries and 28 minor impacted others category structures such as compound wall, toilet, etc. In addition, 568 employees, majority (538 employees) of whom working in the affected industries will also be affected. Further, 53 common property resources will also be affected. Fifty three percent of the affected structures belong to titleholders and 47 percent of the structures belong to non-titleholders. Measures were taken to minimize adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by proposing a bypass to Thiruvallur and realignments to Thodukkadu village and Sriperumbudur town and thereby reducing significant impact to residential and commercial structures along this stretch.
5. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the project and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews, focus group discussions were carried out amongst the affected persons, during the design stage, during the socio economic survey that was carried out as part of the detailed project report (DPR) for the project and during the mandatory public

hearing that were held as part of the environmental clearance requirements. Between March and November 2020, due to COVID-19 situation, consultations were not possible and the survey findings, involuntary resettlement policy provision and the mitigation measures proposed could not be disclosed. However, the LARRIC engaged for resettlement plan implementation with the support of the LARRU are carrying out focus group discussions (FGDs) and the outcome of these FGDs have been incorporated in this updated resettlement plan. The consultations with the affected persons and other stakeholders will continue throughout the resettlement plan implementation period.

6. A summary of the resettlement plan, including the entitlement matrix, has been translated and will be made accessible to the affected persons. The information is being shared by LARRIC during the one-to-one consultations with the affected persons. Hard copies of the resettlement plan will be made available at: (i) the offices of the LARRU (ii) office of the District Collector; (iii) Divisional / Taluk Offices; and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation.

7. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on National/State laws: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR); Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, The Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001; The Tamil Nadu Highways Rule, 2003; the Environmental and Social Framework of the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank, 2016; and AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism, 2018.

8. In accordance with the principles of the Project's resettlement planning framework (RPF), all affected families and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and severity of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the resettlement planning framework. The cut-off date for eligibility under this project for title holders will be the date of notification of intended acquisition under Section 15(2) of the TNHA, 2001, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey, which is 24 December 2019 for Section 3.

9. The physical displacement may require development of suitable resettlement sites as choices and options will have to be obtained from the affected persons and resettlement sites for small groups of physically displaced may also have to be explored. The LARRU with the help of the LARRIC, resettlement plan implementation support agency is expected to carry out extensive consultations with the physically displaced families for identifying suitable places for development of resettlement sites.

10. The resettlement cost estimate for this project include compensation for private land determined in accordance with the provisions of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, read with the Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement assistances to titleholders and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the resettlement framework of CPRRP and cost of resettlement plan implementation. The budget estimates do not include the cost of resettlement site(s) as the requirement for houses is not known and will be known only during joint verification, and after obtaining options from the affected families. If need arises, the

project will make available additional finances for resettlement sites. The total resettlement cost for the project is Rs.4,649.89 million.

11. Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, rehabilitation, and resettlement assistances and resettlement plan 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 and funds required for resettlement sites, if any, shall be made available by PMU, and shall be at the disposal of the Executive Director, TNRIDC, the PIU at the beginning of the financial year. The PIU will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances in a timely manner to the LARRU to avoid delays in payment to affected families.

12. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels, one at regional level and another at State level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. The Project Management Unit (PMU) of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road is headed by a Project Director, and assisted by a Chief Engineer, a Superintending Engineer, a Divisional Engineer, an Assistant Divisional Engineer, two Assistant Engineers and administrative support staff. The Project Director will be overall in charge of rehabilitation and resettlement and function as the Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the project.

13. TNRIDC, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be responsible for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan with the support of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) constituted under the PIU to provide support in land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation.

14. The Divisional Engineer will function as the Safeguards Officer, responsible for coordinating with LARRU in land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation. To expedite land acquisition and implement the provisions of the resettlement plans, a Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit has been constituted. The PIU has engaged a resettlement plan implementation support agency (LARRIC), who have had experience in implementing resettlement plans, collecting, and verifying data for updating of resettlement plans and experienced in working on similar infrastructure development projects, for supporting LARRU in the implementation of the resettlement plan.

15. The monitoring mechanism for the resettlement plan shall comprise of internal monitoring by a concurrent monitoring consultants (LARRMC). The internal monitoring will be carried out in parallel to project implementation and at different stages respectively, to verify the effective implementation of resettlement plan as well as the monitoring data collected by the LARRU.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

1. Government of Tamil Nadu (GOTN) is in the process of identifying and implementing projects to bridge the huge gap in the demand and supply of infrastructure projects. One of the major projects included in VISION 2023, is the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project (CPRRP). Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project is conceptualized to provide better connectivity around the city catering to future traffic requirements, to provide connectivity to industrial area, and to provide efficient commercial transportation by enhancing port connectivity. The peripheral ring road will run from Ennore Port to Poonjeri Junction in Mamallapuram is of 133.381 km long. The peripheral ring road is split into five sections for ease of implementation. The construction of two of the sections (Section 2 and Section 3), totalling a length of about 56.80 km is proposed to be taken up with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) financing.

2. Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC), the implementing agency has updated the draft resettlement plan for Section 3; of the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) project, one of the Sections that has been taken for improvements under Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank financing, based on updated information on land acquisition from LARRU as on December 2022, and census and socioeconomic surveys carried out in September 2022 by the LARRIC. This updated resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, removal of squatters and encroachments resulting in social and/ or economic displacement to families/individuals/ community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2016, Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013.

B. Project Description

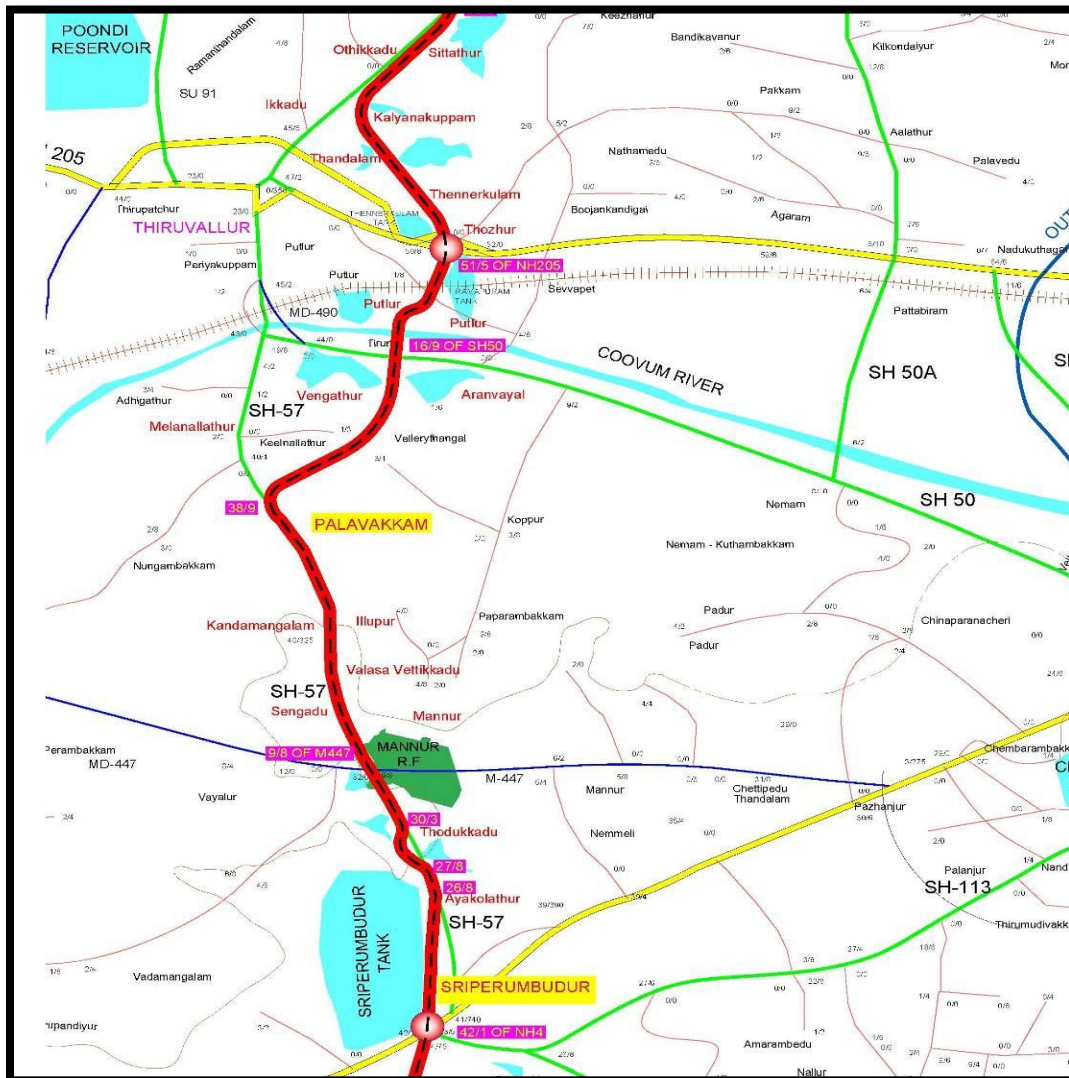
3. The Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) Project, Section 2, and Section 3, is proposed to be implemented under Engineering Procurement Construction contract (EPC). The proposed formation is of a 6 lane access controlled divided main carriage way, with 2 lane carriage way service road on both sides. The project is expected to meet the increasing traffic demand in Chennai Metropolitan Area. The Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) is a semi-circle road surrounding in Chennai. The project stretch (Section 2 and Section 3) starts at Thatchur on National Highway-16 and ends at Sriperumbudur on National Highway-32 and traverse across Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram and Chengalpattu Districts.

4. Section 3 of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project starts from km 47.300 of SH 57 near Othikkadu Village, the start of Thiruvallur bypass, and ends at km 76.900 of NH-4 in Sriperumbudur. Of the km 29.600 length, except 9.600 km section of the existing SH-57, the remaining length of 20.000 km section is a new formation and passes through 13 revenue villages and 1 town panchayat, spread across 2 Taluks of Thiruvallur and Kanchipuram Districts. A bypass is proposed for Thiruvallur town, and 2 realignment sections are proposed for Thodukkadu village and Sriperumbudur town.

5. Thiruvallur bypass starts at km 47.300 of SH-57, crosses NH-205 at km 54.400 and SH-50 at km 57.700 and ends at km 62.900 of SH-57. The length of this bypass will be around km 15.600. Being a Greenfield road, the Thiruvallur Bypass traverses mostly on the agricultural fields. The realignment of Thodukkadu village is from km 71.400 to km 74.300 of SH-57, for a length of 2.9 km. To avoid the built-up area of Sriperumbudur town, a new realignment is

proposed along the Sriperumbudur tank bund from km 75.200 of SH-57 to km 76.900 of NH-4, for a length of 1.7 km. There are 5 vehicular underpasses and 4 light vehicular underpass proposed in this section. The project corridor crosses the Chennai-Arakkonam Railway line, for which a new RoB is proposed at km 55.500. The project corridor crosses Coovam River near Thiruvallur, for which a major bridge is proposed at km 57.500. There are 2 major bridges, one ROB and 5 minor bridges proposed in this section. Key plan of Section 3 of the project road is presented below and the Google image of the same is given in Appendix 1.

Figure 1: Key Plan of Section 3 of the Project Road



C. Profile of the Project Area (Section 3)

6. The project road falls in two Districts viz. Thiruvallur and Kanchipuram District of the State of Tamil Nadu and traverses through 13 revenue villages, 1 town panchayat and 2 Taluqs. Thiruvallur District lies between 12°10' and 13°15' northern latitude and between 79° 15' and 80° 20' eastern longitude and is spread over an area of 3424 sq.km. The District is bounded by Chennai District in the east, Vellore District in the west, the State of Andhra Pradesh in the north and Kanchipuram District in the south. And administratively divided into 4 revenue divisions, 12

Taluks and 825 villages, with a population of 37,28,104¹ persons constituting 5.2 percent of the State's population. The District is largely urban with the urban population accounting for 65.1 percent and the percentage of men (50.3%) is marginally higher than women (49.7%) in the district. The District accounts for 5.7 percent of the State's scheduled caste population and 5.9 percent of the State's scheduled tribe population. The literacy rate in the district is 74.9 percent and is slightly lower than the State average (80.1%). Out of the total geographical area of the district, 43² percent of the area is under cultivation and the major crops raised in the district are paddy, pulses, sugarcane, and groundnut. Though there are no perennial rivers flowing in this district, the existence of considerable number of tanks in the district are meeting the irrigational needs.

7. Kanchipuram District³ lies between 11°00' and 12°00' northern latitude and between 77°28' and 78°50' eastern longitude and is spread over an area of 4483 sq.km. The District is bounded by Bay of Bengal in the east, Thiruvannamalai District in the west, Thiruvallur District in the north, Chennai District in the north-east, Vellore district in the north-west and Villupuram District in the south. And administratively divided into 3 revenue divisions, 10 Taluqs and 1019 villages, with a population of 39,98,252⁴ persons constituting 5.54 percent of the State's population. The District is largely urban with the urban population accounting for 63.5 percent and the percentage of men (50.3%) is marginally higher than women (49.7%) in the district. The District accounts for 6.6 percent of the State's scheduled caste population and 5.2 percent of the State's scheduled tribe population. The literacy rate in the district is 84.5 percent and is higher than the State average (80.1%). Out of the total geographical area of the district, 25⁵ percent of the area is under cultivation and the major crops raised in the district are paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, pulses, and gingelly. Palar river along with rainfed tanks, wells and canals are the main sources of irrigation in the district and in addition the wells are meeting the irrigational needs.

8. The 13-villages and 1-town panchayat in Section 3 of the project road have a population of 83,931 persons and the percentage of male (50.8%) is marginally higher than the female (49.2%) population. The sex ratio is 969, lower than the State ratio (996) and District ratio (986). Scheduled caste constitute 26.9 percent of the population in these villages and the scheduled tribe account for 1.5 percent. The literacy rate is 85.3 percent, with male literacy level at 91.0 percent and female literacy level at 79.4 percent. Amongst the main workers (31.7%), 89 percent are other workers (trade, service, etc.), followed by 6 percent agricultural labourers, 3 percent cultivators and 2 percent in household industry.

D. Impacts of Section 3 of the Project

9. The project would lead to the improvement of road connectivity to the Ennore port and the industries along the project area. The improved connectivity between the industries in the region and the port will facilitate faster movement of goods and material and movement of coal from the port to the coal based power plants. Further, it will also decongest the city due to bypass-able traffic, reduce the travel time of the vehicle users and result in savings in fuel consumption due to reduction in travel time and congestion free vehicular movement. Improved

¹ Census 2011, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

² District Statistical Handbook of Thiruvallur District, 2018-19

³ District Statistical Handbook of Kanchipuram District, 2018-19 (data and figures before the district bifurcation)

⁴ (foot note 1)

⁵ (foot note 2)

connectivity to the port and the National Highways will stimulate industrial growth resulting in employment generation. However, the project involves acquisition of private land and removal of encroachments and squatting for improving the corridor, resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

10. The project involves acquisition/transfer of land measuring 155.82 ha, will impact 2239 agricultural landowners and 576 structures comprising of 420 residences, 95 commercial, 25 residences cum commercial, 8 industries and 28 minor impacted others category structures such as compound wall, toilet, etc. In addition, 568 employees, majority (538 employees) of whom working in the affected industries will also be affected. Further, 53 common property resources will also be affected, and the involuntary resettlement impacts is summarised in Table-1.

Table 1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent/Numbers			
	Package 3	Package 4	Package 5	Total
Private Land Acquisition (in hectares)	83.9837	39.0523	32.7828	155.8188
Government Land required	78.5013			
Affected Families	2815			
Physically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence)	TH	212	420	
	NTH	208		
Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Shop)	TH	65	95	
	NTH	30		
Titleholders losing agricultural land, facing significant economic impacts	TH	1999	1999	
	NTH	-		
Physically and Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	TH	21	25	
	NTH	4		
Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Industries)	TH	8	8	
	NTH	-		
Non-significant impact (toilet, compound wall, etc.)	TH	-	28	
	NTH	28		
Titleholders Losing strip of agricultural land ⁶ (Non-significant impact)	TH	240	240	
	NTH	-		
Tenants	-			-
Total affected persons	12169			
Titled affected persons	11002			
Non-titled affected persons	1167			
Affected employees	568 ⁷			

Source: LA Unit, LARRU and Census and Social Survey, September 2022

⁶ The affected families losing less than 10% of the agricultural land have been considered as facing non-significant impact as the loss of small strips of land will not result in physical or economic displacement.

⁷ Six out of the 8 industries affected account for about 538 employees. Details of the employees were not provided by the industries who informed that these information will be shared with the LARRU at the appropriate time.

Table 2: Vulnerable Affected Families

Vulnerable Characteristics	Number of Affected Families
Disabled Headed Families (DHF)	3
Women Headed Families	136
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed families	40
Scheduled Caste (SC) headed families	136
Below Poverty Line (BPL) families	170
Vulnerable families (DHF, WHF, ST, SC, and BPL - Mutually exclusive)	241

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

11. The project does not involve direct or indirect impacts to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied, or claimed by indigenous peoples as their ancestral domain or asset. However, the assessed involuntary resettlement impact to scheduled tribe population (40 affected families) are involuntary resettlement impacts and these 40 families, who would be physically displaced belong to the "Irulas" community, a tribal community identified as one of the six particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PTGs) in the State. This resettlement plan includes appropriate impact avoidance and mitigation measures. The project area does not fall in a scheduled area or ITDP area, but has recorded impact to particularly vulnerable tribal groups. Hence, a separate tribal development subplan will be required to be developed and implemented. The socioeconomic information profile chapter (Chapter 3) has a section on the profile of these scheduled tribe affected families.

E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

12. Measures were taken to minimize adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by proposing a bypass to Thiruvallur and realignments to Thodukkadu village and Sriperumbudur town and thereby reducing significant impact to residential and commercial structures along this heavily built up stretch.

F. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan

13. The objective of this updated resettlement plan is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. This updated resettlement plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to Section 3 of the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

14. The project involves improvements to Section 3 of the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project, that starts from km 47.300 of SH 57 near Othikkadu Village and ends at km 76.900 of NH-4 in Sriperumbudur. Of the km 29.600 length, except for 9.600 km section of the existing SH-57, the remaining length of the 20.000 km section is a new formation. The 29.600 km long stretch of the project road will be a 6 lane access controlled divided main carriage way, with 2 lane carriage way service road on both sides.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

15. The 29.600 km long Section 3 of the CPRR project involves widening along the existing 9.600 km highway and new formation of 20.000 km. The road construction would entail private land acquisition resulting in adverse impacts to private landowners. The project involves acquisition/transfer of land measuring 234.32 ha, comprising of acquisition of 155.82 ha of private land and transfer of 78.50 ha of government land. The land plan schedule for the acquisition of private land of 155.82 ha has been completed and verification and publication of Sec 15(2), the first notification of intended acquisition under Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 has been issued for all villages. Acquisition of 58.39 ha (38%) of land is completed as on 31 December 2022 with eight awards pronounced pertaining to 8 villages out of 14 villages.

Table 3: Ownership Status of the Affected Land

Type of Ownership	Extent in Hectares
Private Land (wet)	53.9936
Private Land (Dry)	101.8252
Government Land	78.5013
Total	234.3201

Source: LA Unit, LARRU

16. The private land acquisition involves acquisition of land from 2545 landowners comprising of 2239 agricultural landowners and 306 owners of structures being either residential or commercial or nonsignificant impacted structures. The intensity of loss to the 2239 agricultural landowners is given below and those of the structure owners (306 affected families) is presented in the following section.

Table 4: Intensity of Impact to Agricultural Land

Scale of Impact	Number of Affected Families	Number of Affected Persons
Up to 10% (<10%)	240	10.7
10% and above and below 25%	245	10.9
25% and above and below 33.3%	337	15.1
33.3% and above and below 50%	261	11.7
50% and above and below 75%	1156	51.6
75% and above	240	10.7
Total	2239	100

Source: LA Unit, LARRU

C. Impact to Structures

17. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 576 private structures and 53 common property resources. Out of the total 576 structure, 420 structures getting affected are residential structures, followed by 95 commercial structures, 25 residential cum commercial structures, 8 industries and 28 minor impacted structures such as compound wall, etc.

18. Fifty three percent of the affected structures belong to titleholders and 47 percent of the structures belong to non-titleholders. The ownership details by usage of private structures getting affected is presented below.

Table 5: Ownership by Usage of Private Structure

Use of Structure	Number of Structures		Total Number
	Titled	Non-titled	
Residential	212	208	420
Commercial	65	30	95
Residence cum Commercial	21	4	25
Other (compound wall, etc)	-	28	28
Industries	8	-	8
Total Number	306	270	576
Percentage	53.1	46.9	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

19. Forty percent of the private structures getting affected are permanent in nature, followed by 29 percent structures that are semi-permanent in nature, 27 percent structures are temporary in nature and compound wall, etc. account for 5 percent. The type of construction of the affected structures is presented in the following table.

Table 6: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures

Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Permanent	228	39.6
Semi-permanent	166	28.8
Temporary	154	26.7
Compound wall, etc.	28	4.9
Total	576	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

D. Intensity of Impact on Structure

20. The project will cause impact to 576 private structures and the impact is total to 548 structures resulting in the entire structure being affected. Other than the 28 structures facing non-significant impact, viz compound wall, toilet, etc, all other structures will be compensated at replacement cost for the full structure.

E. Loss of Livelihood and Impacts

21. The project causes significant impact to 95 commercial establishments, 25 residential cum commercial establishments and 1999 affected families losing their agricultural land and facing significant economic impacts. In addition, there are about 568 employees who will face

loss of employment. The project will result in loss of livelihood to about 75.3 percent of the affected families (2119 out of 2815 affected families) and 568 employees.

Table 7: Loss of Livelihood

Category of Loss	Number of Affected Families	Number of Affected Persons
Commercial	95	410
Residence and Commercial	25	108
Agriculture landowners (facing significant economic impacts)	1999	8636
Total	2119	9154

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

F. Loss of Common Property Resources

22. The project will affect 53 common property resources, comprising of 12 places of worship, 3 graveyards, 1 school, 1 anganwadi (childcare centre), 7 other government buildings, 7 bus shelter and 22 water supply systems (pumphouses and OHTs).

Table 8: Loss of Common Property Resources

Type of Common Property Resources	Number of Structures
Place of worship	12
Graveyard	3
School	1
Anganwadi	1
Other government buildings	7
Bus shelter	7
Water supply systems (pumphouse, OHT)	22
Total	53

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE

A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

23. This updated resettlement plan is based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out afresh in September 2022, based on the detailed design of the project. The census, based on field survey and compilation of landowner details from the land plan schedule, identified 2815 affected families (12,169 affected persons), comprising of 2545 titleholders (11,002 affected persons) and 270 non-titleholders (1,167 affected persons) families.

24. The private land acquisition is in progress with the completion of verification and publication of Sec 15(2) notification for all 14 affected villages involving private land acquisition. The socio-economic survey undertaken in September 2022 enumerated 541 affected families losing their structure and the remaining 35 affected families did not share information (total affected families losing structure is 576). The salient findings of the socio-economic survey are presented in the following sections.

25. To assess the extent of economic displacement, in case of affected agricultural landowners, the socio-economic surveys will be carried out during award enquiry, after the publication of section 15(1) notification and an addendum to this resettlement plan will be

prepared for involuntary resettlement impact to agricultural landowners based on the socio-economic survey details of the agricultural landowners and disclosed.

B. Methodology

26. The socio-economic survey enumerated all private structures and common property resources, for the 6-lane access controlled divided main carriage way with 2 lane carriage way service road on both sides, falling within the proposed right-of-way (ROW) of 60 meters (m). For every affected family, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the affected families; (ii) tenure; and (iii) type, use and extent of loss to the affected families.

27. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socio-economic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the family, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, vulnerability characteristics, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, resettlement options and compensation preferences, was collected from all affected families. All structures were photographed and numbered for reference and record. Details of common property resources within the proposed (ROW) were also recorded.

28. The socio-economic survey was conducted for 541 affected families and the details of the same are analysed and presented in the following sections. The summary of affected families is presented in Appendix 2.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Affected Families

29. **Affected Family by Sex:** Twenty five percent of the affected families are headed by women and the remaining families are headed by men. Males account for 49.2 percent (1151 persons) and female account for 50.8 percent (1188 persons) amongst affected persons.

Table 9: Head of Affected Family by Sex

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	405	74.9
Female	136	25.1
Total	541	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

30. **Affected Family by Religion:** Hindus account for 93 percent of the affected families, followed by 4 percent Muslims and 2 percent Christians.

Table 10: Affected Family by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	505	93.4
Muslim	24	4.4
Christian	12	2.2
Total	541	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

31. **Affected Family by Social Group:** Thirty five percent of the affected families belong to the most backward caste, followed by 28 percent backward caste, 25 percent scheduled caste, 7 percent scheduled tribe, 4 percent general category and 1 percent did not disclose their social category.

Table 11: Affected Family by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	22	4.1
Backward Caste	149	27.5
Most Backward Caste	189	34.9
Scheduled Caste	136	25.1
Schedule Tribe	40	7.4
Not disclosed	5	0.9
Total	541	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

32. **Affected Family by Size of Family:** Family of size of 4 to 5 members account for 49 percent, followed by 40 percent with a family of size up to 3 members, 10 percent with a family of size 6 to 7 members and 1 percent with families having 8 members and above. The average size of the affected family is 4.32 or say 4 members.

Table 12: Size of the Affected Family

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
≤ 3	215	39.7
> 4 and ≤ 5	265	49.0
> 6 and ≤ 7	53	9.8
8 and above	8	1.5
Total	541	100
Average size of the family is 4.32		

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

33. **Age Group of Affected Persons:** The number of women aged above 60 years is marginally higher compared to men in the same age group. However, in the 21 and below age group there are marginally more men (33%) than the women (32%). Overall, 32 percent of the affected persons are in the age group of 21 and below, 26 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 23 percent in the age group of 36 and 50, 10 percent in the age group of 50 and 60, 7 percent in the above 60 age group and 2 percent did not disclose their age.

Table 13: Age Group of Affected Persons

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
≤ 21	375	32.6	381	32.1	756	32.3
> 21 and ≤ 35	292	25.4	309	26.0	601	25.7
> 35 and ≤ 50	259	22.5	286	24.1	545	23.3
> 50 and ≤ 60	117	10.2	109	9.2	226	9.7
> 60	81	7.0	91	7.7	172	7.4
Not disclosed	27	2.3	12	1.0	39	1.7
Total	1151	100	1188	100	2339	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

34. **Educational level of Affected Persons:** Nineteen percent amongst females and 12 percent amongst males are uneducated. Beyond school level there a fewer females who continue their studies compared to males. Overall, 22 percent have completed high school level of education, followed by 15 percent who have completed upper primary, 13 percent who have completed primary level, 11 percent are graduates, 10 percent have completed higher

secondary level, 6 percent have completed technical education (Diploma courses) and 2 percent are postgraduates.

Table 14: Educational level of Affected Persons

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary (up to 5th)	126	11.6	153	14.1	279	12.9
Upper primary (6 th - 8th)	172	15.8	147	13.6	319	14.7
High School (9 th - 10th)	246	22.6	229	21.2	475	21.9
Higher Secondary (11 th -12th)	109	10.0	110	10.2	219	10.1
Technical Education	112	10.3	27	2.5	139	6.4
Graduate	115	10.6	132	12.2	247	11.4
Postgraduate	26	2.4	20	1.8	46	2.1
Uneducated	131	12.0	201	18.6	332	15.3
Not disclosed	52	4.8	63	5.8	115	5.3
Total	1089	100	1082	100	2171	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

35. **Occupation of affected Persons:** Seventy six percent amongst females and 42 percent amongst males are not in workforce, comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and women who do not go for work. Overall, 10 percent are casual labourers and 7 percent are salaried, 5 percent each are self-employed and into commercial activity. Amongst the 37.6 percent workforce (833 out of 2218 affected persons who disclosed the occupational status), 33 percent are in the informal sector (272 out of 833 affected persons).

Table 15: Occupation of affected Persons

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty / Tea shop	13	1.1	8	0.7	21	0.9
Eatery / Daba	34	3.0	10	0.8	44	1.9
Repair / Spare part	12	1.0	1	0.1	13	0.6
Business / Trade	37	3.2	6	0.5	43	1.8
Self employed	105	9.1	21	1.8	126	5.4
Salaried	112	9.7	52	4.4	164	7.0
Professional	8	0.7	6	0.5	14	0.6
Industrial worker	65	5.6	18	1.5	83	3.5
Casual labourer	165	14.3	77	6.5	242	10.3
Cultivator	8	0.7	2	0.2	10	0.4
Agricultural labourer	22	1.9	8	0.7	30	1.3
Livestock / dairy	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1
Unemployed	26	2.3	16	1.3	42	1.8
Not in workforce	484	42.1	901	75.8	1385	59.2
Not disclosed	59	5.1	62	5.2	121	5.2
Total	1151	100	1188	100	2339	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

36. **Income of Affected Family:** Seventy one percent of the affected families earn over Rs.6,000 per month, followed by 8 percent who earn between Rs.5,001 and Rs.6,000, 6 percent earn Rs.1,000 and less, 4 percent each earn between between Rs.2,001 and Rs.3,000 and Rs.4,001 and Rs.5,000, 2 percent each earn between Rs.1,001 and Rs.2,000 and between Rs.3,001 and Rs.4,000 and another 2 percent of the affected families did not disclose their income details. The average monthly family income reported by the affected families is

Rs.19,115. Considering the household size of each household surveyed and using the state-specific per capita income criteria for BPL in urban areas, there are 170 affected families who fall below the poverty line.⁸

Table 16: Monthly Family Income

Monthly Income Range	Number	Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	33	6.1
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	9	1.7
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	23	4.3
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	11	2.0
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	24	4.4
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	45	8.3
> 6000	384	71.0
Not disclosed	12	2.2
Total	541	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

37. **Indebtedness of Families:** Thirty percent of the families (160 out of 541 affected families) are indebted at different levels and the rest (70%) have not borrowed from anyone. Amongst those who had borrowed (30%), 30 percent had borrowed from banking institutions, 61 percent had borrowed from money lenders, 5 percent had borrowed from SHG and 4 percent had borrowed from both bank and money lenders.

Table 17: Indebtedness of Affected Family

Loan Taken	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Yes, Banking Institution	48	8.9	30.0
Yes, SHG	8	1.5	5.0
Yes, Money Lenders	97	17.9	60.6
Yes, both Bank and Money lenders	7	1.3	4.4
No, not taken	381	70.4	
Total	541	100	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

38. **Impact to Vulnerable Families:** Amongst the affected families, 3 families are headed by disabled persons, 136 families are headed by women, 40 families are scheduled tribe families, 136 families are scheduled caste families and 170 are below poverty line families. Overall, there are 241 vulnerable affected families (241 out of 541 affected families) that are mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table.

⁸ Families whose monthly income is less than the BPL cut-off income is Rs.2153.19 per capita per month are considered as below poverty line Families. The state specific poverty line for urban Tamil Nadu for the year 2011-2012, as per Dr. C. Rangarajan committee's (constituted by Planning Commission of India) revised methodology for measurement of poverty, is Rs.1081.94 per capita per month. The same has been updated to September 2022 (survey period) based on CPIAL and accordingly BPL families have been identified.

Table 18: Vulnerable Families

Vulnerability Type	Number of Affected Vulnerable Families
Disabled Headed Families (DHF)	3
Women Headed Families (WHF)	136
Scheduled Tribe (ST) Families	40
Scheduled Caste (SC) Families	136
Below Poverty Line (BPL) Families	170
Vulnerable families (DHF, WHF, ST, SC, and BPL - Mutually exclusive)	241
Total	

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

Note: The above categories of vulnerability are mutually exclusive.

39. **Assets Owned:** Ninety percent of the affected families have a mobile phone, 82 percent have television, 80 percent have cooking gas connection, 62 percent have motorcycle, 60 percent have refrigerator, 27 percent have washing machine, 25 percent have bicycle and 9 percent have a car.

Table 19: Assets Owned

Asset Type	Number	Percentage
Television	443	81.9
Refrigerator	325	60.1
Washing Machine	147	27.2
Cycle	134	24.8
Motorcycle	333	61.6
Car	49	9.1
Telephone	10	1.8
Mobile phone	484	89.5
LPG for cooking	432	79.9

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

D. Health Seeking Behaviour

40. **HIV-AIDS:** Eighty percent of the affected families reported that they are aware of HIV-AIDS (433 out of 541 affected families) and amongst who reported awareness of HIV-AIDS, all were aware of the mode of transmission of the disease and its prevention methods. Among those who reported awareness to HIV-AIDS, television has been the source of information for 85 percent of the affected families, followed by radio (8%), Print media by (4%), government campaign (2%) and NGO campaign (0.2%) . The awareness level is good in the project area and further awareness creation will be useful considering the risks associated with increased traffic. The source of information about HIV-AIDS, as reported by the affected families, is presented below.

Table 20: Health Seeking Behavior

Source of Information	Number	Percentage
Print Media	19	4.4
Radio	36	8.3
Television	368	85.0
Govt Campaign	9	2.1
NGO Campaign	1	0.2

Source of Information	Number	Percentage
Posters and friends	-	-
Total	433	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

41. **Institutional Delivery:** Sixty five percent of the affected families reported having utilised government institutional facility during delivery of the child, followed by 15 percent who had utilised private hospital, 18 percent did not disclose the details, and a few had delivered with the assistance of a midwife or a village elder. Amongst those who provided information about child delivery in the family (443 out of 541 affected families), the institutional delivery is 98.4 percent (436 out of 443 affected families), higher than the State average of 96.2⁹ percent.

Table 21: Maternal Delivery

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Govt Hospital	354	65.4
Private Hospital	82	15.2
Midwife at home	3	0.6
Village elder at Home	4	0.7
Not disclosed	98	18.1
Total	541	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

E. Resettlement Preferences

42. Thirty seven percent of the affected families wanted project assisted house/shop, 32 percent expressed preference for cash compensation, commensurate with their loss, and 31 percent were undecided. The percentage of affected families not being able to decide continues to be high and is due to lack of awareness to the entitlements available to them and about the project's support mechanisms. The one-to-one consultations and FGDs are being undertaken, disclosing project details, eligibility and entitlement, grievance redressal mechanism, etc, as part of the resettlement plan implementation by the LARRIC engaged for resettlement plan implementation support. The LARRIC is also obtaining options and preferences with regard to physically displaced on their preference to house or cash in lieu of house. The LARRU, with the support of the LARRIC, will continue to engage with the affected people and disclose details of the entitlements.

Table 22: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Self-managed - Cash assistance	176	32.5
Project assisted - House / shop	199	36.8
Undecided	166	30.7
Total	541	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

43. The affected families who wanted project assisted house/shop (199 out of 541 affected families) were asked to indicate their preferred place for relocation if the project were to assist them with house/shop. Majority (91%) of the affected families wanted to be resettled in the same settlement.

⁹ Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2020 (published in 2022), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (Tamil Nadu Total 96.2 percent, Urban 99.9 percent, and Rural 92.6 percent)

Table 23: Project Assisted House/Shop - Preferred Location

Preference	Number	Percentage
Same settlement	181	91.0
Any where	15	7.5
Undecided	3	1.5
Total	199	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2022

F. Profile of Scheduled Tribe Families

44. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) affected families in this project belong to the “Irulas” community, a community identifies as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Tamil Nadu. They are mostly present in in the north western districts of Tamil Nadu, especially in the Chengalpattu district. They are also present in former North Arcot District (Thiruvannamalai and Vellore Districts), former South Arcot District (Cuddalore, Kallakurichi and Villupuram Districts) and the Districts of Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Periyar and Nilgiris. They speak the Irula dialect, Irula Basai. Traditionally, the Irulas are snake catchers and collect honey, and work as agricultural labourers

45. Majority (98%) of affected Irulas families speak Tamil and 2 percent speak Telugu. One-third of the families are headed by women and only 18 percent of the heads of the family are educated. Majority work as casual labourers (65%), followed by 15 percent who are salaried, 5 percent are self-employed, 3 percent are agricultural labourers and rest (12%) are not in workforce. The average monthly family income reported by the Irulas is Rs.4,241 compared to the average monthly family income of Rs.20,201, that of non-tribal affected families.

46. LARRIC carried out an assessment of the Irulas community affected by the project and found that all the houses were temporary in nature made of mud walls and thatched roof with sheets on top of the roof to protect from rains. The huts are located abutting the irrigation tank bund and they do not have access basic amenities such as approach road, electricity, water supply and toilet facilities. Households draw water from common wells located at Periya Erikkarai, walking distance from the settlement. They are living in abject poverty and Children are attending a nearby government school.



47. Most of the Irulas families have been provided house site and have been issued title (Patta) in a one acre land at *Katrampakkam* village, at a distance of about 12 km, by the

Government. Some do not have any land and all the affected families, including these provided a house site, do not have the resources to construct a house



IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation in the Project

48. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the project and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews, focus group discussions were carried out amongst the affected persons, during the design stage, during the socio economic survey that was carried out as part of the detailed project report (DPR) for the project, during the mandatory public hearing that were held as part of the environmental clearance requirements and as part of the land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation. Between March and November 2020, due to COVID-19 situation, consultations were not possible and the survey findings, involuntary resettlement policy provision and the mitigation measures proposed could not be disclosed. However, the LARRU with the support of the LARRIC engaged for resettlement plan implementation are presently carrying out focus group discussions (FGDs) and the outcome of these FGDs are being reported in the Quarterly Monitoring Report of the LARRMC. The consultations with the affected persons and other stakeholders will continue throughout the resettlement plan implementation period.

B. Methods of Consultation

49. Public Consultations were held in 2014 at Sriperumbudur, consultations with affected families during socio-economic survey carried out as part of detailed project report preparation between December 2019 and February 2020 and FGDs with affected families, disclosing project details and entitlements are being undertaken by the LARRIC since October 2020 till date.

Figure 2: Public Consultation Photographs

50. During the consultations, affected residential families and non-title persons were consulted. In order to hear and address the concerns of women, women were encouraged to participate and opportunity to express their concern was provided during the consultations. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed in the following table.

Table 24: Consultation Methods

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Affected Persons	Socio-economic Survey
Affected Persons	Focus Group Discussions
Local Communities	Focus Group Discussions
Local Elected Members	Individual interview, discussion - Proposed
Concerned Officials from Government	Individual meeting/interview, discussion - Ongoing
Affected persons and General Public	Consultation Meetings, Focus Group Discussions - Were held, are being held and are proposed throughout resettlement plan implementation

51. In addition to the web disclosure of the draft resettlement plan seeking views and suggestions of the general public, detailed consultations regarding the extent of involuntary resettlement impact and the mitigation measures proposed in the draft resettlement plan are being disclosed to the affected persons and general public through FGDs held in the project affected villages.

52. During the detailed socio-economic survey period between December 2019 and February 2020, community level consultations were held in 3 villages and a settlement where non-titleholders were present. A brief about the project design, extent of land required and impact to private property were discussed with the affected families. Between October 2020 and till date, FGDs are being held with the affected people explaining the project details and entitlements. The summary of the outcome of the consultations conducted in the villages is presented in the following section.

C. Outcome of the Consultations

53. People were aware about the project but were not aware about the extent of impact to the settlement. Participants were interested in specific details of the likely impact to their

settlement, method of valuation for buildings and status of non-titleholders. The salient points of FGDs conducted between December 2019 and February 2020, and from October 2020 to till date, with the affected families is summarised below.

Table 25: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Concerns and Issues	Response Provided
Meeting in Sriperumbudur town on 31.07.2014 - Participants about 250	
Requested for a bypass to the Sriperumbudur town to avoid impact to private assets	It was reported that a realignment has been proposed to avoid impact to private assets in Sriperumbudur town
Suggestion was given to construct a bridge along the Sriperumbudur Lake to avoid impact to the residential structures and the water body	It was explained that the alignment will go close to the bund and there will be no impact to the lake. Further, this section will be elevated to avoid impact to private assets.
Meeting in Polivakkam village on 16.10.2019 - Participants about 50	
Concerns on impact to residential and commercial buildings	It was explained that measures will be taken to minimise impacts and if impacts are unavoidable, then compensation will be paid.
Will notice be issued and adequate time given	Advance intimation will be given, and all titleholders will be heard by the land acquisition officer. Adequate advance notice will be given
Will structures be demolished without notice	No structure will be removed with intimation and payment of compensation
Will resettlement be as per the preference of the affected persons	Affected persons will be consulted and before resettlement is planned
Meeting in Sengadu village on 28.01.2020 - Participants about 15	
Can the village be bypassed	There is no proposal to bypass the village
Requested to modify the alignment to avoid impact to the village	It was explained that the alignment designed is the least impacting alternative considered and change of alignment in small sections is not possible as this is a long corridor.
Will compensation be provided to the school compound	Compensation for the school compound will be provided for rebuilding the compound wall
Meeting in Erikarai Settlement on 28.01.2019 - Participants about 25	
Will resettlement site will be provided within the same settlement	Options will be obtained and based on eligibility, resettlement sites will be developed in available government land. At this stage it can be confirmed, if any suitable land is available in this settlement for resettlement
Will compensation for structure be provided before demolishing the building	Compensation will be paid before displacement and structure will be valued by an engineer and paid as per prevailing schedule of rate.
Will title be given to housing site	If the project provides house sites, it will be with title
Meeting in Kandamangalam village on 25.08.2020 - Participants about 10	
How much of land is proposed to be acquired on either side	It has been proposed to acquire 60m width of land for the formation of the road.
Compensation for land should be paid as per new land act and based on prevailing market	While determining compensation, higher of guideline value or market vale based on 50

Concerns and Issues	Response Provided
value	percent highest value of past 3-year sale deed or agreement to sell will be considered. Hence, if the sale value computed is higher than the guideline value, then sale vale will be paid.
Focus Group Discussions between October and December 2021	
People were concerned about the alignment passing through cultivable land	The project scope and benefits were explained, and the people were told that there will be greater benefit with improved access due to the road
Wanted the alignment to be shifted to avoid impact to their agricultural land to adjoining government land	It was explained that the alignment cannot be shifted in different places in between, as it is a continuous road, and any small change will affect the entire alignment. Further, it was explained that alignment has been fixed by ensuring minimum land is acquired
When will the project be implemented	It is estimated that the civil works will start in early 2022 from the start point and thereafter one section after another will be taken up.
Need compensation at market price	The compensation will be as per the RFCTLARR Act provisions, that is, higher of guideline value or highest average sale value obtained from sale deeds.
Will you give compensation for houses and shops	Compensation for houses and shops will be paid as per valuation of Divisional Engineer, using latest schedule of rate. 100% Solatium will also added on the valuation amount as per Act requirement.
We cannot buy land with the compensation that you give as land prices are very high here	The project will compensate based on sale statistics and give you the rate taken from highest average sale value.
The houses getting affected cannot be rebuilt in the same locality as house site is not available nearby and house plot are now very expensive	The project compensates for land and building and in addition there are other assistances provided by the project for those who lose their house.
Focus Group Discussions between January and March 2022	
Affected families in Ammanambakkam village wanted a community centre built at the resettlement site.	It was explained that the resettlement site being developed for 24 affected families does not meet the requirement of minimum number of families as per State norm for a community hall. Further, it was also explained that the existing community hall nearby can be used by them
Affected families in Ammanambakkam village wanted training in improving their toy making and beaded jeweller skills	A meeting with INDSET officials was arranged to assess the need and plan a skill training programme
People were concerned about the alignment passing through cultivable land	The project scope and benefits were explained, and the people were told that there will be greater benefit with improved access due to the road
Wanted the alignment to be shifted to avoid impact to their agricultural land to adjoining government land	It was explained that the alignment cannot be shifted in different places in between, as it is a continuous road, and any small change will affect the entire alignment. Further, it was explained that alignment has been fixed by ensuring

Concerns and Issues	Response Provided
	minimum land is acquired
Titleholder affected families in Karikalvakkam losing their place of business wanted project built houses.	It was explained that the project will request the District administration to provide suitable land for housing, if not available, the project will approach TNUHDB for houses available nearby.
When will the project be implemented	It is estimated that the civil works will start in mid-2022 from the start point and thereafter one section after another will be taken up.
Need compensation at market price	The compensation will be as per the RFCTLARR Act provisions, that is, higher of guideline value or highest average sale value obtained from sale deeds.
Will you give compensation for houses and shops	Compensation for houses and shops will be paid as per valuation of Divisional Engineer, using latest schedule of rate. 100% Solatium will also added on the valuation amount as per Act requirement.
We cannot buy land with the compensation that you give as land prices are very high here	The project will compensate based on sale statistics and give you the rate taken from highest average sale value.
The houses getting affected cannot be rebuilt in the same locality as house site is not available nearby and house plot are now very expensive	The project compensates for land and building and in addition there are other assistances provided by the project for those who lose their house.
Focus Group Discussions between April and June 2022	
The affected landowners wanted time to harvest their crop.	It was explained that the landowners will be provided time till harvest and if after harvest, there is any delay in commencement of civil works, then the landowners should not cultivate.
Landowners informed that since contract has been awarded, enquired about civil works starting before harvest.	It was explained that only after the land is handed over by the DE(H), the contractor can start civil works. Further, the LARRU will ensure that only after payment of compensation and time for harvest, the land is handed over.
Affected physically displaced families wanted project built houses in their place of preference.	It was explained that the project built houses will be provided in places where land for housing is available.
The affected families wanted to know the basis for determination of compensation.	The compensation will be as per the RFCTLARR Act provisions, that is, higher of guideline value or highest average sale value obtained from sale deeds.
Will the market price be paid as the sale deed may not reflect the market price.	It was explained that the project will go by the sale deed as per the land act provisions and take the highest values to decide on the compensation.
Will the road affect access to their settlements	It was explained that the road has service roads and people will continue to enjoy access to their settlements.
Landowners were concerned that the compensation being paid is inadequate to buy land and cultivable land is not available for sale.	It was explained that the compensation is determined as per the provisions of the Act and the project cannot pay anything more. However, the landowners are free to seek enhanced compensation.

Concerns and Issues	Response Provided
Focus Group Discussions between July and September 2022	
The Irula community who have been assigned land by the government wanted houses closer to the present place where they are in occupation	It was explained that getting housing sites near the present place is difficult and moreover, if government once allots land for housing, again land for housing cannot be requested
The non-titleholder families losing their place of residence in <i>Sriperumbudhur Erikarai</i> wanted to know if they would be given houses	It was explained that there is no provision for providing houses to non-titleholders under the project entitlements. But there are assistances for house site grant and house construction grant, which can be used by the affected person to get a house. It was also explained that if the affected person is eligible for housing under PMAY-G or PMAY-U scheme, then the project will recommend such persons to government for consideration.
Titleholders wanted compensation to be paid as per market rate.	It was explained that compensation will be determined as per the RFCTLARR Act provisions, that is, higher of guideline value or highest average sale value obtained from sale deeds.
Titleholders losing their house wanted alternate house to be provided by the project.	It was explained that houses will be given to affected families once suitable place for housing is identified by District administration and group housing as per PMAY norms will be provided.
Titleholders losing their house requested for built house in the same place.	It was explained that finding land suitable for housing in the same will not be possible as there is no land available. Hence, it will be in some other place.



District Collector Inaugurating the Training (May 2022)



LARRMC and LARRIC team interacting with trainees (Ammanambakkam) (May 2022)

D. Plan for Further Consultation in the Project

54. The extent and level of involvement of stakeholders at various stages of the project from design stage and through resettlement plan implementation is expected to 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.

55. Further, successful implementation of the resettlement plan is directly related to the degree of involvement of those affected by the road-projects. Consultations with affected persons have been proposed during resettlement plan implementation and the project implementation unit (PIU), viz TNRIDC, LARRU and the LARRIC will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following.

- (i) In case of any change in project design, the affected persons and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimize resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the resettlement framework of CPRRP.
- (ii) The LARRU, with the assistance of the LARRIC, will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- (iii) During the implementation of the resettlement plan, 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.
- (iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed families, scheduled caste, and scheduled tribe to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

56. A public consultation and disclosure plan has been finalized by PIU for the project as per the tentative schedule given in the following table.

Table 26: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Responsible Agencies	Remarks
Screening of project and stakeholder Identification	Identifying built-up sections and assessment of likely impact	2014	DPR Consultant	Completed
Census and Socio-economic survey	Identifying affected persons and collected socioeconomic Information on affected persons. Carrying out consultations to capture issues and concerns of people and incorporate in the design.	December 2019 - February 2020 and fresh surveys September 2022	DPR Consultants / TNRIDC Consultant / LARRIC	Completed
Public Notification for LA	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local Newspaper	June 2020 onwards	SoI DRO, LARRU	Newspaper advertisements and issue of individual notice
Web disclosure of the Draft Resettlement Planning Framework and Draft	Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) and Resettlement Plan posted on TNRIDC website	RPF October 2020 / RP of Section-3 in February 2023	PIU	Website of TNRIDC

Activity	Task	Period	Responsible Agencies	Remarks
Resettlement Plan				
Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan disclosure meetings	Carryout consultations with affected persons in the affected villages on significance of impact, entitlement, implementation arrangement and GRC	January 2021 onwards	LARRU / LARRIC	FGDs and public consultation meetings.
Hearing of objections on LA	Hearing of landowners' objections /concerns of acquisition, ownership, apportionment, valuation, etc., pertaining to LA	July 2020 onwards	Spl DRO, LARRU	Sec 15(2) stage, Sec 19(2) stage and Sec 19(5) stage
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation measures outline in the RPF/RP	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, and grievance redress mechanisms.	Throughout resettlement plan implementation	LARRU / LARRIC	FGDs and public consultation meetings
RPF/RP information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets containing gist of the RF and RP in Tamil language to affected persons	February 2023 onwards	LARRU / LARRIC	After resettlement framework approval by TNRIDC
Project information dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works	February 2023 onwards	LARRU / LARRIC	Hand-outs and village level meetings
Dissemination of monitoring reports	Internal monitoring reports will be uploaded on the website of TNRIDC along with corrective actions taken, if any.	Throughout resettlement plan implementation	PIU	Website of TNRIDC
Dissemination of GRC actions	Summary of complaints received, and action taken will be uploaded on the website of TNRIDC	Throughout resettlement plan implementation	PIU	Website of TNRIDC

E. Disclosure

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

version of executive summary of resettlement plan along with the entitlement matrix and structure and process of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will also be disclosed. An outline of the disclosure handout is given in Appendix 3.

58. A summary of the resettlement plan will be translated and made accessible to the affected persons, by making hard copies of the resettlement plan available at: (i) the offices of the LARRU (ii) office of the District Collector; (iii) Divisional / Taluk Offices; and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation.

59. Electronic version of the resettlement plan will be placed on the official website of TNRIDC. In addition, all safeguard documents including the quarterly progress reports and concurrent monitoring reports, impact evaluation reports, list of eligible affected persons will be disclosed. Resettlement plan will be maintained on the website throughout the life of the project.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

60. Recognizing the social issues that can arise in road project proposed under Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project (CPRRP), the CPRR wing of the Highways Department, the Project Management Unit (PMU) has prepared a Resettlement Framework in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB's) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2016. The resettlement framework describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementing the project proposed under CPRRP. The resettlement framework can be accessed from the website of Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC), the PIU.

B. National Legislations, Policies and AIIB Policy

61. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on National/State laws: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR); Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, The Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001; The Tamil Nadu Highways Rule, 2003; the Environmental and Social Framework of the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank, 2016; and the Project-affected People's Mechanism, 2018.

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

62. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR Act is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that, the affected persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. This act came into effect on 01 January 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The salient provision of RFCTLARR Act is discussed below.

63. The RFCTLARR Act applies to acquisition of land for a public purpose, as defined in the act. The act provides for consultation with and involvement of local self-government in undertaking a Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The SIA is reviewed by an expert group to assess if the potential benefits of the project outweigh the social cost and adverse social impacts. The expert group can recommend either for or against proceeding with the project. The appropriate government is not bound by the decision of the expert group and can decide otherwise.

64. The act prohibits acquisition of multi crop land for any project, however on exceptional cases allows acquisition of multi crop land, wherein the State specific threshold of acquiring such land is not exceeded and equivalent waste land is developed for agricultural purpose. Projects that are linear in nature, such as highway projects, are exempted from this safeguard.

65. The competent authority while determining the market value of the land has to consider the higher value of the land arrived at by 3-methods of valuation viz: (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid in case of acquisition of land for PPP projects or private companies. In case of rural areas, the market value of land so determined is multiplied by a factor, to be decided by the appropriate government. A solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and on all immovable properties, assets, trees, and plants.

66. A Resettlement and Rehabilitation award detailing the entitlements to be provided as per the Second Schedule of the Act is passed by the competent authority. Possession of land can be taken only after payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as detailed in Second Schedule. The details of amenities to be provided in a resettlement site are detailed in the Third Schedule.

2. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015

67. The Central Government, in accordance with Sec 1(3) of RFCTLARR Act, notified 01 January 2014 as the effective date of the Act. Thirteen Central acts regulating land acquisition and specified in the Fourth Schedule of RFCTLARR Act were allowed to continue acquisition of land as per the procedure set forth in the respective acts, and were exempted for 1 year to adopt the provisions set forth in RFCTLARR Act pertaining to; (i) determination of compensation for landowners (First Schedule); (ii) rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements (Second Schedule); and (iii) provision of infrastructure amenities (Third Schedule).

68. With effect from 01 January 2015, the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act relating to the determination of compensation in accordance with the First Schedule, provision of rehabilitation and resettlement in accordance with the Second Schedule and provision of infrastructure amenities in resettlement sites in accordance with the Third Schedule became applicable to all enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Act. The effectiveness was notified initially through the RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014, followed by RFCTLARR (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2015 and on the lapse of the ordinance, effectiveness was given through the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015.

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

69. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2014 received President's assent on 01 January 2015. Through the amendment, Section 105A read with 'The Fifth Schedule' was inserted in the RFCTLARR Act that allowed three State acts regulating land acquisition, including the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (TNHA), to continue acquisition of land as per the procedure set forth in the respective acts, while confirming to the provisions of RFCTLARR Act relating to the determination of compensation and provision of rehabilitation and resettlement. The exemption was with retrospective effect from 01 January 2014.

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

70. The State rules were notified on 21 September 2017 describing the process to be adopted when requisition for land is made by the requiring body, the process of conducting social impact assessment through the Tamil Nadu State Social Impact Assessment Unit formed exclusively for the purpose of conducting social impact assessment and functioning under the Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement¹⁰. The rules also describe the process of obtaining consent from affected families in case of land acquisition for private companies. Further, the method of publication of preliminary notification, the information that is required to be published in the preliminary notification, the details required in the report of the Collectors on hearing of objections and the details required in the land acquisition award is described.

71. The rules also describe the role of Administrator in preparing the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme and defines the eligibility criteria for availing onetime resettlement allowance. Further, the limits¹¹ for the applicability of the provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement for purchase of land through private negotiation by persons other than specified persons is defined. To clear the ambiguity in the eligibility for choice of annuity or employment, the rule prescribes that only those owners of the land acquired, whose livelihoods are lost due to the acquisition and other families whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the land acquired alone will be entitled.

72. The rules describe the service conditions of the Presiding Officer, Registrar and other employees of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority, established for the purpose of resolving disputes related to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation, and resettlement expeditiously. The State has designated¹² the Principal Judge/Principal District Judge/District Judge of the respective Districts as the Presiding Officer.

5. Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (TNHA)

¹⁰ The Commissioner of Land Administration is appointed as the Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement through a government order [G.O.(Ms) No.304, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)) dated 20 September 2017]

¹¹ The limits are defined vide a government order [G.O.(Ms) No.303, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)) dated 20 September 2017]

¹² The Presiding Officers are notified vide a government order [G.O.(Ms) No.305, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)) dated 20 September 2017]

73. The Act provides for the most expeditious method of acquisition of land for highway projects in the State. On publication of notice under Section 15(1), the land would vest absolutely with the Government free from all encumbrances. If the landowner fails to handover possession within 30 days of notification vide Section 16(2), the act provides for the government to take possession of land using such force as may be necessary. However, further to the enactment of RFCTLARR Act, this provision is not being invoked and, in any case, will not be applied to this project. The land will be taken over only when the compensation and R&R assistance is paid to the landowners and a certification is provided confirming the payment of compensation and R&R assistance.

6. Tamil Nadu Land Acquisition Laws (Revival of Operation, Amendment and Validation) Act, 2019

74. The Highways Act, 2001 was revived vide this enactment that received President's assent on 02 December 2019 and was given retrospective effect to the revival, with all the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001, except the provisions relating to the determination of compensation, revived with effect from the 26 September 2013. Through this revival enactment, the insertion of Sec 105A in RFCTLARR Act that allowed the use of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (TNHA), to continue acquisition of land through the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2014 was ratified.

75. Further, to ensure maintainability of all rules, notifications, orders, and directions issued or any proceedings initiated under Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001, except those related to determination of compensation, which were in force immediately before the 26 September 2013 were also revived retrospectively from 26 September 2013. This ratified the procedure adopted in land acquisition under Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 on and from 01 January 2014, the date from which the three State acts regulating land acquisition, including the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 (TNHA), were allowed to continue acquisition of land through the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2014.

7. Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (HR&CE) and Temple Land

76. 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.

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

77. The State vide GO (Ms) No.885 of Revenue Department dated 21 September 1995, had issued executive orders prescribing uniform procedure for fixing the land value for acquisition through negotiations and constituting District level, State level and Government level

committees with definite monetary powers. Based on the experience gained over the years in land acquisition and acquisition through negotiations, the District level and State level committees were reconstituted with enhanced monetary powers vide GO (Ms) No.103 of Revenue (LA-I(1)) Department dated 28 February 2011.

78. Since both the above government orders were issued when the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was in force and with the procedural change in determination of compensation coming into effect with the notification of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, the government issued revised procedures, vide GO (Ms) No.281 of Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Land Administration Wing, LA-I(1) Section dated 07 September 2017, for acquisition of land through private negotiation and enhanced the monetary powers of District level, State level committees and the Government, with distinction between land in urban and rural areas.

79. The government order had stipulated limits for structure and tree value with regard to the land value as an additional limiting criterion to the monetary powers of District level and State level committees. Further, the order was silent with respect to grant of solatium on structure and trees, provision of rehabilitation and resettlement assistances and exemption from tax deducted at source and stamp duty. The Highways Department vide its GO (D) No.291 of Highways and Minor Ports (HN2) Department dated 04 December 2018, issued a project specific order for Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, removing the structure and tree limit, provided for solatium on structure and trees, provides for rehabilitation and resettlement assistances and granted exemption from tax deducted at source and stamp duty.

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

80. The objective of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) is to ensure that environmental and social risks and impacts in projects financed by the Bank are addressed and to provide a robust structure and mechanism to manage the environmental and social risks in identification, preparation, and implementation of projects. The framework details the environmental and social requirements through three mandatory Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), viz. Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS1), Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2) and Indigenous Peoples (ESS3).

81. Environmental and Social Standards 2 on Involuntary Resettlement: The objectives of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's policy with regard to Environmental and Social Standards 2 on involuntary resettlement are: (i) involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, to minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project alternatives; (ii) where avoidance of involuntary resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; (iii) to improve the overall socio-economic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and (iv) to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, by providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.

82. Involuntary resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources, loss of assets or access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on

access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary in nature.

83. Environmental and Social Standards 3 on Indigenous Peoples¹³: The objectives of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's policy with regard to Environmental and Social Standards 3 on indigenous peoples is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures, as defined by the indigenous peoples themselves, so that they: (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects; and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

84. Environmental and Social Standards 3 on indigenous peoples applies if indigenous peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the project, and are likely to be affected by the project. The term indigenous peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

85. There are no schedule areas in Tamil Nadu and the State only has Tribal Advisory Councils. Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) Project will require an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) as the proposed project under CPRR will impact to "Irulas" community a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). In Tamil Nadu, of the 36 Tribal communities, the 6 Tribal communities of Toda, Kota, Kurumbas, Irular, Paniyan and Kattunayakan have been classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. There are 10 Integrated Tribal Development Areas (ITDA) wherein one or more blocks in which the Scheduled tribe population is 50 percent or more, they are in the 7 districts viz. Salem (Yercaud, Pachamalai, Aranuthumalai and Kalrayan Hills); Namakkal (Kolli Hills); Villupuram (Kalrayan Hills); Thiruvannamalai (Jawadha Hills); Trichirapalli (Pachamalai Hills); Dharmapuri (Sitttheri hills); and Vellore (Jawadhu Hills and Yelagiri Hills). The CPRR project do not pass through any tribal blocks, but does cause physical displacement to "Irulas", a particularly vulnerable tribal groups.

C. Comparison of Government Statutes and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards (ESS2)

86. A comparison between Government Statutes and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's involuntary resettlement standards that provides gap-filling measures as reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented as Appendix 4. The acquisition of private property invoking TNHA and compensating private land and assets in accordance with RFCTLARR Act reflects the equivalent to replacement cost for the loss of land and assets. The TNHA does not recognise non-titleholders. Though, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', recognises titleholders and non-

¹³ There being no universally accepted definition of Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as "indigenous ethnic minorities," "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "minority nationalities," "scheduled tribes," "first nations," or "tribal groups." As the applicability of such terminology varies widely from country to country, the Client may agree with the Bank on an alternative terminology for the Indigenous Peoples as appropriate to the circumstances of the Client.

titleholders affected by land acquisition, the squatters, encroachers, and those present in RoW and other public lands are excluded from the purview of RFCTLARR Act.

87. The key difference between the Government and AIIB's involuntary resettlement standards is with regard to the cut-off date for determining the eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the tenure. According to the RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for non-titleholders to be eligible for assistance is three years preceding the acquisition and for the titleholders it is the date of Sec 4(1) notification under the said Act. To bring this resettlement planning framework in line with AIIB's requirements, this resettlement planning framework mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of public notice of intended acquisition under Section 15(2) of the TNHA, will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, the cut-off date will be the start date of the project census survey. Further, all affected non-title holders, suitable compensation for loss of assets and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances is proposed in the entitlement matrix, while the titleholders are legally entitled for compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances.

88. A significant development in Government statute is the notification of 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has repealed the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. This Act significantly decreases the gap between the LA Act 1894 and AIIB's involuntary resettlement standards. In particular, the Act requires social impact assessments, and preparation, publication and the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme for projects involving land acquisition. For titleholders, the Act also expands compensation coverage of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, by requiring that the value of structure, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and with a solatium of 100% of all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore meets AIIB requirement of paying compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before any physical or economic displacement under the project.

89. If there are any differences between the provisions of this Resettlement Planning Framework and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), the provisions of AIIB's ESF will prevail.

D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

90. Based on the above analysis of Government statutes and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) policy, the following resettlement principles will be adopted for this project:

- (i) Screen the project early, to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a census and socio-economic survey of affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Adopt measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by taking the following measures: (i) explore siting the project components in government land or locations which are less impacting; (ii) ensure use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; and (iii) modify the designs of project components to minimize land requirement and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (iii) Where involuntary resettlement impact is unavoidable, improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons through: (i) land-based

- resettlement strategies, where possible, when affected livelihoods are land based, and when loss of land is significant, or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; and (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - (v) Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.
 - (vi) Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.
 - (vii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all affected persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of affected persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Pay compensation and provide all resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement and before commencement of civil works. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
 - (xi) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of affected persons.
 - (xii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - (xiii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

E. Valuation of Land and Assets

1. Compensation for Land

91. 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.

92. 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 unviable.

93. Where landowners 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 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 landowners 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 AIIB on its mechanism to close at the time of project closure.

2. Compensation for Land and Assets Attached to the Land - Acquired through Negotiated Purchase - Consent award

94. 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 rehabilitation and resettlement assistances will be determined in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Following the notification, the Special Tahsildars will conduct meetings in each affected villages 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.

95. 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 price¹⁴ of the land. The project will offer an additional 25 percent¹⁵ 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 Planning Framework. If negotiations fail, land will be acquired as per the provisions of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001. The additional market value at 12 percent will be paid from the date of publication of section 15(2) notification under TN Highway Act to the date of compensation payment, on the same lines as available under land acquisition process.

¹⁴ Higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years. The market value calculated as above in Rural areas shall be multiplied by a factor as notified by GoTN

¹⁵ Is under consideration with GoTN

3. Compensation for Structures

96. The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties and structures such as bore wells, boundary walls, fencing etc. will be determined on the basis of latest PWD plinth area rate for valuation purpose as on date without depreciation. In line with the provision of RFTFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the structure value. While considering the PWD rate, LARRU will ensure that it uses the latest rates for the structures. Wherever the schedule of rate for current financial year is not available, the LARRU will update the schedule of rate 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 or the owners of such structures, in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies/owners to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

97. Affected persons are 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 affected persons can take away the materials salvaged from the building within 15-days from the date of payment of compensation and failing which, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

4. Compensation for Trees

98. 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 RFTFCTLARR 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 affected families will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 15 days from the date of payment of compensation.

99. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

100. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to affected families at least 1-month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Sec 96 of the RFCTLARR Act.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

101. The project has two types of affected persons i.e. (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part and (ii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements will apply to these two types of affected persons.

B. Eligibility Criteria

102. The affected persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the principles of this resettlement planning framework:

- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognised under the laws of the country) (*such as pattadhars*);
- (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 recognised under the laws of the country or become recognised through a process identified in the resettlement plans; and
- (iii) those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (*squatters and encroachers occupying the RoW or government land*).

103. **Cut-off Date:** 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, which is 24 December 2019 for Section 3 will be the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments and/or squatting after the cut-off date is established.

104. Non-title holders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice (60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to commencement of civil works. The project recognises both licensed and non-licensed vendors and titled and non-titled families.

C. Entitlement Matrix

105. In accordance with the principles of the resettlement planning framework, all affected families and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and severity of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the resettlement planning framework. The affected persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

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

106. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarises the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/ State Laws and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's, ESF. The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the affected families.

Table 27: Entitlement Matrix

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	
Part 1 – Entitlement for Titleholders				
1	Titleholder - Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	a	<p>Land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Land will be acquired with the consent of the landowner, while ensuring that such consented sale value is 25% more¹⁶ 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 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 GoTN¹⁷.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium and 12% additional market value¹⁸ from date of 15(2) notification to award.</p> <p>Title holders whose land is severed, will have the option of surrendering the severed portion of the remaining unviable land</p>
		b	<p>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</p>	<p>Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said agricultural land) on the agricultural land acquired alone will be treated as livelihood loss.</p> <p>Registered tenants in private land, registered tenant cultivators in HR&CE land, registered occupiers in Bhoodan Land, that is tenancy registered either through registration department or under Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act 1965 by Tahsildars concerned whose primary source of livelihood is lost</p>

¹⁶ GO (Ms) No. 411 of Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Land Administration Wing. LA[I(1)] Section, dated 06.08.2020

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				<p>due to the land acquired will also be eligible to receive this entitlement, provided they had been tenants for 3-years prior to the date of notification</p> <p>Assignees of assigned land whose primary source of livelihood is lost due to the land acquired will also be eligible to receive this entitlement</p>
2	Titleholder - Loss of residential structure	a	<p>In addition to Compensation for land listed under S.No.1 above</p> <p>Cash compensation at PWD plinth area rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium</p>	<p>When the project activities affect part of a structure belonging to titleholder, then the structure-owner will have the option of surrendering the full house/building, 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</p> <p>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</p>
		b	Right to salvage affected materials without cost	
		c	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to all families who lose a cattle shed	
		d	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed and who has to relocate.	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	
		e	An alternative house in rural areas with a plinth area not less than 269 sq.ft 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.1,60,000 ¹⁹ in line with Gol PMAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 ²⁰ in case of urban areas), for those who have to relocate.	Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne in case of new houses or sites. Title for house will be issued in the name of the wife/women of the family
		f	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000 for affected families who require to relocate due to the project	
		g	Shifting assistance of Rs.50,000 for those who have to relocate	
		h	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000 for those who have to relocate	
		i	Residential structure owners , who are deriving rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired as per a registered lease/rental deed ²¹ , 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 dependant (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.
3	Titleholder - Loss of Commercial structure	a	In addition to Compensation for land listed under S.No.1 above 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 have the option of surrendering the full building, 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

¹⁹ Government of India financial assistance under PMAY-G is Rs.1,20,000 and through convergence with SBM-G an additional Rs.12,000 and with MGNREGA an additional Rs.25,935 (at Rs.273 per day for 95 days), totaling Rs.1,57,935 or rounded to nearest ten thousand Rs.1,60,000

²⁰ Government of India financial assistance under PMAY-U is Rs.1,50,000.

²¹ In accordance with Tamil Nadu Regulation of Rights and Responsibilities of Landlords and Tenants Act, 2017, applicable to all urban areas of the State of Tamil Nadu

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				30-days from the receipt of structure compensation 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
		b	Right to salvage affected materials	
		c	One time grant of Rs.25,000 for loss of trade/self-employment for the business owner who require to relocate the business	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.
		d	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000 for affected families who require to relocate the business	
		e	Shifting assistance of Rs.50,000 for those who require to relocate the business	
		f	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000 for those who require to relocate the business	
		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.5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy.	Any affected family, whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the business operation carried out from the acquired commercial structure) on the business income derived from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss. And any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependant (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, as per a registered lease/rental deed, ²² will be treated as livelihood loss.
4	Impact to tenants (residential /	4.1 a	Residential 1-month notice to vacate the	

²² (footnote 6)

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
	commercial (/agricultural) of Titleholders		rental premises	
		b	Rental allowance at Rs.3,000 per month in rural areas and Rs.4,000 per month in urban areas, for six months	
		c	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000	
		4.2	Commercial	
		a	1-month notice to vacate the rental premises	
		b	Rental allowance at Rs.4,000 per month in rural areas and Rs.6,000 per month in urban areas, for six months	
		c	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000	
		d	Commercial tenants will receive the one time grant of Rs.25,000 for loss of trade/self-employment provided under 3(c) above in lieu to the owner	
5	Titleholder - Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non- perennial crops	4.3	Agricultural Tenants	
		a	In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by the Agricultural Department	
		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 with 100% solatium	
		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			
Part 2 – Entitlement for Non-titleholders				
7	Impact to Squatters	7.1	Loss of House	
		a	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		b	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		c	House construction grant of Rs.70,000 for all those who have to relocate.	
		d	Additional house site grant of Rs.50,000 to those who do not have a house site,	
		e	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000	
		f	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000	
		7.2	Loss of shop	
		a	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure	
		b	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		c	One time rehabilitation grant of Rs.20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop	
		d	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000	
		e	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000	
		f	Impact to Kiosks One time rehabilitation grant of Rs.18,000 for severe affected kiosks	
		7.3	Cultivation	
		a	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
8	Impact to Encroachers	8.1	Cultivation 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	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	
		c	Right to salvage the affected material	
Part 3 – Entitlements Common for Titleholders and Non - titleholders				
6	Additional Assistance for Women Loss of Land / house / shop	a	Reimbursement of stamp duty and registration charges, for purchase of property out of the compensation/R&R assistance	The property should be purchased in the name of women in the family either solely or jointly within 3-years from LA award/R&R award

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
9	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage workers	a	Subsistence allowance equivalent to minimum agricultural wages for 3 months	Only agricultural or non-agricultural labourers who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the landowner, or those full time employees of the business requiring relocation, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled for this assistance.
10	Vulnerable families	a	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.	<p>One adult members of severely affected families whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.</p> <p>The LARRU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons based on the 100% census of the displaced families and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by LARRU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.</p>
		b	One time assistance of Rs.8,000 for all those displaced families who require to relocate their business	
		c	Displaced vulnerable families will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.	
11	Damages to assets (such as structure / assets / tree / crops) during construction	11.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/trees/crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance
12	Use of private land	a	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	The land will be restored to the original condition

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
13	Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.	a	Relocation or restoration, if feasible at replacement cost.	
14	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	a	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in accordance with the civil works schedule
15	Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this framework.			

107. Whenever there is a change in applicable law, scheme, or policy, the same shall become applicable to eligible affected families from the date of such change and shall be ratified through necessary orders / proceedings by GoTN or PMU, CPRRP, and will be communicated to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. All units of entitlement and assistances will be revised by PMU, CPRRP, based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) and communicated to the LARRU for making payment as per the revised rates. The values/rates contained in this entitlement matrix will be applicable until 31 March 2021. The updating will be done annually by adopting the February CPIAL of that year and will become effective from the 1st day of April of that year. The updating will be completed and notified by March 31 of each year from 2021.

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Provision for Relocation

108. The PIU through the LARRU will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected land and structure in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 to the title holders. Further, compensation for partially damaged structures will be provided based on its viability and safety. Physically displaced families will be entitled for resettlement allowance, subsistence allowance and shifting assistance in accordance with the provisions of the entitlement matrix and will be paid before dispossession of assets. Compensation to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and shops have been provided for in the entitlement matrix. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they were in occupation of the land or structure in the project area prior to the cut-off date, the date of commencement of census

survey. The physically displaced titleholder families will be entitled for a built house as per PMAY norm or cash in lieu of house.

B. Relocation Strategy

109. If there are physically displaced titleholders opting for a built house, the project will require to develop suitable resettlement sites, based on the number of families that opt for a built house and resettlement sites for small groups of physically displaced titleholders will also have to be explored. The LARRU with the help of the LARRIC is expected carry out extensive consultations with the physically displaced families for identifying suitable places for development of resettlement sites.

110. The socio-economic survey has identified that the project will impact about 212 physically displaced families and 21 physically and economically displaced families (refer Table 1). The 420 physically displaced families comprise of 212 titleholders and 208 non-titleholders, and the 25 physically and economically displaced families comprise of 21 titleholders and 4 non-titleholders (refer Table 5). The titleholder families are entitled for an alternate built house as per Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) norms or cash in lieu of house. The non-titleholder families are entitled for house construction grant and house site grant. The LARRU with the support of the LARRIC will consult affected people and obtain options. Based on the options obtained and in consultations with the district administration, either built house or cash in lieu of house will be provided to the physically displaced titleholder families. Wherever there is project developed resettlement sites, such sites will comply with the following requirements.

C. Development of Resettlement Sites

111. 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 affected persons prior to the commencement of construction of houses. In case of resettlement sites, the minimum facilities described in Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be provided and sites will conform to the development guidelines. Consultations with the affected families will be held to ascertain their acceptance.

112. The LARRIC involved in the resettlement plan implementation, will consult all physically displaced titleholder families eligible for alternate housing, and obtain their preference on whether they would like to move into a resettlement site, developed in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, or would prefer to relocate themselves to their place of choice. Upon obtaining the choice from the eligible displaced families, the same will be shared with the LARRU, who will coordinate with the District administration in identifying suitable site for resettlement as required.

113. Plots will be allotted to the displaced families through public draw of lots and Patta will be issued to the displaced families. Wherever houses or house sites are provided to the displaced persons, the same will be registered in the name of the wife or woman of the family and Patta will be issued in the name of the woman. The stamp duty and registration charges for the house site and built house will be borne by the project. In case of resettlement sites that are situated close to existing villages or urban areas, appropriate measures will be taken to integrate the host population and enhance the various common facilities for smooth integration of host population with relocated population.

114. With regard to non-titleholder physically displaced families, the LARRIC will work with the affected families in exploring the possibility of collectively developing a resettlement colony with the house site grant and housing grant available under the project entitlements and facilitate the development of a resettlement site, and ²³ dovetail government schemes for additional resources required for amenities and facilities.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in this Project

115. The project causes loss of livelihood to 893 affected families, comprising of families losing their place of business and families losing agricultural land and facing significant economic impacts. In addition, 176 employees will also face loss of livelihood. The project causes significant impact to 118 commercial establishments, 40 residence cum commercial and 735 affected families losing their agricultural land (refer Table 7).

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

116. The affected persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level. The project entitlements for loss of livelihood include the following entitlements in accordance with the resettlement framework.

1. Loss of livelihood to titleholders losing business

- (i) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structure at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100% solatium on market value of land and structure;
- (ii) right to salvage affected materials,
- (iii) one-time assistance of Rs.25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate
- (iv) subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected families who require to relocate due to the project;
- (v) shifting assistance of Rs.50,000 to the business owner, who is required to relocate;
- (vi) one-time resettlement allowance of Rs.50,000 for affected families who have to relocate; and
- (vii) one-time cash Rs.5,00,000 in lieu of annuity policy as livelihood assistance for affected business owner, if the income from the affected business account for loss of one-third of the family income.

2. Commercial squatters

- (i) compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the structure;
- (ii) right to salvage the affected materials²⁴;
- (iii) one-time rehabilitation grant of Rs.20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop;
- (iv) one-time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000; and

²³ Other than Asbestos. Asbestos which will be stored, recycled, transported and/or disposed in line with TNPCB rules therein.

²⁴ (foot note 23)

- (v) shifting assistance of Rs.10,000

3. Agricultural Landowners

- (i) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structure, if any, at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100% solatium on market value of land and assets attached to the land;
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department and by the Horticulture / Agriculture Department for other trees (perennial trees), with 100% solatium;
- (iv) loss of other associated properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled of rates of Public Works Department, with 100% solatium; and
- (v) one-time cash of Rs.5,00,000 in lieu of annuity policy as livelihood assistance for affected agricultural landowner who loses one-third of his family income due loss of income from the affected agricultural land.

4. Employees

- (i) subsistence allowance equivalent to minimum agricultural wages for 3 months

C. Income Restoration Measures

117. The entitlement proposed for this project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. Wherever feasible and if the affected person so desires, income restoration schemes will be identified and implemented by the LARRU with the assistance of the implementing LARRIC. Efforts will be made to provide employment to the affected persons during the construction phase by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor. The LARRU with the assistance of the implementing LARRIC will make the training need assessment and will impart training to the eligible affected persons, in particular to the vulnerable affected persons, for income restoration and skill up-gradation, as necessary.

D. Livelihood Rehabilitation of Vulnerable

118. The project involves impact to 241 vulnerable families who are significantly impacted. The entitlement matrix provides for skill development and financial assistance for income generating activities. The LARRIC in close coordination with the District Administration will identify suitable training programs to the eligible vulnerable affected persons for skill development, including building the capacity of these affected families in management of their finances, and use the training fund allocated purposefully.

119. The onetime financial assistance of Rs.8,000 to the severely affected vulnerable families will be used for asset creation towards any suitable income generating activity. Towards this the LARRIC will identify income generating activities in consultation with the affected person and dovetailing with the Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation (TNSDC)²⁵. The linkage provided to TNSDC, and other relevant government departments will ensure that there is

²⁵ TNSDC has been declared as the State Nodal Agency for Skill Development by the State Government

continued support to the beneficiaries even after the project closure. Efforts will be made to dovetail with ongoing welfare programmes with this project for the benefit of the affected persons. Further, the LARRIC will closely monitor the vulnerable affected persons and ensure that the compensation and other assistances are used effectively so that the standard of living of the vulnerable affected persons are better off than the pre-project standards.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

120. The resettlement cost estimate for this project include compensation for private land determined in accordance with the provisions of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, read with the Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement assistances to titleholders and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the resettlement framework of CPRRP and cost of resettlement plan implementation. The total resettlement cost for the project is Rs.4,649.89 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

B. Compensation

121. **Private Land:** The compensation for private land has been adopted from the land acquisition draft notifications prepared with details of affected land parcels. For budgeting purpose, the average of the guideline value of the land parcels proposed for acquisition is considered and it works out to Rs.485 per sq.m for wet land and Rs.612 per sq.m for dry land. Further, for budgeting purpose, 1.5 is adopted as the multiplying factor, considering that the land parcels are beyond 30 km and within 50 km. Hence, the rate at which compensation is determined for budgeting purpose, with a multiplying factor of 1.5, 100 percent solatium and 12 percent additional market value on land value, for wet land is Rs.1,571 and for dry land is Rs.1,983.

122. **Structure:** The compensation for structures have been arrived at based on PWD Schedule of Rates, 2019-20²⁶. The replacement cost of structure without depreciation has been taken as Rs.8,370 per sq.m for permanent structure, Rs.6,090 per sq.m for semi-permanent structure and Rs.2,710 per sq.m of temporary structure. Additional 7.5 percent for internal water supply, 7.5 percent for internal sanitation and 7.5 percent for internal electrical wiring is added to the sq.m rate before including a solatium of 100 percent. Thus, the rate per sq.m of permanent structure is Rs.20,507, the rate per sq.m of semi-permanent structure is Rs.14,921 and the rate per sq.m of temporary structure is Rs.5,664. Replacement cost for compound wall with foundation and brick work has been taken as Rs.3,370 per running meter and it works out to Rs.6,740 with solatium. A budgetary provision of Rs.30,500 per well has been made for private wells of maximum 2m wide and 7.5m depth and it works out to Rs.61,000 with solatium. During implementation, the highway engineer will value each and every structure based on latest schedule of rates and will arrive at the replacement cost and these estimates are only for budgetary purpose.

²⁶ PWD Common Schedule of Plinth Area Rates for for the Valuation of Buildings for Rental Calculation Purpose by Public Works Department and for the purpose of Collection of Stamp Duty by Registration Department, dated 14.08.2019

C. Assurances

123. The minimum agricultural wage has been taken as Rs.256 per day based on Minimum Rates of Wages in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 for the year 2020-21 notified by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India on 23 March 2020. This for 3-months will be Rs.23,040 (Rs.256 per day x 90 days).

124. For determining the number of persons who would be eligible for Rs.5,00,000 being the cash in lieu of annuity policy for livelihood loss, 50 percent of those agricultural landowners who would be losing 33.3 percent and above of their affected land parcel (50% of 1657 landowners) is considered to be eligible and the remaining 50 percent is assumed to be having other lands and other sources of income and thus will not be losing one-third of their family income. This assumption is only for budgeting purpose and all eligible landowners losing their livelihood and facing loss of one-third family income will be provided with this assistance. The LARRU will assess all affected families whose livelihood is affected and identify those eligible for this assistance as per the eligibility criteria stipulated in the entitlement matrix, i.e losing one-third of the family income. All other units' rates are as per the minimum provisions contained in the entitlement matrix for the project.

125. The budget estimates do not include the cost of resettlement site(s) as the requirement for houses is not known and will be known only during joint verification, and after obtaining options from the affected families. If need arises, the project will make available additional finances for resettlement sites.

D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures

126. The unit cost for places of worship, bus shelter, hand pump and other structures has been arrived at based on replacement cost and lump sum provision has been provided in the budget which would be assessed and paid during implementation by LARRU.

E. Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost

127. The cost of hiring LARRIC for assisting LARRU in resettlement plan implementation (and surveys required for updating of resettlement plan) has been provided with a budget of Rs.20,000,000 and the resettlement plan implementation is expected to be completed in 24 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired. The LARRU has engaged an LARRIC. A lump sum budgetary provision of Rs.1,000,000 has been made to meet administrative expenses of GRC. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs.500,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of Rs.400,000 for staff training, in particular for training of the PIU and PMU staff, has also been budgeted.

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

128. Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement assurances and resettlement plan 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 made available by PMU, and shall be at the disposal of the Executive Director, TNRIDC, the PIU at the beginning of the financial year. The PIU will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assurances in a timely manner to the LARRU to avoid delays in payment to affected families. The PIU will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of

the resettlement plan. The LARRIC supporting the LARRU will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to affected persons will be that of LARRU.

G. Resettlement Budget Estimates

129. The budget for this project is based on data and informed collected during socio-economic survey that was conducted between December 2019 and February 2020 and the unit rates worked out from the latest SOR. The total budget for the proposed project resettlement plan is estimated at Rs.4,649.89 million. A detailed budget estimate is given in the following table.

Table 28: Budget Estimate

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	Compensation				
1.1	Land Cost - Wet (Multiplying Factor 1.5 and Solatium 100%)	Sq.m	1,571	539,936	848,239,456
1.2	Land Cost - Dry (Multiplying Factor 1.5 and Solatium 100%)	Sq.m	1,983	1,018,252	2,019,193,716
1.3	Temporary Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Sq.m	5,664	787.16	4,458,474
1.4	Semi-permanent Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Sq.m	14,921	4,196.67	62,618,513
1.5	Permanent Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Sq.m	20,507	11,558.00	237,019,906
1.6	Temporary Structures (Non-Titleholder)	Sq.m	2,832	3,339.71	9,458,059
1.7	Semi-permanent Structures (Non-Titleholder)	Sq.m	7,461	2,495.79	18,619,841
1.8	Permanent Structures (Non-Titleholder)	Sq.m	10,254	1,046.08	10,725,981
1.9	Compound Wall (Titleholder)	Running meter	6,740	1,847.10	12,449,454
1.10	Compound Wall (Non-Titleholder)	Running meter	6,740	130.50	879,570
1.11	Well (Titleholder)	Unit	61,000	7	427,000
1.12	Well (Non-Titleholder)	Unit	30,500	3	91,500
1.13	Fruit bearing trees (Titleholder)	Unit	25,000	240	6,000,000
1.14	Timber trees (Titleholder)	Unit	8,000	154	1,232,000
1.15	Fruit bearing trees (Non-Titleholder)	Unit	12,500	26	325,000
1.16	Timber trees (Titleholder)	Unit	4,000	43	172,000
2	R&R Assistance				
2.1	One time cash in lieu of annuity	One Time	500,000	829	414,500,000
2.2	One time resettlement allowance for Major Owner Res / Com	One Time	50,000	298	14,900,000
2.3	Subsistence allowance for Major Res / Com Owners	One Time	36,000	298	10,728,000
2.4	Shifting allowance major owners	One time	50,000	298	14,900,000
2.5	Alternate house for Major Impacted Owner Residences (R)	One Time	170,000	233	39,610,000
2.6	One time assistance for cattle shed (Major Owner)	One Time	25,000	0	-

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
2.7	One time assistance for loss of trade / self-employment (Major owner)	One Time	25,000	86	2,150,000
2.8	Vulnerable Household assistance	One Time	8,000	241	1,928,000
2.9	Training for Vulnerable household	One Time	5,000	241	1,205,000
2.10	One time house site grant for squatters (Res)	One Time	50,000	212	10,600,000
2.11	One time house construction grant for squatters (Res)	One Time	70,000	212	14,840,000
2.12	Subsistence allowance squatters (Res)	One Time	18,000	212	3,816,000
2.13	Shifting assistance squatters (Res)	One Time	10,000	212	2,120,000
2.14	Rehabilitation grant for Shop (Non-Titleholder)	One Time	20,000	30	600,000
2.15	Subsistence allowance Shop (Non-Titleholder)	One Time	18,000	30	540,000
2.16	Shifting Assistance Shop (Non-Titleholder)	One Time	10,000	30	300,000
2.17	Assistance for Employees	One Time	25,290	568	14,364,720
3	Community Assets				
3.1	Places of Worship (Major)	Unit	1,200,000	12	14,400,000
3.2	Anganwadi	Unit	3,000,000	1	3,000,000
3.3	Water supply systems	Unit	1,800,000	22	39,600,000
3.4	School	Unit	3,000,000	1	3,000,000
3.5	Other government buildings	Unit	2,000,000	7	14,000,000
4	Administrative Expenses				
4.1	Training for staff	LS	-		400,000
4.2	NGO for RP Implementation	LS	-		20,000,000
4.3	GRC Expenses	LS	-		1,000,000
4.4	Disclosure	LS	-		500,000
	Sub Total				3,874,912,191
	Contingency @ 20%				774,982,438
	Total				4,649,894,629
	Total in Million INR				4,649.89

H. Disbursement of Compensation and Assurances

130. In order to ensure that: (i) the affected person 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 assurances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU. If the affected person destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

131. The LARRIC and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the affected person, 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.

The bank account particulars of the affected person as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Joint Collector for disbursement.

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

132. The Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. GRM have been established at two-levels, one at regional level and another at State level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns and complaints. The GRM will provide an opportunity to the affected persons to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State level LARR Authority. The GRM is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address affected person's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

133. The GRM is not intended to bypass the government's inbuilt redressal process, nor the provisions of the statute, but rather it is intended to address affected persons concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

134. The resettlement plan will have a mechanism to ensure that the benefits are effectively transferred to the beneficiaries and will ensure proper disclosure and public consultation with the affected population. The GRM is expected to resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time. The decision of the Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs) established to resolve grievances under the GRM will be final unless vacated by the LARR Authority²⁷ (constituted in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013).

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

136. One regional level GRC will function out of Sriperumbudur for Section 3 of the project. The 3-member GRC will be chaired by a retired District Revenue Officer (DRO) and comprises of the Divisional Engineer, Highways, TNRIDC acting as its member secretary and a local person of repute and standing in the society, nominated by the District Collector, and this member will safeguard the interests of the affected persons since he/she belong to local area and aware of the concerns of the local people. The members of the grievance redressal committee will be provided with an overview of the involuntary resettlement policy and principles of the project and the process of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement including eligibility and entitlements. Information about the structure and process of the GRC will be disseminated to the affected people and other stakeholders through printed handout and also

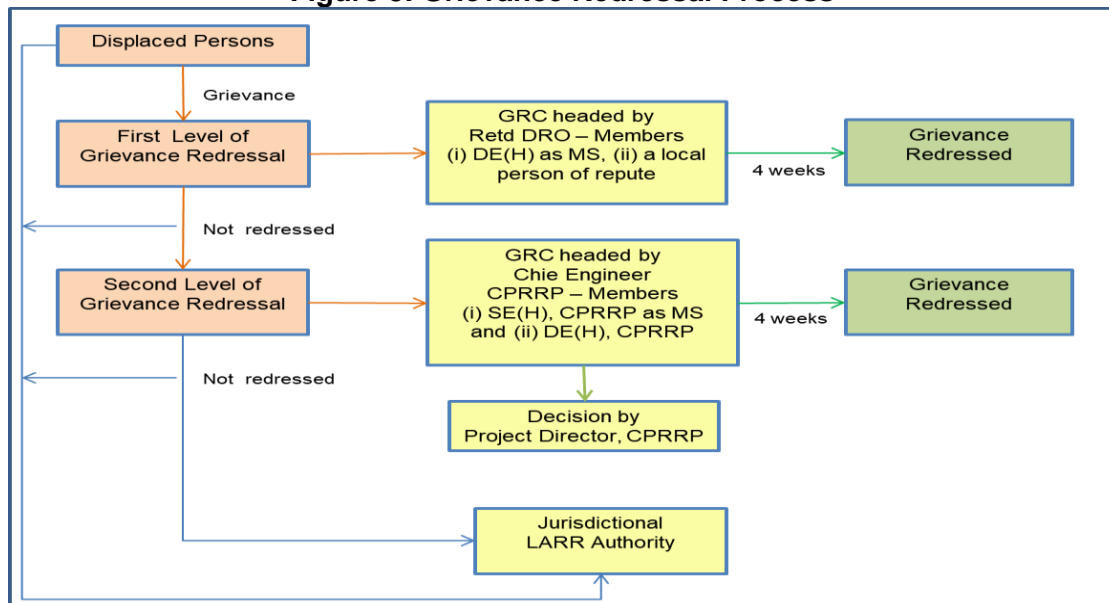
²⁷ The State has designated the Principal Judge/Principal District Judge/District Judge of the respective Districts as the Presiding Officer and notified vide a government order [G.O.(Ms) No.305, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)) dated 20 September 2017]

through the village level meetings proposed. Grievances/concerns can be lodged directly to the DE, Highways, TNRIDC or submitted to the LARRIC appointed for implementation support, either in person or through post or through email.

137. The LARRIC will assist displaced persons in registering their grievances and being heard. The complaint / grievance will be redressed in 4 weeks' time and written communication will be sent to the complainant. If the complainant is still not satisfied s/he can approach the jurisdictional LARR Authority. The complainant can access the appropriate LARR Authority at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC.

138. If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the regional level GRC, s/he can appeal to the State level GRC, which will function as an appellate authority. The State level GRC is headed by the Chief Engineer, CPRRP, with the Superintending Engineer, CPRRP acting as its member secretary, and Special DRO, CKICP/CPRRP as its member. The committee will submit its recommendations on the appeal preferred to PD, CPRRP for orders. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official or national languages of India. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 3: Grievance Redressal Process



B. Grievance Redressal Process

139. The GRC should meet at least once in a month in the office of the jurisdictional Divisional Engineer. Petitions received from affected persons of any concerns or complaints or grievances should be taken up in the GRC. The member secretary should maintain a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of acknowledgement sent, date of hearing, if any, date when it was considered by the committee, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken, and date of communication sent to petitioner. The register should also record concerns / complaints received verbally by the field team and resolved. The GRC will acknowledge receipt of grievances and communicate to the aggrieved persons, within a week of receipt of the grievance, that measures are underway to address the grievance. Communication, in writing should be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the GRC sitting and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that

representation through proxy will not be entertained. Communication will also be sent through implementation support LARRIC so as to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of GRC sitting. The member secretary will submit a monthly report to the Chief Engineer, CPRR, on the status of the grievances received with details of committee meetings, decisions and communications sent to aggrieved persons as per the grievance log shared by AIIB.

140. Copies of petitions received one week prior to the committee's sitting, should be sent to Chairman and all members along with an explanatory note from appropriate authority and/or Resettlement Plan implementation support LARRIC, as the case may be, to enable the Chairman and members to scrutinize the petitions in detail. Petitions received in the week of the committee's sitting, shall be taken up during the sitting and resolved, if notice to petitioner can be given and representation by the petitioner can be ensured.

141. Decision of the committee will be final unless an appeal is preferred with the Project Director. If the committee is unable to arrive at a decision through consensus, the matter will be referred to the appellate authority with a note on opinion of the committee members. The complaint/concern will be redressed in four-week time and written communication should be sent to the complainant about the decision taken. A sample grievance redress form is given in Appendix 5. The cost of grievance redressal will be borne by the project.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

A. Project Management Unit

142. The Project Management Unit (PMU) of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road is headed by a Project Director, and assisted by a Chief Engineer, a Superintending Engineer, a Divisional Engineer, an Assistant Divisional Engineer, two Assistant Engineers and administrative support staff.

143. The Project Director will be overall in charge of rehabilitation and resettlement and function as the Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the project. S/he will be responsible for supervising the formulation of resettlement plans, approving resettlement plans, oversee the implementation of these plans and redress grievances that are addressed directly. The PD, PMU, shall also ensure project level internal monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation. The Chief Engineer, CPRRP, supported by domain expert in the areas of land acquisition and resettlement will support the Project Director.

B. Project Implementation Unit

144. The Secretary to Highways Department heads Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC), the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), as its Chairman cum Managing Director. An Executive Director is responsible for the day to day operations of the PIU and is supported by a Superintending Engineer, two Divisional Engineers, four Assistant Divisional Engineers, eight Assistant Engineers and administrative support staff.

145. TNRIDC, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be responsible for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan with the support of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) constituted under the PIU to provide support in land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation.

146. The Divisional Engineer will function as the Safeguards Officer, responsible for coordinating with LARRU in land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation.

1. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit

147. To expedite land acquisition and implement the provisions of the resettlement plans, a Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) has been constituted. This unit is headed by a Special District Revenue Officers (Spl DRO) and is supported by a Resettlement Officer (RSO), in the cadre of a Deputy Collector, for resettlement plan implementation support. A separate Government Order²⁸ has been issued nominating Spl DRO as land acquisition officer under Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 for land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement award pronouncements.

148. The LARRU is entrusted with responsibilities of implementation of the resettlement plan involving: (i) acquisition of land and assets; (ii) payment of compensation for land and assets; (iii) disbursement of rehabilitation and resettlement assistances including development of resettlement sites. The LARRU is supported with clerical staff. The members of these committees, their roles, responsibilities, and functions are outlined below.

Table 29: Administrative Roles and Financial Powers

Officers	Roles and Powers
Project Director, CPRRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall in charge of LA and R&R ▪ 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
Chief Engineer, CPRRP	<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 ▪ Reporting to AIIB on progress and submission of quarterly progress report
Special District Revenue Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land Acquisition Officer for LA under TNHA 2001 ▪ Approve valuation of land and structure as per RFCTLARR 2013 ▪ Hear objections vide Sec 15(2), determine compensation amount in agreement with DP vide Sec 19(2) or in case of disagreement vide Sec 19(3), hear DPs on the compensation amount vide Sec 19(5), refer disagreement on compensation to LARR Authority for adjudication vide Sec 20 and apportionment issues vide Sec 21(2) ▪ Updating of land records after 15(2) and before 15(1) notification ▪ Pronounce award for compensation of land and structures as per TNHA 2001 after obtaining approval from District Collector / CLA as per the financial powers specified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to Rs.10 crores (excluding Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistances), will obtain District Collector permission and pass award - Above Rs.10 crores, will obtain CLA permission and pass award ▪ Liaison with District Administration to update the land records and notify the guideline values. . ▪ Monitor the progress of LA carried out by Special Tahsildar

²⁸ GO (MS) No.99 Highways and Minor Port (HF1) Department dated 01.09.2014

Officers	Roles and Powers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities through resettlement officer, field staff, highway, forest, agricultural department, horticulture department and revenue officials ▪ Approval of Individual Entitlement Plan (micro plan) prepared for implementing RP. ▪ Monitor the progress of resettlement activities carried out by the NGO. ▪ Certify work of NGO for payment ▪ Hold fortnightly meetings on RP implementation and report to the PD, CPRRP through CE, TNRIDC ▪ Liaison with district administration and line departments to dovetail DPs with government schemes. ▪ Monitor the progress of Resettlement Site development and liaison with district administration and line departments for providing necessary amenities and facilities ▪ Participate in meetings to facilitate LA and R&R activities ▪ Review of Monthly and Quarterly reports ▪ Issue milestone wise encumbrance free certificate to concerned field DE(H), CPRRP for commencement of civil works ▪ Authorise bank for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances to DPs through ECS ▪ Review report submitted by RSO on claims for inclusion as DPs and decide on eligibility of such cases.
Resettlement Officer (RSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsible for the implementation of R&R activities through field staff, highway, forest, agricultural department, horticulture department and revenue officials ▪ Review of individual entitlement plans prepared for implementing RP and submit to DRO for approval. ▪ Identify suitable land for Resettlement in coordination with District administration and initiate alienation/acquisition process ▪ Supervise the NGO involved in RP implementation ▪ Assist DRO in disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances ▪ Holding periodical consultations with the affected people on implementation of LA and R&R activities. ▪ Prepare monthly physical and financial progress reports ▪ Update payment of compensation, disbursement of resettlement assistances, DPs socio-economic data in the database ▪ Verify claims for inclusion as DPs and submit report to Spl DRO for onward transmission to CE, TNRIDC
Superintending Engineer, CPRRP	<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, CPRRP
Divisional Engineer, TNRIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate with line department and ensure relocation of utilities, in particular water supply, prior to civil works ▪ Coordinate with forest department and revenue officials for tree cutting in RoW ▪ Valuation of Structures ▪ Conduct GRC meetings ▪ Undertaken the reconstruction of affected common facilities including temples. ▪ Issue clearance to contractor to commence civil works after obtaining milestone wise clearance from LARRU
Tahsildar(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approve sub-division sketch, award statement and valuation statement ▪ Coordinate with revenue department and update land records after 15(2) and before 15(1) notification

Officers	Roles and Powers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ Coordinate the relocation of DPs to resettlement site ▪ Oversee the relocation / shifting of CPRs ▪ Submit milestone wise encumbrance free certification to DRO ▪ Issue of identity cards to the DPs
Surveyor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Verify LPS prepared by PPCs and carryout necessary corrections after survey and measurement ▪ Prepare sub-division sketch, statement for award and valuation statement for LA ▪ After LA award, coordinate with concerned Revenue officials and carryout changes in revenue record ▪ After LA, provide corrected FMB sketch and updated RoW details to concerned Highway Divisional office ▪ Issuance of LA notifications to DPs and other stakeholders
MIS Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain and update DP data ▪ Update periodically disbursement of compensation and assistances ▪ Generate information and data for monthly and quarterly progress reporting
Gender Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Woman officer not less than the rank of Assistant Engineer from the PIU, TNRIDC will be responsible in ensuring compliance to gender related issues in the project activities ▪ Carry out field visit fortnightly to project site, labour camps, settlements abetting/near labour camps and submit monthly report to PMU, CPRRP through the jurisdictional DE(H), TNRIDC

C. Competent Authorities

149. 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 30: Competent Authority for Approvals

Approvals Required	Competent Authority
Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF)	Empowered Committee, CPRRP / GoTN
Approval for LA awards up to Rs.10 crores	Jurisdictional District Collector
Approval for LA awards exceeding Rs.10 crores	Commissioner of Land Administration, GoTN
Approval of RAPs including Budget provisions	Project Director, CPRRP
Changes in Policy provisions and Entitlements	Empowered Committee, CPRRP / GoTN
Staff requirements, Consultants/NGOs Appointments	TNRIDC
Approval for issue of ID cards	Special DRO, LARRU
Approval of disbursement of R&R Assistance	Project Director, CPRRP

Approvals Required	Competent Authority
Disbursement of R&R Assistance	Special DRO, LARRU
Approval for structure valuation	Divisional Engineer (H), TNRIDC
Approval for shifting and relocation of community assets	Special DRO, LARRU
Approval of Resettlement sites, House site, Issue of titles etc.	Special DRO, LARRU
Resolution of disputes	GRC / LARR Authority

D. Non-Government Organizations for Resettlement Plan Implementation Support

150. The PIU will be engaging an implementation support NGO/agency, who have had experience in implementing resettlement plans, collecting, and verifying data for updating of resettlement plans and experienced in working on similar infrastructure development projects, for supporting LARRU in the implementation of the resettlement plan.

151. The NGO/agency will play a key role in the implementation of the resettlement plan. Their tasks will include the final verification of affected families, consultations, establishment of support mechanisms and deliver the rehabilitation assistances as per the resettlement plan provisions and to ensure that the affected families receive all the entitlements as per this resettlement planning framework.

152. Key activities of the NGO in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) assist LARRU in verification and updating, the 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 issue identity cards; (ii) prepare micro plans and get them vetted by LARRU; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the affected persons – coordinating with the LARRU and informing the affected persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (iv) assist affected persons in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations in having a bank account, process of disbursement adopted by the Resettlement Officer and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the affected persons 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 affected persons, inform the LARRU about the shifting dates agreed with affected persons 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 resettlement plan implementation and ensure disclosure of the gist of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the affected persons; (ix) assist affected persons in grievance redressal process; (x) assist LARRU in keeping detailed records of progress and monitoring and reporting system of resettlement plan implementation; and (xi) act as the information resource centre for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors, project implementing unit and the project management unit, during the execution of the works. The terms of reference for engagement of the NGO for resettlement plan implementation support is given as Appendix 6.

E. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

153. The Spl DRO, will pass a Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Award for titleholders. All the affected titleholder families who are eligible for rehabilitation and resettlement assistance will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix and confirming to the policy provisions of the resettlement framework. Initially a draft list will be notified by giving minimum of 15 days' time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and quantum of assistance. The final list will be notified after taking into account the objections, if any. Similarly, the list of those affected non-titleholders will also be notified along with the details of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance and a separate rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be conducted for the non-titleholders.

154. All the affected persons will be given an opportunity to be heard and concerns if any, will be addressed. The rehabilitation and resettlement proceedings will be recorded and copy of the rehabilitation and resettlement award will be issued to the affected person then and there.

F. Micro Plan

155. The implementation support NGO will prepare draft micro plans, milestone wise for the project road detailing the type of loss, tenure of the affected persons, vulnerability status and the entitlements as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix and the policy provisions of the resettlement framework. The draft micro plans will be disclosed in the jurisdictional village/town where the affected persons are living/having business, and 1-week after the disclosure, the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be held by the Spl DRO.

156. Based on the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry outcome, the NGO will submit the final micro plan to LARRU for verification and onward transmission to Project Director, CPRRP. The Project Director, CPRRP, after scrutiny of the micro plan will accord approval for the same and issue necessary proceedings for disbursement by Spl DRO.

G. Management Information System

157. A well-designed Management Information System (MIS) will be created and will be maintained at CPRRP at PMU level. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the affected persons baseline socio-economic characteristics, developing pre-defined reports, algorithms and calculations based on the available data and updating tables/fields for finding compensation and assistances, tracking the land acquisition and resettlement progress. The individual entitlements, compensation calculations, structure valuation, etc. will be updated using MIS software. In addition, land acquisition notices, identity cards will also be generated thorough MIS. All queries will be generated, and the baseline data will also be maintained and updated as needed. The data and information required for periodical progress reports will be generated using MIS database. The required computer terminals and software will be established at PIU level in order to feed the data to be maintained in the web with backup at CPRRP.

H. Capacity Building of Project implementation Unit

158. The staff of PIU and the staff of PMU, who are involved in land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation will require to be familiar with land acquisition procedures and AIIB's Social Standards on Involuntary Resettlement policy requirements. In order to build the capacity of the PIU and the PMU, an orientation and training in resettlement management at the

beginning of the project will be undertaken with the assistance of AIIB. The training activities focused on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition, (ii) public consultation and participation, (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms, (iv) Grievance redressal, and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation. The training will be undertaken at the beginning of the resettlement plan implementation and thereafter bi-annually.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

159. Implementation of resettlement plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for private land, compensation for structures, assistance for loss of homestead resulting in physical displacement, loss of livelihood resulting in economic displacement, obtaining options and choices from the affected persons, development of resettlement sites, relocation to resettlement sites and additional assistance to vulnerable family. The Project will ensure payment of all compensation and provide all resettlement entitlements before physical and/or economic displacement and before commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redressal will be an ongoing process throughout the resettlement plan implementation period but will happen intermittently.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

160. The proposed resettlement plan implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. project preparation phase, land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation phase, and monitoring and reporting phase, and the activities envisaged in each phase is discussed below.

161. **Project Preparation Phase:** The activities to be performed in this phase include: (i) establishment of PIU with a designated officer in charge of safeguards; (ii) establishment of LARRU; (iii) submission of resettlement plan to AIIB for approval; (iv) appointment of NGO in PIU to support LARRU; (v) appointment of external monitoring agency for concurrent monitoring and (v) establishment of GRM. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue till the end of the project.

162. **Resettlement Plan Implementation Phase:** In this phase, key activities will be carried out including: (i) land acquisition preliminary notification and joint verification (ii) valuation of structures (iii) preparation of micro plan (iv) land acquisition award enquiry (iv) rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry (v) approval of final micro plan (vi) identification and development of resettlement site (vii) payment of compensation for land and structure (viii) payment of other rehabilitation assistances (ix) relocation of affected persons to resettlement site and (x) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

163. **Monitoring and Reporting Phase:** Internal monitoring will commence as soon as resettlement plan implementation begins and continue till end of resettlement plan implementation. Impact evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project or 6-months after all compensation and assistances are disbursed and people are resettled.

C. Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

164. An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project including various sub tasks and timeline

Activities	2020		2021-22				2023			
	Q3	Q4	HY1	HY2	HY3	HY4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Disbursement of R&R assistance amounts										
Relocation/restoration of CPRs										
Land acquisition award										
Certification of full payment and completion of all R&R activities for 1 st milestone										
Handover of land to contractors 1 st milestone										
Certification of full payment and completion of all R&R activities for 2nd milestone										
Handover of land to contractors in 2 nd milestone										
Internal Monitoring										
Concurrent Monitoring										
Impact Evaluation	Six months after completion of RP implementation									

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

165. The objective of monitoring is to provide the PIU with an effective tool for assessing rehabilitation progress, identifying potential difficulties and problems areas and provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful implementation. Monitoring is a warning system for project managers and a channel for the affected persons to express their needs and reactions to the program.

B. Monitoring Mechanism

166. The monitoring mechanism for the resettlement plan shall comprise both internal monitoring and external monitoring. While internal monitoring will be carried out in parallel to project implementation and at different stages respectively, external monitoring will be carried out by an external expert to verify the effective implementation of resettlement plan as well as the monitoring data collected by the LARRU and PIU.

1. Internal Monitoring

167. The project implementation unit (PIU) will undertake concurrent monitoring of resettlement plan implementation with the support of the social expert of the project supervision consultant and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial progress. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: (i) the communication and reactions of affected person; (ii) use of grievance procedures; (iii) information dissemination to affected persons on benefits; and (iv) implementation timetable. The monthly internal monitoring reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with affected people who have received assistance and compensation and review of progress of other implementation activates including complains/concerns/issues raised by the affected persons, will be submitted to PMU by the end of 1st week of the subsequent calendar month. The progress report after being reviewed by the PMU and with comments, if any, will be communicated to PIU for necessary remedial action.

168. The project supervision consultant at PIU level has some limited monitoring responsibilities related to certification of encumbrance free stretches to be handed over to the

contractors based on the LARR completion certificate issued to the concerned project engineer. A sample monitoring template is presented in Appendix 7.

2. External, Third Party Monitoring

169. The external, third party monitoring will include but not limited to: (i) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU; (ii) monitor the work carried out by NGO/agency and provide training and guidance on implementation; (iii) review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working; (iv) mid-term impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons for midterm corrective action; (v) consultation with affected persons, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vi) assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important task of external monitoring is the feedback of the affected persons who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances, and early warnings in the implementing.

170. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be: (i) land acquired (ha) - private; (ii) land transferred (ha) - government; (iii) issue of identity cards; (iv) number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (titleholders); (v) number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (non-titleholders); (vi) number of families provided alternative resettlement house; (vii) number of vulnerable people received additional support; (viii) number of CPRs relocated; and (ix) number of grievance received and resolved. The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring will be: (i) amount paid as land compensation; (ii) amount paid as structure compensation; (iii) amount paid as rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; and (iv) amount spent on common property resources.

171. The indicators should be revisited prior to resettlement plan implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved resettlement framework.

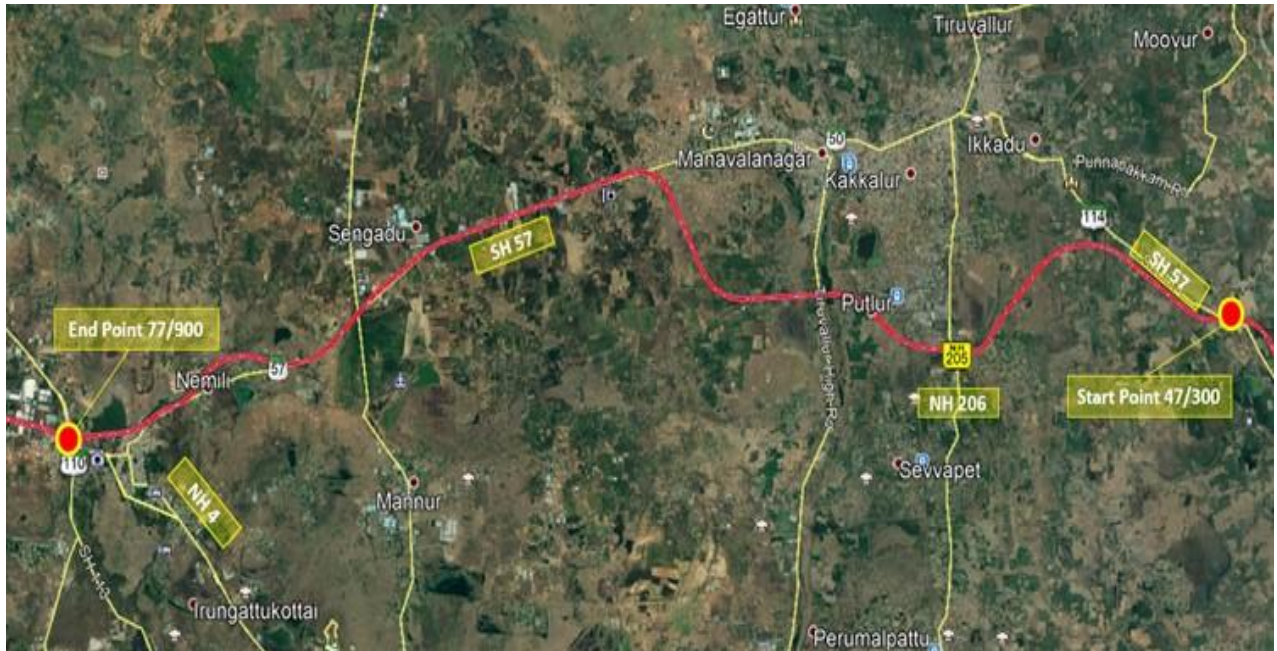
172. In addition to the above, the following will also be tracked to ensure social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in resettlement plan implementation. Proportion of women land owners who received compensation; number of women headed families who received rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; local female and scheduled caste labour force participation in unskilled jobs under contractors; number of vulnerable people who received rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; proportion of women as beneficiaries of house sites/houses offered in the resettlement site under rehabilitation and resettlement assistance; and proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation

C. Impact Evaluation

173. An external agency will be engaged to undertake impact evaluation of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement to assess both the qualitative and quantitative changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key socio-economic indicators developed during resettlement plan preparation through the census and socio-economic surveys and will include but not limited to, the number of persons paid compensation, number of persons who had purchased land and assets with compensation and assistances, perceptions of affected households, number of persons relocated to project build houses, number of persons who have self-relocated, quality of housing and amenities, improved

living standards, number of vulnerable provided training, number of vulnerable who had taken up alternate livelihood through the training imparted, income levels, immovable assets owned, income of re-established businesses, standard of living and number of vulnerable linked to government welfare schemes. These variables assessed post relocation and after RP implementation will be compared with baseline values. A control sample in the project area will be surveyed to assess if the changes can be attributed to the project intervention or otherwise.

Appendix 1: Google Map of The Project Corridor



Appendix 2: Summary of Affected Families

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
IR-1	Varalakshmi	Ikkadu A	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH +Elderly HH
IR-2	Mani E	Ikkadu A	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Owner	SC + Elderly HH
TKL-1	Parthiban P	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	SC
TKL-1 A	Venkatesan	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
TKL-2	Murugan P	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
TKL-3&4	Veerasamy P	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	SC
TKR-1	Narayanan P	Thenneerkulam	Abondent	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
TKR-1A	Veerasamy P	Thenneerkulam	Others	Permanent	Squatter	SC
TKR-3	Amulraj	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
TKR-4.1	Ravi	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	SC
TKR-5	Logabi Raman	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
TKR-6	Adolf Keettanees	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
TKR-7	Sudhakar S	Thenneerkulam	Commercial	Permanent	Owner	None
TKR-9	Venkadesh	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
TKR-10	Sivalingam	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC + Elderly HH
TKR-11	R. Banu Mathi	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
TKR-12	Thirumalai Swami	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	DHF +Elderly HH
TKR-14	Mohanammbal	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	WHH + Elderly HH
TKR-15	Ranganathan	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
TKR-16	Kumaran	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
TKR-17	Arumugam	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
TKR-18	Sreenivasa Devan	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
TKR-19	Manoharan	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
TKR-20	Sundaram	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
TKR-21	Papathyammal	Thenneerkulam	Resi & Com	Semi-Permanent	Owner	WHH + Elderly HH
TKR-21 A	Purusothamman	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
TKR-21 B	Padma Narayanan	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	WHH
TKR-CPR-2A.1	Mohan	Thenneerkulam	Residential	Permanent	Squatter Tenant	SC
TKL-7	Jayaseelan	Thenneerkulam	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
TKL-8.1	Mohemed Mustafa	Thenneerkulam	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	SC
TZL-11	Rajendiran	Thozhuvur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
TZL-12	Veerapandi	Thozhuvur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC + Elderly HH
TZL-13	Nagaraj	Thozhuvur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
TZL-13A	Annakili	Thozhuvur	Others	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH+ SC
TKL-14A	Anjali.S	Thenneerkulam	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Owner	WHH +SC
TZL-16A	Sathyamoorthi	Thozhuvur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	SC
TZL-17	Moorthy	Thozhuvur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
TZR-22	Ramadoss	Thozhuvur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	SC
TZR-23.1		Thozhuvur	Resi & Com	Semi-Permanent	Squatter Tenant	WHH+ SC
TZR-24	Jayanthi	Thozhuvur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH +SC
TZR-24.1	Selvam.E	Thozhuvur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter Tenant	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
TZR-24.2	Ameed.G	Thozhuvur	Commercial	Permanent	Squatter Tenant	None
TZR-26	Yuvaraj	Thozhuvur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
PR-1	Jayaraj	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PR-2	M. Moorthy	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PR-3	Balamurugan	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PR-4	S. Murugavel	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PL-1	Venkatesan .M	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PR-5.1	Malliga	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	WHH + Elderly HH
PR-6	Rafunisha	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
PR-7	Lakshmanan .R	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
PR-7A	Selvaraj	Putlur	Residential	Temporary	Owner	SC
PR-8	Mani	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PR-9	Krishna Moorthy	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
PR-10	Ravichandran	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PR-10 A	Ravichandran	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PR-11.1	Ravichandran	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	SC
PR-12	Muralidash	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PL-3	Manimannan	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PL-4	Rajammal	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
PR-13	Munirathinam	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	SC
PR-14	Sigamani	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	SC
PR-15	Munuswamy	Putlur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
PR-15A	Santhanagiri	Putlur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
PR-16	Vinayagam.M	Putlur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
PR-17	Ramesh	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
PL-5	Lakshmi Kantham	Putlur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +SC+ Elderly

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
						HH
PL-6	Manoharan	Putlur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC + Elderly HH
PL-7	Ganapathy	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	SC
PR-17 A	Srinivasan	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	SC
PR-17 B	Babu N	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
PR-17 C	Srinivasan N	Putlur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
PR-4A	Poongudi	Putlur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
VGL-1	Manju S	Vengathur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH + SC
VGR-2	Lakshmipathi	Vengathur	Residential	Temporary	Owner	SC
VGR-4	P Prakesh	Vengathur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
VGR-5	Karthik	Vengathur	Residential	Temporary	Owner	SC
VGR-6	Sakthivel G	Vengathur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
VGR-7	Rajendran	Vengathur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
VGR-8	Poonusami N	Vengathur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC + Elderly HH
VGR-9	Kumar P	Vengathur	Residential	Temporary	Owner	SC
VGR-10	Nijanthan R	Vengathur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	SC
VGR-11	Munusamy	Vengathur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC + Elderly HH
VGR-12	Arjunan	Vengathur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
VGR-13	Vivek T	Vengathur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
PVR-2	Malliga G	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH+ SC + Elderly HH
PVR-3	Anandha Kumar	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-1	Arunkumar	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVR-7	Saravanan	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVR-8	Umapathy	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
PVR-9	Kavitha Sivakumar	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
PVR-11	Shakthi Kumar	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-2.2	Chandrasekar	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	None
PVL-3.1	Suresh.M	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	SC
PVL-4	Vinoth Raj	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-5.1	Kiran Kumar	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	None
PVL-6	Kuppusamy	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVR-12	Parthiban	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
PVR-13	Munusamy	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC + Elderly HH
PVL-8	Nandhagopal	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
PVL-9	Rajendran	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
PVL-11.1	Jayasankar	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	None
PVL-12	Sankar	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-13	Sugumar	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVR-15	T. Sivagamai	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
PVR-16	V.Indhumani	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
PVR-18	Vethachalam	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
PVR-19	Velan.G	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
PVR-20	Kanniammal.V	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH + Elderly HH
PVR-21	Selvam.G	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
PVR-22	Dhaksayani.M	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
PVR-23	Saroja	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
PVR-24	Venkatraman.D	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
PVR-25	Elumalai.D	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
PVR-26	Duraiamy.R	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	Elderly HH
PVR-26 A	Devraj	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
PVR-27	Gangadurai	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Owner	None
PVR-28	Prabavathi	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH + Elderly HH
PVR-33	Chandran	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
PVR-34	M.Nageswaran	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVR-35	Poovannan	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-16	Indira	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
PVL-17 & 30	Arumugam	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
PVL-18	Yesodhamal	Polivakkam	Commercial	Temporary	Owner	WHH
PVL-20.1	Munusamy	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
PVL-22	Dhananjeyan	Polivakkam	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-24	Dhananjeyan	Polivakkam	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-25	V.Prabakaran	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-26	Mani	Polivakkam	Resi & Com	Semi-Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
PVL-27	Babu	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-28	Umapathy	Polivakkam	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-29	Sarasu	Polivakkam	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-30 A	Danasekar	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Owner	None
PVR-37	ThanapaI.K.A	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
PVR-38	Vimala	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
PVL-31	Ameerthammal	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
PVL- 32	Deenadayalan	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-33 & 30	Deenadayalan	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-30	Deenadayalan	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-34.1	Vasanth Kumar	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
PVL-35	Devaraj	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
PVR-39	Pattammal	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH + Elderly HH
PVR-40	Devamani	Polivakkam	Industries	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
PVL-40	Mohan.M	Polivakkam	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
PVL-36.2	Balaji.M	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
PVL-36.3	Venkatram Chitty	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	Elderly HH
PVL-41	C.Baskar	Polivakkam	Commercial	Temporary	Kiosk	None
PVL-41 A	Chandran	Polivakkam	Commercial	Temporary	Kiosk	SC
PVL-8 A	Sathish	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	None
PVL-8 B	Chandran	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
CL-1	Jeyammal	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Owner	WHH + Elderly HH
CL-2	Ashok Kumar M	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
CL-4	Narayanan	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
CL-6	Dilliganesh	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Owner	SC
CL-7	Selvi	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH + SC
CL-8	Rajeswari	Polivakkam	Resi & Com	Semi-Permanent	Owner	SC + Elderly HH
CL-9	Babu	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
CL-10	L.Chandrasekar	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-11	Sundramoorthy	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-12	Manjula.M	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
CL-13	Bakthavatchalam	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-14	Manivannan	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Owner	None
CL-15	Govindharaj	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Owner	None
CL-16	Gangathammal	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	WHH + Elderly HH

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
CL-17	Prabakaran	Polivakkam	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-18	Hari Krishnan	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Owner	Elderly HH
CL-19	Yathantherababu	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-20	R.Selvakumar	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-21.1	Tamilselvan	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	None
CL-22	Venkatesh.K	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-24	Govindasamy	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
CL-25	Pugalenth	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-26	Kasthuri	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
CL-27	Vajram	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-28	Mohan	Polivakkam	Others	Temporary	Encroachers	None
CL-29	Murugan	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
CL-30A	Muthusamy	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
CL-30	Thulukanam	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-31	Kuttyammal.M	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
CL-32	Ramu	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
CL-33	Neelamegam	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-34	Subbrayalu	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
CL-35	Srinivasan	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
CL-36	Sathyamoorthy	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
CL-37	Durai	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	DHF
CL-38	Devaraj	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-39	Durai	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
CL-40	Purushothaman	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
CL-41	Mani	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-42A	Saroja	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH + Elderly HH
CL-42 B	Padmavathi	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
CL-43	Amudha	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
CL-43 A	Pazhani	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-44	Ravi	Polivakkam	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-45	Ranjitham	Polivakkam	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	WHH
CL-46	Veera Ragavan	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
CL-47	Venugopal	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CL-47 A	Rani.P	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Owner	WHH + Elderly HH
CL-48	Devendran	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Owner	Elderly HH
CL-49	Vasantha	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
CL-50	Jayanthi	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
CR-6	Rajendran	Polivakkam	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
CR-6.1	Jothi.S	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	WHH
CR-6.2	Delli Babu	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
CR-7	Subramani	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
CR-8	Mohan	Polivakkam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
CR-9.1	Gowtham Chand	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
CR-9.2	Mohan	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
CL-51	Gopi.S	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
CL-52	Ranganathan	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
CL-53	Hari	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
CL-54	S.Esaki	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Squatter	None
CL-55	Dilliganesh	Polivakkam	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
CR-10	Varadharajan	Polivakkam	Resi & Com	Semi-Permanent	Owner	SC
CR-10.1	Chandrasekar	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
CR-11	Lakshmi	Polivakkam	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	WHH
CR-11.1	Neelamegam	Polivakkam	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
CR-11.2	Babu	Polivakkam	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	None
CL-56	Mahendiran	Polivakkam	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	None
CL-57	Archana.J	Polivakkam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
CR-16	Velayudham	Polivakkam	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	SC + Elderly HH
CL-64	Thulkkanam	Polivakkam	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
KMR-1	Muthusamy	Kandamangalam	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC + Elderly HH
KMR-2	Pommi	Kandamangalam	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +SC
KMR-3	Selvam	Kandamangalam	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	SC
KMR-4	Dharam Chand Chowdry	Kandamangalam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
KMR-5	Amaresh	Kandamangalam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
KMR-6	Vijayakumar S	Kandamangalam	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
KMR-7	Devaraj	Kandamangalam	Residential	Temporary	Owner	SC
TDL-1	Sardhar	Thodukadu	Others	Permanent	Encroacher	None
TDR-2&3	Murugammal	Thodukadu	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Owner	WHH+ Elderly HH
TDR-2&3	Jayamala	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
TDL-2	Kasi	Thodukadu	Resi & Com	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
TDL-6	Roobini	Thodukadu	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH+ SC
TDL-7	Mala D	Thodukadu	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	WHH+ SC
TDL-9	Bharathi	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	WHH +SC+ Elderly HH

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
TDL-10	Nagaendrababu	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
TDL-11	Rajarajeswari	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH +SC +Elderly HH
TDL-12	Kalyansundharam	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
TDL-13	Haribabu	Thodukadu	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	SC
TDR-4	Jaganathan	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	None
TDL-16	Murugan	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
TDL-19	Murugan.B	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	None
TDL-20	Haribabu	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
TDR-6	Anthuraj	Thodukadu	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
TDR-7	Asohan	Thodukadu	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
TDL-21	Banumathi	Thodukadu	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	WHH SC
TDL-22	Sankar	Thodukadu	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	SC
TDL-23	Amala	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH + Elderly HH
TDL-23.1	Amala	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	WHH +SC + Elderly HH
TDL-24	M.Durai	Thodukadu	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	SC
TDL-26	Babu	Thodukadu	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
TDL-27	Srinivasan.D	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
TDL-26.1	Devaraj	Thodukadu	Commercial	Permanent	Squatter Tenant	Elderly HH
TDL-28	Silambarasan	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
TDR-8	Shanthi	Thodukadu	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
TDR-9	Aliyar	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	None
TDR-10	K Meri	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	WHH +Elderly HH
TDR-10.1	K Meri	Thodukadu	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter Tenant	WHH +SC +Elderly HH

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
TDL-33	Raj	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
TDL-35	Kala	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH + Elderly HH
TDL-36	Kala	Thodukadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH + Elderly HH
TDL-37	Sampath	Thodukadu	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
ML-1.1	Kuppan	Mannur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter Tenant	None
ML-2	Karthik	Mannur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
ML-3 A	Murugadoss	Mannur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
ML-3D.1	Arulraman	Mannur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	None
ML-4 B	Munusamy	Mannur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	Elderly HH
MR-2	Senthil Vel	Mannur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
MR-7 A	Rajeshwari S	Mannur	Commercial	Temporary	Kiosk	WHH
MR-7AA	Ramakrishnan	Mannur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	None
MR-7 B	Suthier	Mannur	Commercial	Temporary	Kiosk	None
MR-7 C	Jegadesh	Mannur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	None
MR-8	Jhon Albert	Mannur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	None
MR-9	Anthuraj	Mannur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	SC
MR-9 A	Manikandan	Mannur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	SC
MR-9B	Rizwan	Mannur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	None
ML-7	M.Jayaprakash	Mannur	Commercial	Permanent	Owner	None
ML-8.1	Moorthy	Mannur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	None
ML-9.1	Vadivel	Mannur	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
ML-9.2	Sarasu	Mannur	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	WHH
ML-9.3	Mohamed Ali	Mannur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	None
ML-9.4	Thalath	Mannur	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
ML-9.6	Jagadesh	Mannur	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
ML-14	Murali Narayanan	Mannur	Commercial	Temporary	Kiosk	None
AYL-1	Suresh	Ayakulathur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SL-1	Nasarali	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SR-5	Murali Krishnan	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SR-6	Muthusamy	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SL-2A	V.Ashok Varama	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SL-2B	Manikandan	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SL-2C	Srinivasan	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SL-2D	Jayasankar	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SL-2E	Ravi	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SL-2F	Anandhi	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
SL-2G	Munikrishnan	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
SL-2I	Munikrishnan	Sengadu	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
SL-2J	Balasubramaniyan	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SL-2K	Sambooranam	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
SL-2L	Hemavathi	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
SR-7	M.Rajan	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SR-8	Uma Priya	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
SR-9	K.Mani	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SR-10	Rose	Sengadu	Residential	Temporary	Owner	None
SR-11	V.Sasikala	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
SR-12	Kamala	Sengadu	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	WHH
SR-12.1	Ganeshan	Sengadu	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
SR-13	Saravanan	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SR-14	Moorthy	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
SR-15	Narayanaamy	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SR-17	Mari	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SR-18/SL-17	Murali	Sengadu	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	None
SL-17.1	Sk. Govindan	Sengadu	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
SL-18.1 & SR-19	Jaisandar	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SR-20	Bommi	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
SR-21	T. Jaishankar	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SL-20.1	Elumalai	Sengadu	Commercial	Temporary	Tenant	None
SR-23	Shardhar	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SR-24	Ramesh	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
SR-25.1	Jaya	Sengadu	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	WHH
SR-26	Sardar	Sengadu	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
SL-23.1	B. Kesavan	Sengadu	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	Elderly HH
SL-23.2	Buvanehwari	Sengadu	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	WHH
SL-24.1	Mohammed Ibrahim	Sengadu	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	None
SL-24.2	Muhamadu Laber	Sengadu	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	None
SR-27.1	Gandeeban	Sengadu	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	None
SR-27.2	Dellibabu	Sengadu	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
SR-27.3	Deivanayaki	Sengadu	Resi & Com	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	WHH
SR-27.4	Srinivasan	Sengadu	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
SR-27.5	Kalyan Ram	Sengadu	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
SR-28.1	Mani	Sengadu	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
SR-28.2	Moideen	Sengadu	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
SR-29	Jayachandran	Sengadu	Commercial	Permanent	Owner	DHF
SL-25.1	Senthil Kumar	Sengadu	Residential	Temporary	Tenant	Elderly HH
SR-33.1	Devi	Sengadu	Commercial	Temporary	Tenant	WHH SC
SPR-1	Siva	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
SPR-1 A	Gangadharan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 B	Gangadharan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
SPR-1 D	Kannapiran	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	SC
SPR-1 E	Rajendiran	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Permanent	Owner	SC + Elderly HH
SPR-1 F	Mathialagan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPR-1 G	D.Navintham	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +SC+ Elderly HH
SPR-1 H	Desan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 I	Gowri	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH+ SC
SPR-1 J	Mahesh	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 K	Mohan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 L	Bharathi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	WHH +SC
SPR-1 M	Devendran	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 N	Vijayakanth	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 O	Ethiraj	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 P	Gobi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 Q	Vengatesan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 R	Nirmala	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH+ SC
SPR-1 S	Mary	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 T	Natarajan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 U	Kanniyammal	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH+ SC

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
SPR-1 V	Balu	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 W	Kantha	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +SC+ Elderly HH
SPR-1 X	Muthaiyan	Sriperumbudur	Others	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 Y	Santhosam	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 Z	Delhi Ganesh	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 AA	Delhi Ganesh	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 AB	Santhosam	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	None
SPR-1 AC	Sivalingam	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 AE	Ramesh	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 AF	Vasantha Kumar	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 AH	Dravida Selvan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-1 AI	Sasikala	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH+ SC
SPR-1 AK	Erose	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
SPL-6.1	Munniyammal	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Tenant	WHH+ SC
SPL-7	Parvathi	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Owner	WHH
SPL-8	Suseela	Sriperumbudur	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	WHH
SPL-9	Jayamurugan	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-10	Ramanan	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-10.1	Puruothamman	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter Tenant	None
SPL-11	Puruothamman	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPL-12	Syed Ubayadulla	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
SPL-12A	Sugunesh	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-13.1	Nithyanatham	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Tenant	None
SPL-13.2	Kansha Moideen	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Tenant	None
SPL-13.3	Ravi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Tenant	None
SPL-14	Thirumurugan	Sriperumbudur	Resi & Com	Permanent	Owner	None
SPR-2	Arumugam	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-2 A	Botharaj	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-2 B	Selvakumar	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPR-2 C	Selvakumar	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
SPR-2 D	Manjula	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +SC
SPR-2 E	Shanthi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +SC
SPR-2 F	Mahalakshmi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH+ SC
SPR-2 G	Parimala	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH +SC
SPR-2 H	Latha	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH +SC
SPR-2 I	Sathish	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
SPR-2 J	Mani	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
SPR-2 K	Krishnamoorthy	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPR-2 L	Kanniga	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH+ ST
SPR-2 M	Mohan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPR-2 N	Durai	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPR-2 O	Kamatchi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH+ ST
SPR-2 P	Viji	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPR-2 R	Gajendiran	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST + Elderly HH
SPR-2 S	Munusamy	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
SPR-2 T	Ragini	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +ST
SPR-2 U	Velu	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPR-2 V	Mariyammal	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +ST
SPR-2 W	Veeran	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPR-2 X	Lalitha	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +ST
SPR-2 Z	Sathya	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +ST
SPR-2 AA	Manoharan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPR-2 AB	Vijaya	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +ST
NEW	Arumugam	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
SPR-3	Rajendiran	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPR-3 A	Sathiya	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +ST
SPR-4	Rajini	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPR-4 A	Muruvammal	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH+ST
SPR-4 B	Malliga	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +ST
SPR-5	Mani	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST +Elderly HH
SPR-6	Murugan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPR-7	Selvi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
SPR-9	Mangai	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
SPR-9 A	Ranjani	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
SPR-10	Ethiraj	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	Elderly HH
SPR-12	Elumalai	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-16	Mrugan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-16 A	Ragavan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPR-17	Mrugan	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
SPR-18	Marudhavalli	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPR-19	Lakshmi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH +Elderly HH
SPR-20	Srinivasan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-21	Vinodhini	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
SPR-22	Ettiammal	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
SPR-23	Nirmala	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPR-24	Anifa	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPR-24A	Mabub	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
SPR-25	Ramesh	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPR-26	Arulmani	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +SC
SPR-27	Subramani	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-28	Sindhu	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
SPR-28(A)	Prabhakar	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-29	Stephn Manimuthu	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPR-30	Saibunisa Begam	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPR-31	Janavulla	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-32	Alavudeen	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-33,SPR-34	Shikendar	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPR-35	Raja	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-36	Mohammed Kani	Sriperumbudur	Resi & Com	Temporary	Squatter	Elderly HH
SPR-37	Boobalan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-38	Ravi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
SPR-40	Muthu	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-16	Amul	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
SPL-16.1	Baskar	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	SC
SPL-17.1,SPL-17.2	Alphonse Jayaraj	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
SPL-17.3	Sanavulla	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
SPL-17.4	Mohamed Jaggir	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
SPL-17A	Bakiyam	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	WHH
SPL-18	Selvi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Owner	WHH
SPL-19	Hemanathan	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Owner	None
SPL-19.1	Kannan	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
SPL-19.2	Devarajan	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Permanent	Owner	None
SPL-21	Dhamodharan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	Elderly HH
SPR-41	Shanmugam	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-42	C. Sundaramoorthy	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-43	Prabu	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	SC
SPR-43.1	Kandan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter Tenant	None
SPR-44	Chandra	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH + Elderly HH
SPR-45	Gopal	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPR-45 A	Saraswathi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPR-45 B	Vengatesan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-46	Vijayakumar	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPR-47	D. Manoharn	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
SPL-23	Usharani	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
SPL-23 A	Purushothaman	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-24	Santhi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPL-24 A	Sathish	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPL-25	Sakthivel	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-26	Dhanthoni	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPL-27	Andal	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPL-28	Ganagavalli	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPL-29	Ramesh	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-30	Thanthoni	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-31	Thulasi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-32	Chitra	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPL-33	Moorthi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPL-34	Elumalai	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-35	Babu	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPL-35A	Palani	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-36	Mohan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-49	Mari	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPR-49 A	Kumar	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPR-50	Kuppammal	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH + Elderly HH
SPR-51	Lakshmi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPR-52	Nagabooshanam	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
SPL-37	S. Madhavan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-	Squatter	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
				Permanent		
SPL-38	Rangasamy	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPL-39	R. Nirmala	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
SPL-41	Thamaraiselvi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
SPL-42	Maliga	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPL-43	Ragnathan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-44	Mani	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	None
SPL-45	Ganammal	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH + Elderly HH
SPL-45A	Raji	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPL-45B	Renganathan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	ST +Elderly HH
SPL-46	Kashthuri	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +ST+ Elderly HH
SPL-46A	Subramani	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	Elderly HH
SPL-46B	Saravanan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPL-47	Maliga	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +ST
SPL-48	Moorthy	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPL-49	Selvamani	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPL-50	Dhanalakshmi	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH + Elderly HH
SPL-52A	Danthoni	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
SPL-53	Sendhamani	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +ST
SPL-54	Viji	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPL-55	Dhanabakiyam	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH +ST + Elderly HH
SPL-57	Kutty	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPL-58	Chinnapaiyan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST + Elderly HH

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
SPL-59	Ramesh	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPL-61	Pandiyan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	SC
SPL-62	Saroja	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH SC
SPL-62A	Palani	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPL-62B	Vijaya	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH
SPL-63	Venkatesh	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPL-64	Arjunan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPL-64A	Muniyammal	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	WHH + Elderly HH
SPL-65	Pandiyan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	None
SPL-66	Iyappan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Temporary	Squatter	ST
SPL-69	Murugan	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Temporary	Squatter	ST
4.1	Saravanan	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
1.1	Balamurugan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	None
1	Sudhagar	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Permanent	Squatter	None
1.1	Aliyar	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter Tenant	None
1.2	Udhuman	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter Tenant	None
1A	Logammal	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	WHH
1B	Elumalai	Sriperumbudur	Resi & Com	Semi-Permanent	Squatter	Elderly HH
1C.1	Bharathi	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter Tenant	None
1D	Parthasarathy	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Squatter	Elderly HH
1E.1	P.Suresh	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter Tenant	SC
1F.1	Petharasu	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Permanent	Tenant	None
	Prabhu	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
1L	Sathyannarayanan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None

Asset Number	Head of Household Name	Name of the Settlement	Use	Type of Structure	Tenure	Vulnerability
1M	Murali	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Owner	None
	Krishnan	Sriperumbudur	Residential	Permanent	Tenant	Elderly HH
	Gopalakrishnan	Sriperumbudur	Commercial	Semi-Permanent	Squatter Tenant	SC

Appendix 3: Summary of Resettlement Plan for Disclosure to Affected Persons (For Tamil Translation)

Background

174. 1. Government of Tamil Nadu (GOTN) is in the process of identifying and implementing projects to bridge the huge gap in the demand and supply of infrastructure projects. One of the major projects included in VISION 2023, is the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project (CPRRP). Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project is conceptualized to provide better connectivity around the city catering to future traffic requirements, to provide connectivity to industrial area, and to provide efficient commercial transportation by enhancing port connectivity. The peripheral ring road will from Ennore Port to Poonjeri Junction in Mamallapuram is of 133.381 km long. The peripheral ring road is split into five sections for ease of implementation. The construction of two of the sections (Section 2 and Section 3), totalling a length of about 56.80 km is proposed to be taken up with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) financing.

2. Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC), the implementing agency has prepared this resettlement plan for Section 3; of the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) project, one of the Sections that has been taken for improvements under Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank financing. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, removal of squatters and encroachments resulting in social and/ or economic displacement to families/individuals/ community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2016, Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013.

The Project

3. Section 3 of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project starts from km 47.300 of SH 57 near Othikkadu Village, the start of Thiruvallur bypass, and ends at km 76.900 of NH-4 in Sriperumbudur. Of the km 29.600 length, except 9.600 km section of the existing SH-57, the remaining length of 20.000 km section is a new formation and passes through 13 revenue villages and 1 town panchayat, spread across 2 Taluks of Thiruvallur and Kanchipuram Districts. A bypass is proposed for Thiruvallur town, and 2 realignment sections are proposed for Thodukkadu village and Sriperumbudur town.

4. The project would lead to the improvement of road connectivity to the Ennore port and the industries along the project area. The improved connectivity between the industries in the region and the port will facilitate faster movement of goods and material and movement of coal from the port to the coal based power plants. Further, it will also decongest the city due to bypass-able traffic and reduce the travel time of the vehicle users. Improved connectivity to the port and the National Highways will stimulate industrial growth resulting in employment generation. However, the project involves acquisition of private land and removal of encroachments and squatting for improving the corridor, resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

Project Impacts

5. The project involves acquisition/transfer of land measuring 143.53 ha, will impact 816 agricultural landowners and 571 structures comprising of 360 residences, 118 commercial, 40

residences cum commercial and 53 minor impacted others category structures such as compound wall, toilet, etc. Further, 53 common property resources will also be affected.

Eligibility Criteria

6. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on National/State laws: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR); Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, The Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001; The Tamil Nadu Highways Rule, 2003; the Environmental and Social Framework of the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank, 2016; and the Project-affected People's Mechanism, 2018.

7. The affected persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the principles of this resettlement planning framework:

- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognised under the laws of the country) (*such as pattadhars*);
- (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 recognised under the laws of the country or become recognised through a process identified in the resettlement plans; and
- (iii) those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (*squatters and encroachers occupying the RoW or government land*).

8. **Cut-off Date:** 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, which is 24 December 2019, for this section, will be the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments and/or squatting after the cut-off date is established.

9. **Non-title holders** who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice (60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project recognises both licensed and non-licensed vendors and titled and non-titled families.

Entitlement Matrix

10. In accordance with the principles of this resettlement planning framework, all affected families and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and severity of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of this resettlement planning framework.

Entitlement Matrix

(insert approved final entitlement matrix here)

11. Compensation for land and structure, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to commencement of civil works. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to civil works. However, any long-term rehabilitation measures like training for skill development and annuity for life will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

Grievance Redressal Committee

12. GRC will be established at two-levels, the first will be the GRC constituted at regional level and the second will be at State level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns, complaints, and grievances.

LARRU Level Contact Person	1st Level GRC	2nd Level GRC

Appendix 4: Comparison Between RFCTLARR Act 2013 and AIIB's ESS2

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
Objectives					
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	x	✓	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible [Ref: Section 4 sub-section 4(d) and 4(e)]	In Para 2.11, the principles of CPRRP resettlement planning framework addresses this requirement
2	If involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternate project design	x	x		In Para 2.11, the principles of CPRRP resettlement planning framework addresses this requirement.
3	Where resettlement cannot be avoided, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as a development programme by providing sufficient resources to enable affected person to share in project benefits.	x	✓	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading [Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	In Para 2.11, the principles of CPRRP resettlement planning framework addresses this requirement
4	affected person should be meaningfully consulted and provided opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.	x	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time, and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. [Ref: Section 5]	Consultations Section in Chapter-3 addresses the requirement
5	Affected person should be assisted in their efforts to improve their	x	✓	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be	Provisions have been made in entitlement matrix to mitigate

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
	livelihoods and standards of living, or at least restore them, to pre-displacement levels or to pre-project levels			that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto [Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	such impacts
Scope and Application					
6	Involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter	x	✓		Provisions have been made in entitlement matrix to mitigate such impacts
7	Involuntary taking of land resulting in loss of assets or access to assets	x	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	Provisions have been made in entitlement matrix to mitigate such impacts
8	Involuntary taking of land resulting in loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another place	x	✓	In the definition of affected family in includes 'a family which does not own any land, but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land; and further, a distinction is made between affected family and displaced family in the definition (i.e) a displaced family means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the	Provisions have been made in entitlement matrix to mitigate such impacts

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
				affected area to the resettlement area [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (ii) and k]	
9	Involuntary restriction of access to of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.	x	✓	In the definition of affected family in includes 'family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (vi)]	The project does not involve such impacts
Policy Applicability					
10	The policy applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing.	x	✓	The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation, and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertakings and for public purpose (defined) However, for PPP projects and private companies requiring land for public purpose (defined), then prior consent of affected families is required. [Ref: Section 2 sub-section 1 and 2]	Para 1.4 in Chapter-1 addresses this requirement
11	It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that are: (i) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project; (ii) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project	x	✓	Same as above	Para 1.4 in Chapter-1 addresses this requirement

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
	documents; and (iii) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.				
Eligibility Criteria					
12	Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country)	x	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	Eligibility Criteria Section in Chapter-2 (para 2.15) addresses this requirement
13	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	X	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land'; and also includes 'a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition'. [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c(iii) and (v)]	Eligibility Criteria Section in Chapter-2 (para 2.15) addresses this requirement
14	Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.	x	x		Eligibility Criteria Section in Chapter-2 (para 2.15) addresses this requirement
15	Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	x	x		Cut-off Date Section in Chapter-2 (para 2.16) addresses this requirement
Requirements					
16	Ensure affected persons are informed about their options and	x	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure	Disclosure Section in Chapter-3 addresses this requirement

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
	rights pertaining to resettlement			that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time, and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. [Ref: Section 5]	
17	Ensure affected persons are consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives	x	✓	Same as above	Consultations Section in Chapter-3 addresses this requirement
18	Ensure affected persons are provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.	x	x	Not explicitly stated	In Para 2.11, the principles of CPRRP resettlement planning framework addresses this requirement. Further, the entitlement matrix provides for compensation at replacement cost
19	If there is physical relocation, provide affected persons with (i) assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.	x	✓	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all of the following:..... (c) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families; (d) particulars of land allotted to the displaced families; (e) particulars of one time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families;..... [Ref: Section 31 sub-section 2(c), (d) and (e)]	The entitlement matrix provides for all assistances to mitigate physical relocation
20	Particular attention to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless,	x	✓ (partly)	The act provides for special provisions and assistance for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in scheduled area.	Special provision for vulnerable have been provided in Entitlement matrix.

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
	the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation			<p>[Ref: Section 41]</p> <p>Further the act recognizes widows, divorcees and women deserted by families as separate families [Ref: Section sub-section (m)]</p> <p>The act does not recognize other vulnerable category and also SC/ST from non-scheduled areas.</p>	
21	Provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	x	x		Para 2.35 of resettlement planning framework stipulated that all compensation and assistance will be paid to APs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. And affected families who are physically displaced, on receipt of payment, will be given 1-months' notice to vacate
22	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	x	✓	Land for land is recommended in irrigation projects and in projects where SC/ST is involved equivalent land. [Ref: Second Schedule S.No.2]	Land for land has not been offered in this project as acquisition is linear and strips of land except in bypasses where acquisition is significant. Even in bypasses, considering the limitation is providing suitable land for land, the option has not been considered.
	Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement	x	✓ (partly)	Not explicitly stated, but the method of valuation of land and considering the higher among the 2-methods, the	Entitlement Matrix provides for the replacement cost for land and assets

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
	cost in local markets.			multiplying factor and the 100 solatium with 12% interest will be near equivalent to replacement cost for land. For structure, tree and crops, valuation by appropriate authority will be near equivalent to replacement value but is silent about depreciating. [Ref: Section 26 sub-section 1 and 2, Section 29 and Section 30]	
23	Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement	x	✓	The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan, are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government. [Ref: Section 6 sub-section 1]	Consultations and Disclosure Sections in Chapter-3 addresses this requirement
24	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.	x	✓	For the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation, and resettlement, establish, by notification, one or more Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority" [Ref: Section 51 sub-section 1]	The resettlement planning framework of CPRRP provides for a project level GRC to resolve grievances as one step internal dispute resolution mechanism prior to referring/approaching the LARR authority.
25	In new resettlement sites or host	x	✓	In every resettlement area as defined	Development of Resettlement

SNo	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	Tamil Nadu Highways Act 2001	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of CPRRP
	communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities.			under this Act, the Collector shall ensure the provision of all infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities specified in the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act. [Ref: Section 32]	Sites Section in Chapter-3 and provisions in the entitlement matrix addresses this requirement

Appendix 5: Sample Grievance Redress Form

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries, and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing ***(CONFIDENTIAL)*** above your name. Thank you.

Date		Place of registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male * Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	

Appendix 6 : Terms of Reference for Engagement of an NGO for Resettlement Plan Implementation Support

Project Background

1. Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) is implementing the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) project, Section II & III that aims at Constructing new Highway to a length of about 56.80 km.
2. The Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) Project, Section II & III are proposed to be implemented under Engineering Procurement Construction contract (EPC). The proposed formation of 6 lane access controlled divided main carriage way with 2 lane carriage way service road on both sides. This project is expected to meet increasing traffic demands in Chennai Metropolitan Area. The Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) is a semi-circle road surrounding in Chennai. This project stretch (Section II & III) starts at Thatchur on NH-16 and ends at Sriperumbudur on NH-32. This project road traverse across Thiruvallur & Kancheepuram District.
3. A Resettlement Plan for the project has been prepared based on census and socio-economic surveys conducted in the field. The objective of this resettlement plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. The resettlement plan describes: (i) the project components that cause involuntary resettlement; (ii) magnitude of impact; (iii) initial inventory of losses and socio economic characteristics of the

affected people; (iii) eligibility criteria for availing benefits; (iv) entitlements based on type of loss and tenure; (v) methodology adopted for the valuation of land and assets; (vi) institutional and implementation arrangements for delivering the entitlements; (vii) budget estimates and time line for resettlement plan implementation; and (viii) mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring

4. Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC) is the implementing agency of the project. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) of TNRIDC shall carry out the resettlement plan implementation. Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC) proposes to appoint an agency/ NGO experienced in carrying out such rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the grass root level to assist the PIU in the resettlement plan implementation. Indicative number of affected families is given below. However, the agency/NGO appointed for resettlement plan implementation support will require to assess the impact and update after due verification by LARRU.

5. The list of road stretches taken up for construction under CPRR, section II & III is tabulated below. The tentative extent of private land acquisition (LA) and the number of affected families is also indicated.

Package No.	Section	Road	Total Length (in km)	LA (in Ha)	Affected Families (*tentative)
CPRR/ LARRIC/SEC- II & III	2	NH-16 to Thiruvallur Bye pass	26.20	187.66	89
	3	Thiruvallur Bye pass to NH-32	30.60	208.04	587
		Total	56.800	395.7	676

Objectives of the Assignment

6. TNRIDC is recruiting Resettlement Plan implementing agency/NGO. The overall objective of the consultancy services is to assist the PIU in the updating and implementation of resettlement plan for the Project Road and shall be responsible for the following in accordance with the resettlement plan.

- (i) educating the affected persons on their eligibility, entitlements, and obligations;
- (ii) to ensure that the affected persons receive their entitlements as per their eligibility in accordance with the Resettlement Plan;
- (iii) to provide support and information to affected persons for income restoration;
- (iv) assist the displaced persons in relocation to resettlement site and rehabilitation, including counselling, and coordination with local authorities/line departments;
- (v) assist the affected persons in redressing their grievances (through the grievance redress mechanism established for the project); and
- (vi) to collect data and submit monthly status note and quarterly progress reports to PIU through LARRU for effective monitoring of the progress of Resettlement Plan implementation.

Scope of Work

- (i) Overall Responsibilities of the Agency/NGO

- shall assist the Resettlement Officer (RSO) in the LARRU in carrying out the implementation of the Resettlement Plan;
- shall assist the affected persons in redressing their grievances through the GRCs;
- shall assist the RSO in disclosure, conducting public meetings, information campaigns during the Resettlement Plan implementation and give full information to the affected community;
- shall provide data and information that LARRU will require in the management of the data base of the affected persons and assist in its updating;
- shall assist LARRU in providing training to affected persons, as required in the implementation of Resettlement Plan; and
- shall submit monthly progress note (brief 2-page maximum) and quarterly progress report to the RSO covering both physical and financial progress. The report should also cover implementation issues, summary of grievances and summary of consultations.

(ii) Responsibilities for Implementation of the Resettlement Plan

- shall verify the information already contained in the Resettlement Plan and the individual losses of the affected persons. They should validate

the data provided in the resettlement plan and report to LARRU on changes required, if any, along with documentary evidence;

- shall establish rapport with affected persons, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the resettlement plan, and distribute entitlement cum identity cards to the eligible affected persons. The identity card should include a photograph of the affected person, the extent of loss suffered, the entitlement and contact details of the LARRU, NGO and GRM contact details;
- shall update the census and socio-economic survey carried out during project preparatory stage, as required and wherever additional impacts are identified, carryout fresh surveys;
- shall enter the survey data in the web application as specified by the LARRU;
- shall assist in the joint verification of affected persons and prepare micro plan detailing the type of impact and entitlements for each affected person and display the list of eligible affected persons in prominent place in the affected villages/towns;
- during the verification of the eligible affected persons, ensure that each of the affected persons are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. Ensure consultations with women from the affected persons families, especially women headed households;

- shall develop rapport between the affected persons and the project authority, particularly the RSO. This will be achieved through regular interactions with both the RSO and the affected persons. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented;
- shall prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the RSO;
- shall explain to the affected persons the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the resettlement plan. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroaches about the need for the timely shifting/relocation, the timeframe for disbursement of their entitlement;
- shall disseminate information to the affected persons on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant;
- in all of these, consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy;
- shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping the affected persons to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the affected persons, inform the RSO about the shifting dates agreed

with the affected persons in writing and the arrangements desired by the affected persons with respect to their entitlements;

- shall assist the affected persons 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;
- shall assist affected person to identify and select the relocation sites, wherever applicable;
- shall assist affected person to rehabilitate/ reconstruct their livelihood at the new relocation areas;
- shall make the affected persons aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs);
- shall help the affected persons in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award;
- shall accompany the affected persons to the GRC meeting, help the affected person to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the affected persons of the decisions taken by the GRC.
- in addition to counselling and providing information to affected persons, shall carry out periodic consultation with affected persons and other stakeholders;

- all the consultations should be documented
- shall assist LARRU in conducting the R&R and LA award enquiry.
- The resettlement plan includes provision for monitoring by PIU and post-project evaluation by external agency. The agency involved in the implementation of the resettlement plan will be required to supply all information, documents to the external evaluation agency.
- Assist the PIU in ensuring that the Contractors complies with applicable labour laws including the core-labour standards.

Documentation and Reporting by Agency/NGO

7. The Agency/NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to:
- (i) submit an inception report within three weeks; on signing up of the contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan.
 - (ii) prepare monthly progress notes to be submitted to the RSO, progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of resettlement plan implementation;
 - (iii) prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the PIU;
 - (iv) submit a final 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, and a summary of support/assistance given to the affected persons;

- (v) record minutes of all meetings; and
- (vi) three copies of each report shall be submitted to LARRU together with one soft copy of each report

Deliverables and Timeline

8. It is estimated that the NGOs/Consultants services will be required for about 24 months to undertake the assignment of assisting in the implementation of the resettlement plan.

The time schedule for completion of key tasks is given below.

S.No	Task Description	Time for completion
1	Inception Report	At the end of the 3rd week after commencement of services
2	Joint verification with TNRIDC Field team of the PAPs and Providing required inputs for updating the Resettlement Action Plan.	At the end of the 3 rd month after commencement of services for non-titleholders and for titleholders, as and when LA award enquiries are conducted
3.	Issue of identity card and submission of corrected data, if any, including proposal for replacement and up gradation of community assets, Collecting Additional and /or missing census survey records of PAPs (to be collected only after due approval of such cases by RSO in writing) including profiles of DP in such survey along with additional particulars required for preparation of micro plan for eligible and ineligible PAPs for R&R and disbursement, and updating the same in web application	At the end of the 6th month after commencement of services for non-titleholders and for titleholders after LA award enquiry
4	Assist in identification of resettlement site and development of the same	At the end of the 5 th month after commencement of services
5	Monthly Progress Report /Quarterly Progress Report covering the activities in the scope of works and corresponding deliverables	In the 1 st week of the following month

6	Disbursement of the entitlements for another 25% of total PAPs for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed coinciding with the milestone fixed by TNRIDC	At the end of the 8 th month after commencement of services for non-titleholders and for titleholders within 1-month from the date of award pronounced
7	Disbursement of the entitlements for another additional 25% of total PAPs for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed coinciding with the milestone fixed by TNRIDC	At the end of the 10 th month after commencement of services for non-titleholders and for titleholders within 1-month from the date of award pronounced
8	Disbursement of the entitlements for another additional 25% of total PAPs for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed coinciding with the milestone fixed by TNRIDC	At the end of the 12 th month after commencement of services for non-titleholders and for titleholders within 1-month from the date of award pronounced
9	Facilitate PAPs to relocate to resettlement site	At the end of the 14 th month after commencement of services
10	Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining 25% of total PAPs for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed coinciding with the milestone fixed by TNRIDC	At the end of the 16 th month after commencement of services for non-titleholders and for titleholders within 1-month from the date of award pronounced
11	Draft Final Report summarizing the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO	One month before the close of service / 23 rd month after commencement of services
12	Final report summarizing the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO	At the end of the service / 24 th month after commencement of services incorporating suggestions of TNRIDC on the draft report.

Payment Schedule

9. The payment will be made on successful completion of key tasks is given below.

Based on the recommendations of the Special DRO (LA), CPRR, the Executive Director,

TNRIDC CPRR will make payment to the Consultant/ NGO.

Sl. No	Task Description	% payment
1	Inception report & Mobilisation of all staff. . The particulars of all staff mobilized must be furnished to concerned LARRU and the same w.r.t availability of personnel at the proposed office premise will be verified and approved by the Special DRO concerned.	15%
2	Joint verification of the non-titleholder PAPs, and Providing required inputs for updating the Resettlement Plan for the Project Sections	15%
3	Issue of identity card to non-titleholders and submission of corrected data, if any, including proposal for replacement and upgradation of community assets Additional and /or missing census survey records of PAPs (to be collected only after due approval of such cases by RSO in writing) including profiles of DP in such survey and updating / entering all additional information in the CMIS	10%
4	Disbursement of the entitlements for 30% of total eligible PAPs (unique) for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed.	15%
5	Disbursement of the entitlements for additional 30% of total eligible PAPs (Unique) for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed.	15%
6	Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining 40% of total eligible PAPs (Unique) for whom micro plan is submitted and compensation disbursed.	15%
7	Approval of draft Final Report	10%
8	Approval of final report with recommendation of RSO, LARRU.	5%

10. The Payment is independent of the number of affected families. The agency/NGO should support LARRU in the implementation of the resettlement plan for 2-year period and is independent of the number of PAPs.

11. Penalty: Any penalty for change in the Keys staff a 0.5 % of contract price in the running bill may be deducted for any change of key personal up to maximum of 5%

12. Invoices should be raised periodically and should be vetted with the concerned LARR Unit of PIU.

Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

13. The PIU will provide to the Agency/ NGOs the copies of the Resettlement Plan prepared in accordance with AIIB's guidelines for the project and list of affected families along with Census and socio-economic survey records, soft copy of the survey database, the strip plan of final design, set-out table indicating the corridor-of-impact and right-of-way with respect to existing centreline and any other relevant reports/ data prepared by the DPR consultant for each road section.

14. The facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, and transportation shall not be provided by the PIU.

15. The accommodation for staff of the Agency/ NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the Consultant/ NGO itself.

NGO/ Agency Team

16. The Consultant/NGOs teams should consist of the staff pattern as listed below. The core team should have a combined professional experience in the areas of social mobilization, communication, land acquisition and resettlement and census and socio economic surveys. At least one key staff and 1 field staff should be women. One field Staff should be employed for every 200 major impacts

17. The suggested Key staff pattern for each NGO/ consultant for executing the work in the field is as below:

Sl. No.	Key Professional	No. of Persons	Experience
1	Team Leader / Project Coordinator (Input - continuous)	1 (One)	PG in social science with a minimum of 15 years' experience and 10 years in R&R implementation and proficient in Tamil and English and should have been a team lead for more than two projects.
2	R&R Experts (Input - continuous)	2(Two)	PG in social science with a minimum of 10 years' experience and 8 years in R&R implementation and proficient in Tamil and English. The experts on full time basis should relocate and mandatorily reside near the stretch of road under acquisition and in the District where major acquisition takes place pertaining to the road. Experience in engaging with communities, managing involuntary resettlement activities and land acquisition projects in India at the field level. Capacity to understand legal issues involved in land inheritance/mutation, engaging with community and support affected persons in collecting documentation. Experience in supervising field staff and dealing with grievances.
3	Communication / Livelihood Specialist (Input Intermittent)	1(One)	PG in social science with a minimum of 10 years' experience and 8 years in communication / livelihood and proficient in Tamil and English. Experience in carrying out skill needs assessment and implementing livelihood improvement programs including communication in HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness/promotion campaigns, community Road safety awareness programme based on liaising with existing governmental or non-governmental training initiatives
Sub Key Staffs			
1	Field Staff (full time)	4(Two) (1 woman)	Graduate with knowledge and experience in community consultation census and socio-economic surveys and proficient in Tamil. The field staff should relocate and mandatorily reside near the stretch of road under acquisition and in the area assigned to the field staff.
2	Data specialist entry (full tie)	2 (Two)	Graduate with knowledge and experience in system management, data collection and entry. Working experience and knowledge of software that are commonly used in India, ideally managing CMIS for resettlement projects

3	Enumerators (full time)	4 (Four)	Graduate with knowledge and experience in census and socio-economic surveys and proficient in Tamil.
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**Sufficient Sub-key staff are to be engaged based on the number of PAPs to complete the field works within the prescribed time frame given in clause 5 of the TO*

Appendix 7 : Sample Monitoring Template

A quarterly monitoring report shall be prepared on Resettlement Plan implementation and submitted to AIIB by the PMU. It will include: (1) the list of affected persons, with compensation, if any due to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts maintained at PIU, socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) the list of vulnerable affected persons and additional compensation / special protection measures planned/ implemented for them (e.g. assistance to obtain project construction related jobs); socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (3) Mitigation measures or actions planned / taken to avoid / minimize impacts, if any; (4) details of consultations held with affected persons (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion / agreement reached, actions required/taken; (5) details of grievances registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRC meetings held; (6) details of information disclosure and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behaviour change, if any; and (7) any other relevant information showing Resettlement Plan implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation.

S. No	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by AIIB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on AIIB and PIU websites		

S. No	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
3	Circulation of summary of Resettlement Plan in local languages to all stakeholders		
Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Grievance Redress Mechanism established at different levels		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of affected persons, vulnerable affected persons, and compensation due		
4	Finalization of mitigation measures proposed and implemented (with documentation e.g., consultation minutes and photographs)		
5	Notice period given to affected persons (as per EM)?		
6	Land acquisition completed (total number of landowners, number of landowners paid compensation)		
7	Affected persons received entitlements as per EM		
8	Payment of compensation, allowances, and assistance (No. of affected persons, number of persons resettled, number of persons received livelihood assistance - titleholder and non-titleholder separately)		
9	Additional assistance (project-related construction jobs, if willing and able) for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable affected persons assisted)		
10	Number of common property resources reconstructed. Relocated or compensated		
11	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
12	Consultation, participation, and disclosure as per Plan (with minutes of meetings and photographs)		
C. Monitoring			
13	Survey on satisfaction levels of affected persons with Resettlement Plan implementation completed		
D. Labour			
1	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labour like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by contractors. Ensuring no child labour used		
16	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

Note: Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts, and other details.