



**VALIDATION OF DPR FOR VARIOUS ROAD IMPROVEMENT  
WORKS UNDER CHENNAI KANYAKUMARI INDUSTRIAL  
CORRIDOR PROJECT (CKICP)**

**DETAILED PROJECT REPORT**

**VOL. VII – RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

**UPGRADING OF THANJAVUR-MANNARGUDI-  
THIRUTHURAIPOONDI-VEDARANYAM-KODIYAKARAI ROAD  
(SH63) KM 0/000 TO KM 27/586 (UPTO MANNARGUDI)**



**August 2019**

Project Name:	DPR for Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project – II (CKICP): Contract PPC 05
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Revision#	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved for Issue by
0	19/08/2019	Luxmi N. Uniyal		Neeta Arora
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# **ROAD IMPROVEMENT WORKS UNDER CHENNAI KANYAKUMARI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR PROJECT (CKICP)**

For

**PD, CKICP,  
Chennai, Tamil Nadu**

### CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 05 August 2019) Currency unit	–	Indian rupee
Indicative Bank Rate: 1 USD	–	70.59 INR

### ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AE	–	Assistant Engineer
ARO	–	Assistant Resettlement Officer
BPL	–	below poverty line
BSR	–	Basic Schedule of Rates
CKICP	–	Chennai Kanyakumari Industrial Corridor Project
CPR	–	common property resources
CSC	–	construction supervision consultant
DC	–	district collector
DP	–	displaced person
DPR	–	detailed project report
EA	–	executing agency
EE	–	executive engineer
FGD	–	focus group discussion
GOI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
IA	–	implementing agency
IP	–	indigenous peoples
IR	–	involuntary resettlement
LA	–	Land Acquisition
LAP	–	Land acquisition plan
NGO	–	Nongovernment Organization
NRRP	–	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
OBC	–	Other backward castes
PD	–	Project Director
PIU	–	project implementation unit

R&R	–	resettlement and rehabilitation
RF	–	resettlement framework
RO	–	resettlement officer
ROW	–	right-of-way
RP	–	resettlement plan
SC	–	scheduled caste
ST	–	scheduled tribe
SPS,2009	–	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009
TOR	–	Terms of Reference
VLC	–	Village Level Committee

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## TERMS

<b>Below Poverty Line</b>	Annual Income from all sources is less than a designated sum as fixed by the Planning Commission, Government of India.
<b>Corridor of Impacts</b>	Width of the land required for up gradation of the road
<b>Development Block</b>	A number of villages grouped together with Block Development Officer as its administrative head.
<b>District Collector</b>	Administrative head of the District
<b>DEFINITIONS</b>	
<b>Cut-off Date</b>	<p>i) In case of land acquisition affecting the legal title-holders, the cutoff date would be the date of issuing the publication of preliminary notification u/s (1) of RFCTLAR&amp;R. Act, 2013.</p> <p>ii) For the non-title holders cut-off date would be the date of Census Survey;</p>
<b>Project Affected Persons</b>	Person who is affected in respect of his/her land including homestead land and structure thereon, trade and occupation due to construction of the project
<b>Project Displaced Person</b>	A person who is compelled to change his /her place of residence and/or workplace of business due to the project
<b>Project Affected Family</b>	<p>Family includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families;</p> <p>Explanation - An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purpose of this Act</p>
<b>Land Owner</b>	<p>"land owner" includes any person -</p> <p>(i) Whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or</p> <p>(ii) Any person who is granted forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or under any other law for the time being in force; or</p> <p>(iii) Who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or</p> <p>(iv) Any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority.</p>
<b>Marginal Farmer</b>	"Marginal Farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one half hectare
<b>Small Farmer</b>	"Small Farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to >1 hectare or irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer

<b>Encroacher</b>	A person who has trespassed Government/ private/community Land, adjacent to his or her land or asset to which he/she is not entitled and who derives his/her livelihood and housing there from prior to the cutoff date
<b>Squatter</b>	A squatter is a person who has settled on publicly owned land for housing or livelihood without permission or who has been occupying publicly owned building without authority prior to the cut-off date
<b>Landless/Agriculture Labour</b>	A person who does not hold any agriculture land and has been deriving his main income by working on the lands of others as sub-tenant or as an agriculture labour prior to the cut-off date
<b>Below Poverty Line</b>	A household, whose annual income from all sources is less than the designed sum as fixed by the planning commission of India, will be considered to be below poverty line (BPL).
<b>Vulnerable Person</b>	The Vulnerable group may include but not be limited to the following: a. Those people falling under Below Poverty Line category as defined by Govt. of Tamil Nadu. b. Member of Scheduled Caste/Tribe community/ other backward community; c. Women Headed households

## 0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 0.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The ADB funded Tamil Nadu State Road Sector Project entails the rehabilitation and improvement of the existing state roads of Tamil Nadu (TN). The Project road is located in the State of Tamil Nadu State is bounded by states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. The project road, SH-63 stretch starts from Thanjavur at Km 0/000 and ends at Mannargudi Km 27/586. **Length of this project road is 27.586 km.** The project road falls under Thanjavur and Thiruvarur Districts.

#### 0.1.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The social screening is done first and the objective is to create:

- a baseline database containing the features and populace in the immediate vicinity of proposed road;
- structures likely to be affected by the widening/improvement proposal;
- highlight the social problems and suggests general and typical mitigation measures to alleviate social problems that the project-affected people may face less loss of livelihood, displacement and loss of access to community facilities etc.;
- develop resettlement action plan to avoid, reduce or mitigate likely negative impacts of project and enhance positive impacts, sustainability and development benefits;

#### 0.1.2 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study includes:

- Carry out Census Survey of the structures likely to be affected and Socio-Economic Survey of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to get the base line information about the level of impact and to get the base line socio economic status of the PAPs
- Preparation of Strip Plan showing existing structures likely to be affected and land to be acquired along the project road
- Conducting Social Impact Assessment including Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) studies and;
- Preparation of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

#### 0.1.3 METHODOLOGY

The resettlement action plan is based on the primary and secondary data sources. Secondary data source include Gazetteer of project districts and District Census Details, 2011. To assess the socio-economic condition, a questionnaire has been developed and used to conduct census and socio-economic survey of the project affected persons within the identified corridor width.

During the preparation stage of the project different types of consultation were carried out such as in-depth interviews with key informants, focus group discussions, seminars and meetings. The consultation program included the following:

- Heads of households likely to be impacted;
- Household members;

- Clusters of PAPs;
- Villagers;
- Village panchayats
- Government Agencies and Departments; and
- As part of the consultation process, women were given the opportunity to voice their views without the presence of men

#### **0.1.4 SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)**

The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the subproject and resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This Full Resettlement Plan has been prepared on the basis of subproject census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) -2009 designed by ADB to protect the rights of the displaced persons and communities. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Type and extent of loss of land/ non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;
- Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society
- Public consultation and peoples participation in the subproject;
- Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the subproject;
- Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income and;
- R&R cost estimate

#### **0.1.5 MINIMIZING THE SOCIAL IMPACT**

The need for resettlement arises when a proposed infrastructure project displaces a number of people and households for a defined public purpose which, in this case, is the widening and upgrading of the existing project corridor. As per the Bank's Safeguard Policy the displacement should be avoided or minimized. The objectives of the social analysis is to be done in order to understand the ways and means to minimize the negative impact on the lives of the affected population, offering them opportunities to enhance their living standards. While the land acquisition on the account of widening the road and new alignment is unavoidable, the area with the high population density could be marginalized and displacement could be minimized. The project specific R&R policy, also, acknowledges the importance of avoiding adverse socioeconomic impacts in road design and construction.

## **0.2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

The land requirement for the subproject is **3.448 Ha** and that will economically displace (38 TH (Titleholders) & 23 NTH (Non-Titleholders)) 61 commercial households. In addition to impacts due to land acquisition requirement, the resettlement impact for this subproject includes structures that belong to 37 Residential (24 Titleholders and 13 non-titleholders) households. There are 37

common properties resources (CPR) including religious structures and government structures used for common purpose constructed within the existing ROW will be affected by the proposed road widening. A subproject census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the subproject and the summary findings are presented in the following

Land Acquisition particulars	
<b>Patta Land:</b>	
Wet	0.8393 Ha
Dry	1.6426 Ha
Manavari	0.7287 Ha
Natham	0.0035 Ha
Manai	0.2346 Ha
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.448 Ha</b>

**Table 0-1: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts & Budget**

Magnitude of Social Impacts	Area (Ha)/ Numbers
<b>Sub - Project Length (KM)</b>	<b>27.586</b>
<b>Land acquisition (Ha)</b>	<b>3.448</b>
<b>Total R&amp;R Budget (INR.)</b>	<b>11.44 Cr.</b>
Number of affected residential owners	37
Number of affected commercial owners	61
Number of affected Resi-cum-com owners	0
Number of affected other structures owner ( <i>i.e. boundary wall</i> )	5
Number of affected private structures (65 TH+ 38 NTH)	103
Total number of Physically Displaced Households (61 Economically+ 37 Residential)	98
Total number of Economically Displaced Households (38 TH +23 NTH)	61
Vulnerable affected households (18 WHH+14 BPL+ 11 elderly 60+)	43
Total Project affected persons (PAPs)	395
Average family size	4
Average households income (Rs per Annum)	107864
Affected common properties resources (CPRs) <i>i.e. Community (5 nos.), Government (26 nos.) and Religious (6 nos.)</i>	37
Income sources	Agriculture, Service, Petty shops, Hotels, farming, small shops etc.

### **0.3 SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE**

The social stratification of the subproject area shows that the dominance higher caste population with 51 (45%) households. There are 103 households in total being affected by the subproject which includes 172 males and 161 females and 62 Unmarried Son/Daughter. The average household size is 4 and the sex ratio among APs is 3:1. According to subproject census survey there are 43 vulnerable households affected by the subproject. The educational status of APs reveals that overall scenario is not encouraging one as there are still 10% APs are illiterate and females are lacking far behind the male members. As per census survey out of 103- APs, 61 APs are engaged in various commercial activities. The occupational pattern of APs excluding the non-working sections such as children and students and household workers, reveals that 49.5% APs are having business as their main occupation.

The proposed subproject is confined to rehabilitation and up gradation of existing road alignments and the social assessments undertaken have not brought forth any adverse impact on the tribal groups within the area of influence of the subproject road. The subproject construction will not have any adverse consequences on the socioeconomic condition and would also not lead to any disruption in their community life or culture of these communities.

### **0.4 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

Public consultations were conducted in the year of 2015 at Vaduvur village and again 2019 in the month of July at two places Vaduvur Tenpadi and Vaduvur Agraharam attended by many societies in the subproject to ensure peoples" participation during the project census survey. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs and communities will form part of the further stages of subproject preparation and implementation. The implementing NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the subproject.

To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders the subproject information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The Executive Agency (EA) will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

### **0.5 LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu, Asian Development Bank and the Resettlement Framework (RF) adopted for the project. Prior to the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken and a Resettlement Framework has been prepared for the entire program. This Resettlement plan is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements.

All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged

from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials.

## **0.6 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under New Land Acquisition Act, 2013, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR) will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the beginning of the census survey. Land and structures affected under the subproject will be compensated at replacement cost. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to subproject implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

## **0.7 RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS**

The Executing Agency (EA) will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the subproject area prior to the cut-off date.

## **0.8 INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

The subproject impact reveals that due to loss of land and commercial structures (61- Commercial and 37- Residential) total 98 households are losing their livelihood due to the subproject. The entitlement proposed for the subproject has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the DPs are able to at least regain their previous living standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the subproject, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the subproject in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the subproject.

## **0.9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**

The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in subproject implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall subproject cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total R&R budget for the proposed subproject RP works out to **Rs. 11.44 Crore**.

## **0.10 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM**

A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at the district level with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation. It will also provide people, who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The GRC will be headed by the District Collector (DC) or his designated representative. The GRC will have representative from the ADB-PIU field office, representatives of APs, particularly of vulnerable DPs, local government representatives, representative of local NGOs and other interest groups as felt necessary. All Grievance will be routed through the NGO to the GRC. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redress body. The NGO will first of all register the grievances and take up with Village Level Committee (VLC) for redress and any grievances not redressed at VLC level will be dealt in by the GRC. Grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints, depending on severity of problem. The APs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the ADB-PIU Head Office for its redress. However an aggrieved person will have access to the country's judiciary at any stage of the subproject level grievance redress process. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the level of GRC.

### **0.11 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT**

The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is CKICP, Government of Tamil Nadu. The existing CKICP has already established an ADB-Project Implementation Unit (ADB-PIU) headed by a Project Director (PD). The EA, headed by PD will have overall responsibility for implementation of loan and will also be responsible for the overall coordination among ADB, Government of Tamil Nadu and ADB-PIU Field Offices. For resettlement activities, ADB-PIU will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing. The ADB-PIU will create a Social and Resettlement Unit (SRU) within itself with appointment of a Resettlement Officer (RO) at the rank of Executive Engineer (EE) and required support staff for the duration of the Subproject to ensure timely and effective planning and implementation of resettlement activities. The RO will be assisted by the respective ADB-PIU Field Offices and NGO for planning and implementation of resettlement activities in the subproject. ADB-PIU Field Office will be established at district/subproject level for the implementation of sub-project resettlement activities. An experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the ADB-PIU Field Office in the implementation of the RP.

### **0.12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall subproject implementation. The civil works contract for each subproject will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for subproject and rehabilitation measures are in place. The proposed subproject R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation such as Subproject Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase and Monitoring and Reporting phase.

### **0.13 MONITORING AND REPORTING**

RP implementation for the subproject by the NGO will be closely monitored by the EA. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the overall project, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both monitoring by PIU and monitoring by an external expert. ADB-PIU Field Office responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress

reports on resettlement activities and submit to ADB-PIU. ADB-PIU will submit semi-annual reports to ADB. The external monitoring expert responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a semi-annual review report to ADB-PIU to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

#### **0.14 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

Institutions for planning and implementation of resettlement programs are numerous and vary substantially in terms of their respective roles and capacity to successfully carry out various components. Timely establishment and involvement of appropriate R and R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of the objectives of the R&R Program. This document reflects an institutional assessment and provides a strategy for developing required implementation capacity and minimizing risks. Capacity building and training are coordinated with the project implementation schedule to ensure that skilled staff is available to implement the RAP without delay in civil works. The main R&R institutions would include:

- Official Agencies
  - i) PWD
  - ii) Asian Development Bank
  - iii) Local Administration
- Line Departments
- NGO/CBO
- Training Institutions
- Grievance Redress Cell
- Monitoring & Evaluation Agency

#### **0.15 NEED FOR GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

There is a provision for redress of grievances of PAPs in all aspects relating to Land Acquisition (LA) and payment of compensation in Rehabilitation Action Plan. Various provision under LA act enable aggrieved EPs at different stages of LA to represent their cases to Land Acquisition Officer or even refer to court for redress and seek higher compensation. It is suggested that DRO & RRO should hold a meeting at a fixed date every month to hear the grievances of EPs. Moreover, Lok Adalats can be held for quick disposals of cases.

#### **0.16 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for project management to keep the programs on schedule.

By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims. As per ADB Safeguard statement "Monitoring provides both working system for project managers and a channel for the resettles to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution". Monitoring exercise will be undertaken both internally and externally. While R&R Coordinator of PWD on monthly basis will carry out the project's internal monitoring, an external agency will be appointed for third party

monitoring. External agency will conduct quarterly monitoring and midterm, annual and end term evaluation of the project.

Indicators, which will be monitored during the project, consist of two broad categories:

- Process and output indicators or internal monitoring
- Outcome/impact indicators or external monitoring

### **0.17 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT AND SCHEDULE**

Implementation arrangement and scheduling for RAP implementation shall be linked with civil construction work. Handing over of reasonable length of project road section free from encumbrances is a pre-requisite for starting the civil works. As per the standard conditions of civil contracts, land free from all encumbrances will be made available to the contractor. Present day road construction works use heavy machinery and less of human labour. It therefore becomes more important that obstacles such as dismantling of structures and other properties falling within the proposed right of way are removed before the mobilization of contractor at site.

### **0.18 BUDGET**

The budget for RP implementation comes to **11.44 Crores**

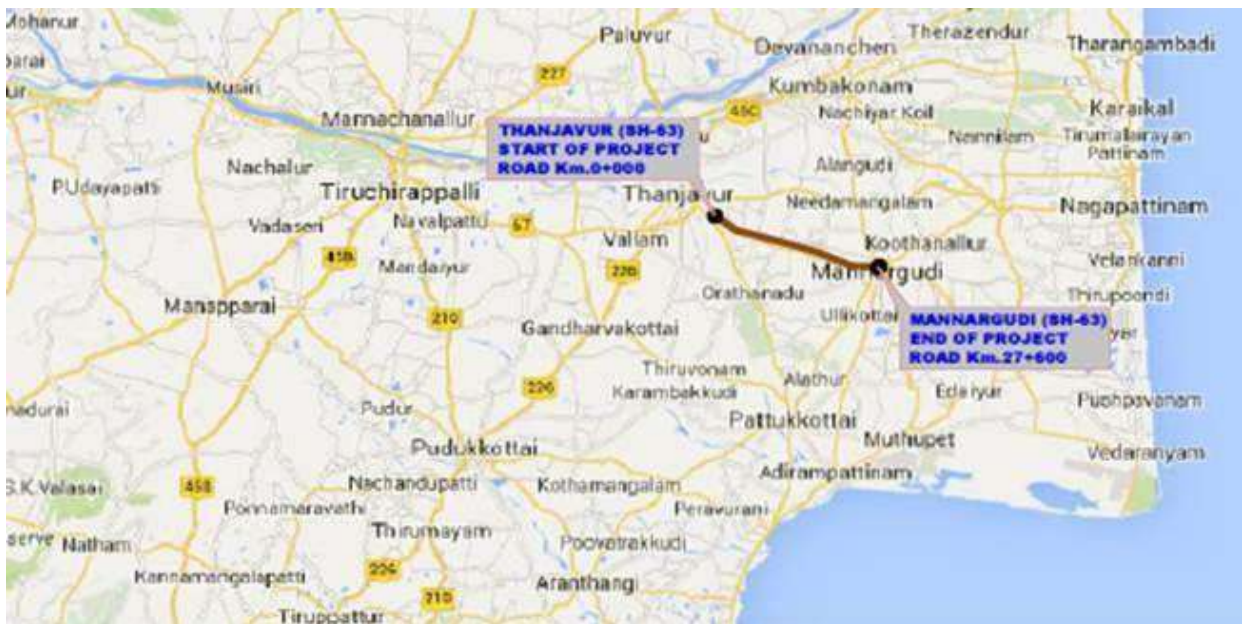
# 1 CHAPTER 1: PROJECT INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The government of Tamil Nadu has started second phase of state highway improvement works namely Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project II (CKICP) which is expected to cover up improvement of the identified core road network.

## 1.2 PROJECT ROAD

The Project road is located in the State of Tamil Nadu State is bounded by states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala.



**Fig. 1-1: Thanjavur – Mannargudi - Kodyakarai Road (SH 63)**

Project road starts (km 0+000) from Thanjavur at Km 0/000 and ends at Mannargudi Km 27/586 covering a total of 27.586 Kms. The whole stretch falls under Thanjavur and Thiruvavur District.

**Table 1-1: Description of Road**

S.No.	Description of item	Details
<b>Existing Features</b>		
1.	Road length	27.586 km.
2.	Carriageway width	7.00 m
3.	Surface of carriageway	BC
4.	Shoulder width	1.00 to 2.00 m
5.	Corridor of Impact	12.00 to 16.00 m
6.	Existing Right of way	12 m to 35 m
7.	Condition of the road	Good/Fair/Poor, Extensive cracking, patching and potholes found at some locations.

S.No.	Description of item	Details
8.	Terrain	Plain
9.	Tree	Palm/Tamarind/Neem
10.	Land use	Agricultural field on both sides of road at some stretches and Residential/Commercial Settlements in Built up sections
11.	Type of soil	Red soil
12.	Junction	Major - 1 ,Minor - 41
13.	Drain	unlined drain on both side and filled with earth /leaves/stones
14.	Geological Sensitive Areas	Vadavoor Bird santury
15.	Environmental Issues	Refer to environmental chapter
16.	Traffic Intensity	Moderate to Heavy
17.	Bypass/Realignment	Required at Vadavoor
18.	Structures	
	Slab/Pipe/Cut Stone/causeway	14/35/1/0
	Minor Bridge	6
19	Utilities	Waterline, EB Poles and OFC
<b>Proposed Improvements</b>		
20.	Proposed ROW	23m in Rural, 16m in Urban/Village
21.	Carriageway	2 lane
22.	Paved Shoulder	1.5-3.0m
23.	Drain/Footpath	1.5m Lined in urban / unlined in Rural
24.	Culverts(New/Retain/Reconstruction)	0/14/35
25.	Flyover/Major Bridges/ROB	-

### 1.3 EXISTING ROAD ALIGNMENT

Thanjavur-Mannargudi-Kodyakarai (SH 63)

It passes through the following villages' enroute:

**Table 1-2: Name of the Villages from project road Passes through**

S. No	Existing Chainage		District	Revenue Division	Taluk	Name of Village
1	0+000	1+850	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	Vilar (Sorakottai)
2	1+850	2+200				Valamirankottai
3	2+200	5+050				Kattoor
4	5+050	7+560			Orathanadu	Vandaiyairuppu
5	7+560	10+260				Raghavambalpuram
6	10+260	13+030				Moorthyammalpuram
7	13+030	15+550				Neivasal
8	15+550	15+900	Thiruvarur	Mannargudi	Needamangalam	Vaduvur Tenpadi
9	15+900	20+000				Vaduvur Agraharam
10	20+000	20+400				*Vaduvur Tenpadi (RHS)
11	20+400	22+950				Idangankottai Melayur (LHS)
12	22+950	23+500				Idangankottai Keelayur (LHS)
13	20+400	23+500				Vaduvur Tenpadi (RHS)
14	23+500	24+400				*Karakottai
15	24+400	26+300			Mannargudi	Serumangalam
16	26+300	26+800				Kaarikottai
17	26+800	27+586				Kumarapuram

## 1.4 PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY

The right of way along the project stretch varies widely and about 16-23 m.

- Carriageway is 7m
- Although there are major encroachments are observed along the project highway, there are some locations near to built-up areas and town limits where some unauthorized structures have been constructed within the ROW.

Project Road	2 Lane Road	
	Rural	Urban
Thanjavur – Mannargudi - Kodyakarai Road (SH 63)	16	23

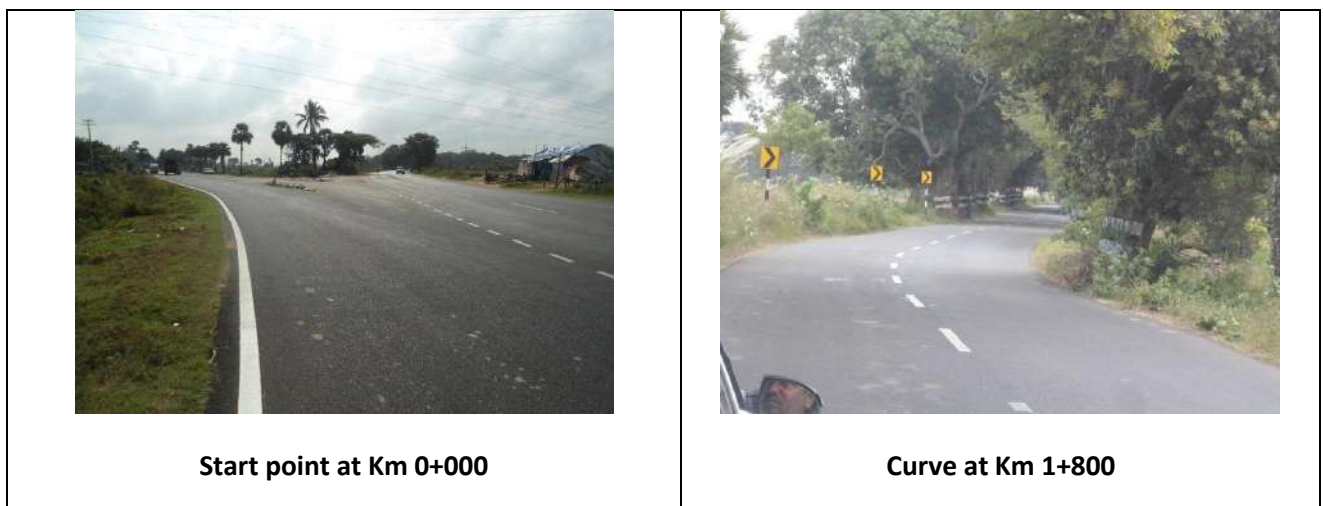
## 1.5 PAVEMENT AND SHOULDERS

The carriageway is 7.0 m wide throughout the stretch. Pavement varies from fair to good condition at most of the stretches. From 6+000 to 9+000, the road is damaged at number of places due to heavy rainfall. The shoulders are of Red soil with width varying from 1 to 2 m on both side of carriageway.

## 1.6 IMPORTANCE OF ROAD

The project road is the shortest route from Thanjavur to Mannargudi. The start of the project road is Thanjavur famous for pilgrim center and it passing along Vaduvor Bird sanctuary which attracts the tourist traffic and pass through Mannargudi and connects to the Thiruthuraipundi and Vedaranyam.

**Photograph 1-1: Photographs of the site**





Severely Distressed at Km 6+000



Vaduvor Bird sanctuary at Km 16+150



Pond along the road at 16+200



Mannargudi Division at 15+500



Pavement Condition at km 21+000



Start of Kaarikottai village at 22+400

## **1.7 CURVES**

The road passes through plain terrain with few sharp curves

## **1.8 EMBANKMENT/CUTTING**

Project road has been constructed mainly on embankment with varying height 0.5m to 1.5m.

## **1.9 DRAINAGE**

Unlined drain is found along the project road. Due to the lack of maintenance, vegetation formed in it and hence the flow is blocked

## **1.10 SETTLEMENT AREA**

There are 9 Nos. of settlement village areas along the project road.

## **1.11 SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)**

The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the subproject and resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This Full Resettlement Plan has been prepared on the basis of subproject census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement-2009 designed by ADB to protect the rights of the displaced persons and communities. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Type and extent of loss of land/ non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;
- Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society
- Public consultation and peoples participation in the subproject;
- Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the subproject;
- Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income;
- R&R cost estimate including provision for fund and;
- Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

## **1.12 METHODOLOGY FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

For preparation of resettlement plan, a detailed social impact assessment of the subproject road was carried out including resettlement screening, land acquisition planning, subproject census survey of affected assets and households, public consultation methods. The details of methodology adopted for the social impact assessment is discussed in the following section.

## **1.13 RESETTLEMENT SCREENING**

A social screening exercise was performed through a reconnaissance survey to gather first-hand information on impact on land acquisition and resettlement with specific attention on land use, presence of legal and/or illegal housing, traffic patterns, cultural resources, urban settlements and

other sensitive areas. The aim of reconnaissance survey was to assess the scope of land acquisition and resettlement study and accordingly the detailed plan of action was prepared for the preparation of land acquisition planning and resettlement plan.

#### **1.14 LAND ACQUISITION PLANNING**

The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment and availability of land i.e. Right of Way (ROW) was confirmed from the revenue department. Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) was prepared for the bridge reconstruction locations.

#### **1.15 CENSUS SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF ASSETS**

Following finalization of the proposed plan, cross-sections design and land acquisition requirements, census of all displaced persons (DPs) was carried in the subproject. The objective of the subproject census survey was to identify the persons who would be displaced by the subproject and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the subproject, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation was used to collect detailed information on affected households/ properties for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. The survey team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. Additionally, socio-economic data was also collected as part of the social impact assessment (SIA) study. The census survey includes the following:

- Inventory of the 100% land and non-land assets
- Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- Physical measurements of the affected assets/structures
- Identification of trees and crops
- Household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile
- Identification of non-titleholders
- Assessment of potential economic impact

#### **1.16 PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

To ensure peoples" participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of affected persons (APs) and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews and formal and informal consultations. The vulnerable sections of APs and women were also included in this consultation process.

## 2 CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

1. This section deals with the approach and methodology followed for the collection and analysis of data. The project followed both quantitative and qualitative approach for data collection. Social impact assessment and resettlement planning component has three main elements:
  - Early screening as part of project feasibility studies;
  - Social Impact Assessment; Census and baseline socio-economic survey of potentially affected population, and;
  - Preparation of the Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan

These elements have been further elaborated in the following paragraphs.

### 2.2 SOCIAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The complete R&R process included integration of engineering, environment and social inputs. The R&R team included Social Scientist, Civil Engineers, Field Supervisors, Community Organizers and field investigators doing the census verification, socio-economic surveys and public consultations.

The different steps in the R&R process are as follows:

#### **Step 1: Reconnaissance Survey and Familiarization**

This step involves preliminary reconnaissance of the project road to take into account sections with potential environment and R&R issues. This is done with the Social Scientist in charge along with the field surveyor and investigators. At this stage the project affected area having social impact and type of impacts are identified. Screening results were presented in the Project Report. Team also familiarized itself with the concerned and important stakeholders to identify and collect the available literature and to scope the activities. This involved two pronged approach (a) discussions with project authorities and community members of the project area b) project specific R&R policy as approved by government of TamilNadu and collection of other available relevant project literature; and details of the ownership of the project area. Relevant national and state legislations and regulations pertinent to the land acquisition and resettlement were reviewed.

#### **Step 2: Census and Socio-economic Survey**

This includes transect walks and activity mapping of the Project site and its surroundings. Meetings, structured interviews and group discussions have been done with the concerned government departments, private sector, parking contractors, and client- who are responsible for provision of services. Visitors who are using the facilities and communities living around the site or dependent on the site for livelihood. The census survey covers 100 % of the potentially

affected population within project area. Following the designs, those within the project area of impact were considered eligible for support under the project.

The census registered the owners' name, address, and legal document if any towards the claim of the property, all household members and individuals within the potential project affected area; their assets and incomes and sufficient demographic and social information to determine whether they are to be categorized as vulnerable groups with special entitlements under the project. Private land owners, tenants and squatters and encroaches within the project area were covered in the census. Social Census team is preceded by a Civil Engineers responsible for measuring the potentially affected structure perpendicular and along the road to record the size and shape of the structure. Each structure was measured and location was recorded.

The socio-economic survey, which was also carried out on census basis, provides the baseline against which mitigation measures and support will be measured. The analysis covers the needs and resources of different groups and individuals, including inter and intra-household analysis and gender analysis. The following information was collected during the survey:

- Socio economic conditions of the affected persons
- Family structure and number of family members
- Literacy levels
- Occupation type and income levels
- Inventory of household assets
- Loss of immovable assets due to the project by type and degree of loss
- Accessibility to the community resources
- Perceptions on the resettlement and rehabilitation measures
- Perceived income restoration measures
- Grievances of affected persons and its redress
- Awareness and knowledge levels on HIV/AIDS and gender issues
- Willingness to participate in the project

The study made an attempt to identify people losing their livelihood directly or indirectly. Also through consultations the rehabilitation strategies for those losses by way of training requirements for income generation and other remedial and restoration measures were identified.

For this the consultations were conducted among:

- People losing properties/resources
- Village/ward/ community
- Knowledgeable persons / opinion leaders

- Councilor

### **Step 3: Identifying Social Hotspots**

This step involves deciding sections, which need realignments. This was executed by measuring the distance of structures from the existing centerline. If the width available fails minimum requirement, then the option of a demolition of structures is considered. The proximity of location of settlements along the roads is one of the deciding factors in addressing the degree of impact. This process is facilitated by local level consultations where the needs and opinion of the local people are taken into consideration, to find out the opinion of the local community about widening the road through the village, and its impacts.

### **Step 4: Social Input to Design**

The inputs of field information are integrated with the engineering designs. Once it is concluded that there is no space for expansion of the road identified around the village. This is done by the Social Scientist with topographic surveyor in-charge. This exercise includes analysis of various alternatives.

### **Step 5: Identifying Actual PAPs**

After the integration of the social and environmental inputs, the final engineering drawings were completed. Once this was done then the actual numbers of PAF's were identified. For identifying legal owners, encroachers and squatters, revenue records were used for verification of legal boundaries of properties likely to be within the proposed plan. With the completion of final drawings, only those within the actual project affected area were considered eligible for entitlement under the project and list of PAFs is generated. During the local level consultations and also during door to door survey, community was informed on the definition of impacts and corridor of impact.

### **Step 6: Preparing Resettlement Action Plan**

The last step in the process involves the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan. The RAP includes number of PAPs and families by impact category; their entitlements, grievance mechanism; institutional arrangement for implementation; implementation schedule and budgetary requirements.

## **2.3 CONSULTATIONS**

Considering the importance of people's participation in the project planning, public consultation and FGDs were also carried out at different levels at various stages of project preparation. The objectives of the consultation were to disseminate information about the project to the potentially affected population in order to incorporate their views and suggestion for preparing the RAP and the design and to assess the economic situation of the settlement. The consultation focuses on identification of issues raised by the PAPs and its integration in the Resettlement Action Plan.

## **2.4 LOCAL LEVEL CONSULTATION**

It was ensured that information regarding consultations is disseminated in the concerned project influence area at least two days prior to consultations. The participants included village head and/or opinion leader of the village; community and potentially affected persons. The targeted segments included men and women affected by loss of residential structures; commercial structures; land; livelihood or sources of livelihood. A total of mixed consultations were held.

#### **2.4.1 CONSULTATION WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS**

The objective of these consultations was to (i) create awareness about the project among the district administration, and officials of line departments along the project influence area (ii) to study implementation arrangements and its capacity in delivering the R&R services verification of these arrangements.

#### **2.4.2 COLLECTION OF DATA FROM SECONDARY SOURCES**

Throughout the Study, various types of secondary data were used along with the primary data collected through surveys. Secondary data sources included Tamil Nadu at a Glance 2019, (TNGLANCE2019) <https://data.gov.in/catalog/tamil-nadu-glance-2019-tnglance2019> published Social, Cultural, Demographic and Economic profile of Tamil Nadu, District Census Handbooks of districts through which road is passing through, Tehsil Offices; and Census of India, 2011.

## **3 CHAPTER 3: MINIMISING NEGATIVE SOCIAL IMPACT**

### **3.1 MINIMIZING THE SOCIAL IMPACT**

The need for resettlement arises when a proposed infrastructure project displaces a number of people and households for a defined public purpose which, in this case, is the widening and upgrading of the existing road project corridor. As per the Bank's Safeguard policy the displacement should be avoided or minimized. The objectives of the social analysis is to be done in order to understand the ways and means to minimize the negative impact on the lives of the affected population, offering them opportunities to enhance their living standards. While the land acquisition on the account of widening the road and new alignment is unavoidable, the area with the high population density could be marginalized and displacement could be minimized. The project specific R&R policy, also, acknowledges the importance of avoiding adverse socioeconomic impacts in road design and construction.

The success of a project depends to a large extent on the improvement that it brings about in the living standards of the people, both in the short and the long term. While preparing the engineering design, the prime consideration has been to minimise the social negative impacts within the limitations of technical requirements and cost effectiveness and to enhance the benefits. Despite the best efforts to minimise the negative social impact, however, land acquisition at few places and resettlement have been unavoidable.

In general, the design considerations adopted by the project to minimize the land acquisition in the project are as below:

- The corridor of impact (Col)/proposed cross-section would be restricted within the existing right of way.
- The corridor of impact (Col) for the project would broadly range between 12 m (minimum land width required in settlement areas) to 16 m (minimum land width required in non-settlement areas) to fit the typical cross sections, space for drains, roadside furniture and utilities. However, in specific locations, Col of less than 16 m would also be considered to minimize the impact on properties.
- No bypass and three minor realignment have been proposed in order to minimize land acquisition.

### **3.2 RIGHT OF WAY AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT**

Right of way is the public land owned by the State Government and administered by the PWD, for the existing road. Right of way held by the PWD is the lawfully acquired corridor of land. Existing right of way width varies from 12 m to 35 m. The existing ROW is not free of encumbrances, as will be seen from the strip maps. Using available records with the PWD and the revenue department, R&R team have verified the boundaries of legal right of way as well as boundaries of private properties within and in the vicinity of the corridor of impact. The limit of displacement will be limited not to the legal right of way but only to the corridor of impact. The

corridor of impact is the corridor required for the actual construction of the road, including carriageway, shoulders, embankments and longitudinal drainage. Within this corridor there should be no structures or hindrances.

### **3.3 DESIGN AND R&R CO-ORDINATION**

The prime objective of the RAP is to minimize negative impact on the people/community because of the project execution. Therefore, during preparation of the project, due consideration was given to minimise the negative impacts within the limitations of technical requirements and cost effectiveness. The built up areas generally have dense developments on either side of the existing road including high level of encroachment and residential/commercial squatting. Though some of the structures on the encroached land are permanent in nature, most of the squatting is in temporary structures. The rural open stretches are characterized by agriculture encroachment or fallow land. As a result two distinct design approaches were adopted: one for built up areas and other for open rural areas. The broad parameters considered by the design team based on the inputs from the R&R surveys were:

- Minimize the impact on roadside settlements
- Minimize impact on agricultural land
- Minimize impact on community assets
- Avoid the adverse impacts of the crowded areas along the project stretch

The proposed road design would require 16 to 23 m wide strip of land, which includes 7m wide two lane carriageway. The existing ROW except at certain location on road is wide enough to accommodate proposed developments; but few locations there will be some land acquisition as required. Provision has been made in the RAP to address the issues related to Title and non-title holders affected persons.

### **3.4 WIDENING OPTIONS**

Due importance has been given to social issues while road designing. The coordination between social and design team helped in minimizing the number of PAPs and affected PAHs. Concentric widening has been proposed in majority of total stretch to avoid involuntary land taking and minimize the social impact.

Social cost for acquisition of land, replacement value of religious structures, hand pumps and wells falling within the corridor of direct impact has been separately estimated.

### **3.5 IMPROVEMENT IN BUILT-UP LOCATIONS**

In context of present project improvement that consisted of widening to 2-lane road, the Corridor of Impact was the most important parameter in determining the number of PAPs. The requirement of the project demands that the entire corridor of impact should be free from encroachments, human habitation and structure, causing hindrances to traffic. Removing the encroachers and the squatters from the ROW does not guarantee that they would not reoccupy the area. Therefore, all estimations were calculated distance from centre line to propose right of

way in built-up and the estimated of project affected person will be displaced 98 families and 37 nos. are Common Property Resources.

## 4 CHAPTER 4: RESETTLEMENT POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 KEY SOCIAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

This section presents the legal framework for the land acquisition process and the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy which also includes the entitlements for affected eligible families. Project has developed Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy based on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013; Asian Development Bank Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 and various government orders issued by state government for issues related to R&R. The policy recognizes the need to support restoration of livelihoods of adversely affected people and lays down norms for rehabilitating the affected people and broadly outlines an approach and institutional framework to achieve its objectives. The key Social regulations and legislations that will govern then preparation and implementation of the project is presented below.

**Table 4-1: Relevant Social Legislations**

S. No	Acts, Notifications and Policies	Relevance to this project
1	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Act, 2013	The Act will come into force as private land acquisition.
2	The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014	The Act protects the Rights of Urban Street Vendors and regulates street vending activities and relocation of vendors. The Act is applicable in the present sub-project as hawkers/Street Vendors will be adversely affected for a short period of time. In case the number of Vendors registered under the Act.
3	Workmen's Compensation Act 1923	Provides for compensation in case of injury by accident arising out of and during the course of employment. This act will be applicable for all construction workers deployed at worksite.
4	Employees PF and Miscellaneous Provision Act 1952	Monthly contribution by the employer and workers to the fund. Contractor need to contribute and deduct specific proportion of salary towards contribution to the fund.
5	Maternity Benefit Act, 1951	Provides for leave and some other benefits to women employees in case of confinement or miscarriage. For all women employees under confinement or suffering miscarriage

6	Contract Labor (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	Provides for certain welfare measures to be provided by the contractor to contract labour.
7	Minimum Wages Act, 1948/Labour Code on Wages 2015	Provides for payment of fixed minimum wages fixed by the Government as per provision of the act.
8	Payment of wages act 1979	Provides for by what date the wages are to be paid, when it will be paid and what deductions can be made from the wages of the workers.
9	Equal Remuneration Act, 1979	Provides for payment of equal wages for work of equal nature to Male and Female workers. Prevents discrimination against women employees in wage payments.
10	Payment of bonus act 1965	Provides for payment of annual bonus subject to a minimum of 8.33% of wages and maximum of 20% of wages. Applies to all workers in regular employment for more than a year
11	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation ) Act 1986	Prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes. Employment of child labour is prohibited in Building and Construction Industry
12	Inter- State Migrant Workmen's (Regulation of Employment and conditions of Services) Act, 1979	Migrant workers are required to be provided certain facilities such as housing, medical aid, travelling expenses from home to the establishment and back etc.
13	Building and other Construction workers (Regulation of employment and conditions of services) Act, 1996	Provides for safety measures required at the building or construction work site. Establishments carrying out building or other construction work and employing 10 or more workers are covered under this act
14	The Right to Information Act, 2005	The Act provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.

## 4.2 SAFEGUARD POLICY STATEMENT OF ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The ADB has adopted Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy 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.

The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) 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 them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

The main policy principles of the involuntary resettlement safeguard are:

- Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting 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. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value 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, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

- 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.
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- 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.
- Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, 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 displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone IR policy.
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced 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.

### 4.3 R&R POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUBPROJECT

The state laws and regulation on land acquisition and ADB's SPS will form the basic principles for the Subproject which will include the following elements:

- Involuntary resettlement (IR) will be avoided or minimized as much as possible by adopting alternative engineering solutions to the Subproject;
- Where IR is unavoidable, displaced persons (DPs) will be assisted to reestablish themselves in order to improve their the pre-subproject living standards;
- Gender equality and equity would be ensured and adhered to;
- In case of displacement, the DPs shall be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development of alternative livelihood options during subproject preparation. The resettlement plan (RP) shall also be prepared in full consultation with DP, including disclosure of RP and subproject related information;
- Replacement land of equal quality shall be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land. In case of non-availability of replacement land, cash-for-land compensation on replacement value option will be paid to the DPs;
- Compensation for loss of land, structures, trees other assets and for loss of livelihood and income will be based on full replacement cost and will be paid before physical displacement of DP. This shall include transaction costs;
- All compensation/assistance payments and related activities will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works;
- RP will be prepared and implemented with complete participation of local authorities;
- In the event of necessary relocation, DPs shall be assisted to integrate into host communities with all infrastructural facilities extended to the host communities as well as the displaced people;
- Loss of common property resources will be replaced/compensated and community/public services will be provided to DPs;
- Resettlement will be planned as a development activity for the DPs;
- All DPs are entitled to receive compensation/assistance irrespective of title over land/property. However people moving in the subproject area after the census cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation/assistance. In case of land acquisition the date of notification for acquisition will be treated as cut-off date. For non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers the date of census survey or a similar designated date declared by the Executing Agency will be considered as cut-off date.
- Vulnerable groups (households below the recognized poverty line; disabled, elderly persons or women headed households, Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes) will be

identified and given appropriate assistance to improve their pre subproject status or their living standards.

Regarding the eligibility of compensation, all DPs will be provided with compensation and rehabilitation if (i) their land is lost/reduced, (ii) income source adversely affected, (iii) houses partially or fully demolished, and (iv) other properties such as crops, trees and other assets or access to these properties are reduced or damaged due to the Subproject. Absence of legal documents of their customary rights of occupancy/titles shall not affect their eligibility for compensation. It also must be noted that during the Subproject implementation stage, if there are any changes in the alignments, thereby adversely affecting the land, livelihood or other assets of the people, the same shall be compensated in keeping with this framework.

The framework stipulates payment of compensation as per the assessed value of the land and structure to the DPs. In addition to compensation payments made by Land Acquisition Officer/Competent Authority, the DPs will receive additional assistance in cash or kind to match replacement costs, which is the difference between the market value and the assessed value, if any, for lost assets (land and houses), transaction costs such as stamp duties/registration costs (in case of purchase of replacement land) and other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, compensation for loss of workdays/income due to dislocation. The vulnerable households (such as households headed by women, Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes, disabled, and elderly persons) will be eligible for further cash assistance for relocation and house reconstruction and will be assisted during shifting, if required.

#### 4.4 PROCESS OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY

Acquisition of private land through Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

All private immovable assets will be acquired as per new RFCTLARR Act 2013. All eligible PAPs will be entitled to R&R assistance over and above the compensation. Those PAPs who are not entitled for compensation (encroachers and squatters) will get R&R benefits as per their entitlement given in project specific R&R policy.

The entitlement of compensation and assistance will be extended to only those PAPs who are identified on or prior to the cut-off date. Claims regarding R&R assistance should be dealt by Grievance redress committee. However, acquisition through the Act may take 3.5 to 4 years of time as shown in table below.

**Table 4-2: Time Lines for SIA, Land Acquisition and Compensation Payments**

S. No	Key Activity as per RFCTLARR ACT-2013	Time Line	Remark
1	SIA Notification (Sec.4)	0 date	
2	SIA Report	6 months	
3	Appraisal of SIA by Expert	2 months	

	Committee ( Section 7)		
4	Decision of Appropriate Government on SIA report	No timeframe is suggested	
5	Preliminary Notification for Land acquisition ( Chapter IV)	Within 1 year SIA appraisal	Simultaneous update of Land records ( 2 months)
6	Final Declaration of Land acquisition ( Section 19)	Within a 1 year of Preliminary Notification	
7	Compensation Award ( section 30)	Within 1 year of declaration	
8	Compensation Payment	Within 3 months of award	
9	Payment of R&R monetary assistance	Within 6 months of award	Lands can be taken over only after payment of compensation and R&R monetary assistance
10	Development of R&R sites and infrastructure, if needed	Within 18 months from the date of award	
11	Total Time Frame for taking over of acquired properties	About 3.5 to 4 years	

#### 4.5 PROJECT SPECIFIC R&R POLICY

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) policy for this project is based on National Law (RFCTLARR Act 2013) Policies. The action plan has been prepared based on the broad outlines laid down in the policy. The principle of the R&R policy is the guiding philosophy to provide a development approach to resettle and rehabilitate the people affected by project. The project specific R&R policy recognizes that involuntary resettlement results in dismantling of existing production system and way of life. Therefore, all rehabilitation programs will adopt a developmental approach rather than the welfare approach. The policy details out the assistance in re-establishing the homes and livelihoods of the Project Affected People (PAP) during the course of projects. The entitlement matrix as given in the approved policy is presented below in **Table 4.3.**

**Table 4-3: PROJECT SPECIFIC R&R COMPENSATION POLICY**

S. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
Land						
1-a	Loss of private land	Agricultural land <sup>1</sup> , homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/ Family with traditional titleholders <sup>2</sup>	Compensation at replacement cost. One time Resettlement allowance <sup>3</sup> of Rs. 50,000 per affected family <sup>4</sup>	Compensation accounts for all stamp duties, taxes and fees, as applicable under relevant laws and does not account for any depreciation.	The Valuation Committee will determine replacement value as per the procedures outlined in the subsequent sections of this document. PIU will ensure provision of notice. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DPs and determine assistance.
1-b	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or	Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease	Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of land owners). One time Resettlement allowance <sup>5</sup> of Rs. 50,000	Land owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or	PIU will confirm land rental and ensure tenants and leaseholders receive reimbursement for

1 The RFCLARRA, 2013 says no irrigated multi cropped land shall be acquired under this Act, except in exceptional circumstances, as a demonstrable last resort. Wherever such land is acquired, an equivalent area of cultivable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security. Such costing shall also reflect while preparing Resettlement Budget.

2 Traditional land rights refer to households with customary rights to land, and shall be treated equivalent to titleholders

3The RFCLARRA, 2013 specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000 only.

4 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act–2013.

S. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
		vacant plot	documents or not / sharecroppers	per affected family <sup>6</sup>	unexpired lease	land rental deposit or unexpired lease, and report to PIU. PIU will ensure provision of notice.
2-a	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land	Leaseholders	Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of the lessee).  One time Resettlement allowance <sup>7</sup> of Rs. 50,000 per affected family <sup>8</sup>		PIU will ensure provision of notice and identify vulnerable households.
2-b	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land, RoW of road	Squatters <sup>9</sup> , Encroachers <sup>10</sup>	60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land.  Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops and compensation.  One time Resettlement allowance <sup>11</sup> of Rs. 50,000 per affected family <sup>12</sup>  In case the household is cultivating the land and would incur crop or tree loss, the same shall be compensated in line with the provisions made in	60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land.	PIU will ensure provision of notice.

<sup>5</sup>The RFCLARRA, 2013 specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000 only.

<sup>6</sup> 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act–2013.

<sup>7</sup>The RFCLARRA, 2013specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000 only.

<sup>8</sup> 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act–2013.

<sup>9</sup> Squatters are those who have no recognizable rights on the land that they are occupying.

<sup>10</sup> Encroachers are those who build a structure which is in whole or is part of an adjacent property to which he/she has no title.

<sup>11</sup>The RFCLARRA, 2013specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000 only.

<sup>12</sup> 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act–2013.

S. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				Section 6 of this Entitlement matrix.		
<b>Residential Structures</b>						
3-a	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets <sup>13</sup>	Legal titleholders  Family with traditional land right	<p>Each affected household shall be eligible for replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable);</p> <p>For partly affected structure, the AP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure if the remaining portion is unviable or if the existing floor space cannot be restored.</p> <p>Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure.</p> <p>Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.</p> <p>One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction</p> <p>One time Resettlement allowance<sup>14</sup> of Rs. 50,000 per affected family.<sup>15</sup></p> <p>All displaced families will receive one time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as transportation cost towards shifting of family, building materials, belongings and cattle.</p>	Compensation accounts for all stamp duties, taxes and fees, as applicable under relevant laws and does not account for any depreciation.	Valuation committee will verify replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs to determine assistance.

<sup>13</sup> Other assets includes, but is not limited to walls, fences, sheds, wells, etc.

<sup>14</sup> The RFCLARRA, 2013 specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000 only.

<sup>15</sup> 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under the RFCLARRA, 2013

S. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
3-b	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<p>Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and the same will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner.</p> <p>Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets</p> <p>One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction.</p> <p>One time Resettlement allowance<sup>16</sup> of Rs. 50,000 per affected family<sup>17</sup></p> <p>All displaced families will receive one time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as transportation cost towards shifting of family, building materials, belongings and cattle.</p>	<p>Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Tenants will be given a 60-day advance notice to vacate.</p>	Valuation committee will verify replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs to determine assistance.
3-c	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Squatters, Encroachers	<p>Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter</p> <p>Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deduction from replacement value.</p> <p>One time Resettlement allowance<sup>18</sup> of Rs. 50,000</p>	60 days advance notice to demolish the affected structure.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs to determine assistance.

<sup>16</sup>The RFCLARRA, 2013 specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000 only.

<sup>17</sup> 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act-2013.

S. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				per affected family <sup>19</sup>  All displaced families will receive one time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as transportation cost towards shifting of family, building materials, belongings and cattle.		
<b>Commercial Structures</b>						
4-a	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Legal titleholders  Family with traditional land rights	Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable)  For partly affected structure, the AP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure if the remaining portion is unviable or if the existing floor space cannot be restored.  Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure.  Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.  One time Resettlement allowance <sup>20</sup> of Rs. 50,000 per affected family <sup>21</sup>  All displaced families will receive one time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as transportation cost	Compensation accounts for all stamp duties, taxes and fees, as applicable under relevant laws and does not account for any depreciation.	Valuation committee will determine replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs to determine assistance.

<sup>18</sup>The RFCLARRA, 2013 specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000 only.

<sup>19</sup> 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act–2013.

<sup>20</sup> The RFCLARRA, 2013 specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000 only.

<sup>21</sup> 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act–2013.

S. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				towards shifting of family, building materials, belongings and cattle.		
4-b	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<p>Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner.</p> <p>Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets</p> <p>One time Resettlement allowance<sup>22</sup> of Rs. 50,000 per affected family<sup>23</sup></p> <p>All displaced families will receive one time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as transportation cost towards shifting of family, building materials, belongings and cattle.</p>	<p>Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Tenants will be given a 60-day advance notice to vacate.</p>	<p>Valuation committee will determine replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs to determine assistance.</p>
4-c	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Squatters, Encroacher	<p>Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter</p> <p>Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.</p> <p>One time Resettlement allowance<sup>24</sup> of Rs. 50,000 per affected family<sup>25</sup></p>	<p>60 days advance notice to demolish the affected structure.</p>	<p>PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs to determine assistance.</p>

<sup>22</sup> The RFCLARRA, 2013 specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000 only.

<sup>23</sup> 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act–2013.

S. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				All displaced families will receive one time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as transportation cost towards shifting of family, building materials, belongings and cattle.		
<b>Livelihood</b>						
5	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	<p>Legal titleholder</p> <p>Family with traditional land right</p> <p>Commercial tenant</p> <p>Commercial leaseholder</p> <p>Employee in commercial establishment</p>	<p>Onetime payment of Rs. 500,000 per family.</p> <p>All displaced families will receive monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award.</p> <p>Skill up-gradation training to DPs (one member of the affected family) who opted for income restoration.</p> <p>Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.</p>		<p>PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs to determine assistance.</p> <p>In case of Agricultural laborer (long timer) Only those who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural laborers will not be entitled for this assistance.</p>

<sup>24</sup>The RFCLARRA, 2013 specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000 only.

<sup>25</sup> 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act–2013.

S. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			Agricultural laborer (long term) Artisans Squatters			
Trees and Crops						
6	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder Family with traditional land right Agricultural tenant/ leaseholder Sharecroppers Squatter	Advance notice to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers. Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops.	Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible Work schedules will avoid harvest season. Seasonal crops will be given 6-month notice. If notice cannot be given, compensation for standing crops will be compensated at market value. Market value of trees/crops has to be determined.	PIU will ensure provision of advance notice. Valuation Committee will undertake valuation of standing crops, perennial crops and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with DPs.

S. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
<b>Vulnerable Households</b>						
7	Impacts on vulnerable DPs	All impacts	Vulnerable DPs	<p>Affected households belonging to vulnerable groups namely – [Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), BPL households, female-headed households, disabled, and elderly] will receive additional one-time assistance of Rs. 50,000.</p> <p>Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project.</p> <p>Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.</p>	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census and implementation of project.	<p>PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>The PIU with support from the CSC and NGO/Firm/Agency will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the affected persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.</p>
<b>Temporary Loss</b>						
8	Temporary loss of	Land temporarily	Legal	Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the	Assessment of impacts if any on	Valuation Committee will determine rental

S. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
	land <sup>26</sup>	required for sub-project construction	titleholders  Family with traditional land right	landholders.  Rent at market value for the period of occupation  Compensation for assets at replacement cost  Restoration of land to previous or better quality. <sup>27</sup>  Location of construction camps will be fixed by the contractors in consultation with the Government and local community.	structures, assets, crops and trees due to temporary occupation.  Site restoration.	value and duration of construction survey and consultation with DPs. PIU will ensure compensation is paid prior to site being taken-over by contractor. Contractor will be responsible for site restoration.
9	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled DPs	60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption.  Cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP. <sup>28</sup>  Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. <sup>29</sup>	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	Valuation Committee will determine income lost.  Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
<b>Common Resources</b>						
10	Loss and temporary	Common resources	Communities	Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand	The affected CPRs will be restored or	PIU and Contractor will restore and/or

<sup>26</sup> Temporary possession of land for project purpose can be taken only for three years from the date of commencement of such possession/occupation.

<sup>27</sup> If the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the appropriate Government shall proceed under the Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose.

<sup>28</sup> This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

<sup>29</sup> For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

S. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
	impacts on common resources			posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc.	compensated in consultation with the concerned community or responsible institution.	compensate the affected CPR in line with ADB's SPS, 2009. The same shall be monitored by the PMU as well as the External Monitoring Agency.
<b>Any Other unanticipated impacts</b>						
11	Any other loss not identified	-	-	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated.	-	PIU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009.

## **5 CHAPTER 5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT INFLUENCE AREA**

### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

Tamil Nadu is one of the state of India. Its capital and largest city is Chennai (formerly known as Madras). Tamil Nadu lies in the southernmost part of the Indian subcontinent and is bordered by the union territory of Pondicherry and the South Indian states of Kerala, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. It is bounded by the Eastern Ghats on the north, by the Nilgiri Mountains, the Meghamalai Hills, and Kerala on the west, by the Bay of Bengal in the east, by the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait on the southeast, and by the Indian Ocean on the south. The state shares a maritime border with the nation of Sri Lanka.

Tamil Nadu has the second-largest economy in India. Over 50% of the state is urbanized, accounting for 9.6% of the urban population in the country, while only comprising 6% of India's total population. Services contributes to 45% of the economic activity in the state, followed by manufacturing at 34% and agriculture at 21%. Government is the major investor in the state, with 52% of total investments, followed by private Indian investors at 29.9% and foreign private investors at 14.9%. It has been ranked as the second most economically free state in India by the Economic Freedom Rankings for the States of India.

The state is home to a number of historic buildings, multi-religious pilgrimage sites, hill stations and eight World Heritage sites. The people of Tamil Nadu have continued to develop their cultural heritage in terms of music, dance, literature, theatre, cuisine, and other art forms.

### **5.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THANJAVUR DISTRICT**

#### **5.2.1 INTRODUCTION**

Thanjavur, formerly Tanjore is a city in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Thanjavur is an important center of South Indian religion, art, and architecture. Most of the Great Living Chola Temples, which are UNESCO World Heritage Monuments, are located in and around Thanjavur. The foremost among these, the Brihadeeswara Temple, is located in the centre of the city. Thanjavur is also home to Tanjore painting, a painting style unique to the region.

#### **5.2.2 LOCATION**

Thanjavur is the headquarters of the Thanjavur District. The city is an important agricultural centre located in the Cauvery Delta and is known as the "Rice bowl of Tamil Nadu". Thanjavur is administered by a municipal corporation covering an area of 36.33 km<sup>2</sup> (14.03 sq. m) and had a population of 222,943 in 2011. Roadways are the major means of transportation, while the city also has rail connectivity. The nearest airport is Tiruchirappalli International Airport, located 59.6 km (37.0 mi) away from the city.

#### **5.2.3 GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE**

Thanjavur is located at 10.8°N 79.15°E. The tributaries of river Cauvery, namely, the Grand Anaicut canal (Pudhaaru), Vadavaaru and Vennaaru rivers flow through the city. Thanjavur is situated in the Cauvery delta, at a distance of 314 km (195 mi) south-west of Chennai and 56 km (35 mi) east of Tiruchirappalli. While the plains immediately adjoining the Cauvery river have been under cultivation from time immemorial, most of Thanjavur city and the surrounding areas lie in the "New Delta" – a dry, barren upland tract which was brought under irrigation during the early 19th century. To the south of Thanjavur city, is the Vallam tableland, a small plateau interspersed at regular intervals by ridges of sandstone. The nearest seaport is Nagapattinam which is 84 km (52 mi) east of Thanjavur. The nearest airport is Tiruchirappalli International Airport, located at a distance of 56 km (35 mi). The city has an elevation of 59 m (194 ft.) above mean sea level. The total area of the city is 36.33 km<sup>2</sup> (14.03 sq. mi).

The period from November to February in Thanjavur is pleasant, with a climate full of warm days and cool nights. The onset of summer is from March, with the mercury reaching its peak by the end of May and June. The average temperatures range from 81 F (27 C) in January to 97°F (36°C) in May and June. Summer rains are sparse and the first monsoon, the South-West monsoon, commences in June and continues till September. North-East monsoon begins October and continues till January. The rainfall during the South-West monsoon period is much lower than that of the North-East monsoon. The North-East monsoon is beneficial to the district at large because of the heavy rainfall and the Western Ghats (mountain ranges) feeding the river Cauvery. The average rainfall is 37 inches (940 mm), most of which is contributed by the North-East monsoon.

#### 5.2.4 TOURISM AND CULTURE

Thanjavur is a city in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Its many temples include the 11th-century Brihadeeswarar Temple, a vast Chola dynasty–era complex with a frescoed interior. Thanjavur Maratha Palace is home to the centuries-old Saraswathi Mahal Library, with palm-leaf manuscripts, and Thanjavur Art Gallery, with bronze statues. Tamil University Museum displays coins, folk artifacts and musical instruments.

**Bird Sanctuary:** Vaduvor Bird Sanctuary is a bird sanctuary located in the town of Vaduvur in Thiruvarur District in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Vaduvur was located 22 KM away from Thanjavur on the Thanjavur-Mannargudi state highway.

**Brahadeshwara Temple:** The biggest attraction of Thanjavur - The Brahadeshwara Temple, also known as the Big Temple. Built during the reign of the Great Chola emperor, Raja Chola, this temple is an architectural marvel.

### 5.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THIRUVARUR DISTRICT

#### 5.3.1 INTRODUCTION

Thiruvarur was a part of Thanjavur district till 1991 and Nagapattinam district until 1997; it became the headquarters of Thiruvarur district when it was carved out of Nagapattinam district in 1997. The Odambokki river passes through the centre of the town. Thiruvarur covers an area of 10.47 km<sup>2</sup> (4.04 sq. m) and had a population of 58,301 as of 2011. It is administered by a

first grade municipality. The town is a part of the Cauvery delta region and agriculture is the major occupation. Roadways are the major means of transportation with a total of 94.06 km (58.45 mi) of district roads including three national highways passing through the town.

### **5.3.2 GEOGRAPHY**

Thiruvarur is located at 9.28°N 79.3°E. The town is bounded by Sukumar River in the north, Valaiyar River in the south while the Odambokki River flows through the centre. The town has an average elevation of 3 metres (9.8 ft) from the sea level. The municipality covers an area of 10.47 km<sup>2</sup> (4.04 sq. m) Thiruvarur is situated at a distance of 300 km from Chennai, 24 km (15 mi) from Nagapattinam, 40 km (25 mi) from Karaikal, 40 km (25 mi) from Mayiladuthurai and 56 km (35 mi) from Thanjavur. The town along with the district receives an annual rainfall of 1,260 millimetres (50 in). The town experiences tropical climate during summer; from March to May. The proximity to sea results in high humidity throughout the year and peaks 70% from August to May. The town has a plain terrain of alluvial soil consisting of sand, silt and clay. Vennar and Vettar, the tributaries of river Cauvery are the major water bodies around the town. Surface water canals contribute 89% to irrigation, while the rest 11% is accounted by dug wells and tube wells. Paddy is the major crop while the others being black gram, green gram, ground nut and gingelly.

### **5.3.3 ECONOMY**

Thiruvarur lies in the Kaveri River basin and the main occupation of the inhabitants of the town and surrounding regions is agriculture. More than 70% of the workforce is involved in agriculture; 14% being cultivators and rest are agricultural laborers. Paddy is cultivated in three seasons namely Kuruvai (June–August), Samba (August–January) and Thaladi (January–March). The daily wages of the agricultural laborers is more than the rates fixed by the Tamil Nadu government, but due to the decline in number of days of work, the income levels are lower.

Being an agricultural town, the predominant industries are agriculture based like modern rice milling, palm oil refinery, poultry, livestock and coir based. Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation operating a modern rice mill and South India Edible Oil involved in refining oil are the large scale industries in the town.

### **5.3.4 TRANSPORT**

Thiruvarur municipality accommodates 94.06 km of roads: 54.9 km of BT roads, 10.91 km of metal roads, 9.48 km of cement roads and 18.75 km of highways. Thiruvarur is connected by three national highways, NH 45A to Viluppuram, NH 67 to Coimbatore. Thiruvarur is connected with Chennai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Karaikal and other major towns of Tamil Nadu through the state highways SH 23 from Mayiladuthurai to Thiruthuraiipoondi, SH 67 from Thanjavur to Kodikkarai, SH 65 from Thiruvarur to Kumbakonam, SH 66 from Kumbakonam to Adiramapattinam, SH 67 from Nagore to Nachiyar Koil, SH 146 from Mannargudi to Sethubavachatram, SH 147 Kumbakonam to Karaikkal, SH 151 Kilvelur to Kachanam. The

Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation operates close to 175 daily services connecting various cities to Thiruvarur.

## 5.4 PROJECT INFLUENCE AREA

Outlining the project influence area is essential for the estimation of affected zone; because the socio-economic indicators of the project influence area influence on the project road. The project influence area has been assessed based on Zone Influence Factors (ZIFs) obtained from OD survey.

**Table 5-1: Project Influence Zones**

S.No	District	Zone Influence Factors
1	Thanjavur	47
2	Thiruvarur	56
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>

### 5.4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THANJAVUR DISTRICT

#### 5.4.2 POPULATION

In 2011, Thanjavur had population of 2,405,890 of which male and female were 1,182,416 and 1,223,474 respectively. In 2001 census, Thanjavur had a population of 2,216,138 of which males were 1,096,638 and remaining 1,119,500 were females. Thanjavur District population constituted 3.33 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Thanjavur District was at 3.55 percent of Maharashtra population.

Table 5-2: Demographic pattern of Thanjavur district Census 2011 and 2001

Description	2011	2001
Population	24.06 Lakhs	22.16 Lakhs
Actual Population	2,405,890	2,216,138
Male	1,182,416	1,096,638
Female	1,223,474	1,119,500
Population Growth	8.56%	7.91%
Area Sq. Km	3,411	3,411
Density/km <sup>2</sup>	705	638
Proportion to Tamil Nadu Population	3.33%	3.55%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	1035	1021
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	957	959

Description	2011	2001
Average Literacy	82.64	75.45
Male Literacy	89.04	84.47
Female Literacy	76.50	66.70
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	238,598	259,632
Male Population (0-6 Age)	121,949	132,516
Female Population (0-6 Age)	116,649	127,116
Literates	1,790,998	1,476,256
Male Literates	944,264	814,354
Female Literates	846,734	661,902
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	9.92%	11.72%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	10.31%	12.08%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	9.53%	11.35%

Source: Census 2011

## 5.5 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THIRUVARUR DISTRICT

### 5.5.1 POPULATION

In 2011, Thiruvarur had population of 1,264,277 of which male and female were 626,693 and 637,584 respectively. In 2001 census, Thiruvarur had a population of 1,169,474 of which males were 580,784 and remaining 588,690 were females. Thiruvarur District population constituted 1.75 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Thiruvarur District was at 1.87 percent of Maharashtra population.

There was change of 8.11 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Thiruvarur District recorded increase of 6.31 percent to its population compared to 1991.

Table 5-3: Demographic pattern of Thiruvarur Census 2011 and 2001

Description	2011	2001
Population	12.64 Lakhs	11.69 Lakhs
Actual Population	1,264,277	1,169,474

Description	2011	2001
Male	626,693	580,784
Female	637,584	588,690
Population Growth	8.11%	6.31%
Area Sq. Km	2,274	2,274
Density/km2	556	492
Proportion to Tamil Nadu Population	1.75%	1.87%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	1017	1014
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	958	970
Average Literacy	82.86	76.58
Male Literacy	89.13	85.43
Female Literacy	76.72	67.90
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	121,973	140,099
Male Population (0-6 Age)	62,280	71,115
Female Population (0-6 Age)	59,693	68,984
Literates	946,471	788,302
Male Literates	503,085	435,421
Female Literates	443,386	352,881
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	9.65%	11.98%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	9.94%	12.24%

Description	2011	2001
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	9.36%	11.72%

Source: Census 2011

## 5.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS / PERSONS

### 5.6.1 PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The Male APs comprises of 43.54 % (172) and the female APs with a percentage of 40.76% (161) whereas Unmarried son/daughters are 15.7% (62).

Table 5-4: Gender of the Head of the Households

S. No	Sex	No. of Affected Person	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	172	43.54
2	Female	161	40.76
3	Unmarried(18+)	62	15.70
Total		395	100

### 5.6.2 AGE OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

The age of the Head of the households describes that 68.93%(71) of them fall under the age group of 41 to 60 years which is maximum, 14.56% (15) of them under the age of 25 to 40 years old, 16.5% (17) of them were senior citizens. The youth population of 18 to 24 years accounts for 0% with 0 PAHs. (Refer Table No: 5-5)

Table 5-5: Age Classification

S. No	Age Classification	Frequency	Percentage
1	18 – 24	0	0.00
2	25 – 40	15	14.56
3	41 – 60	71	68.93
4	> 60	17	16.50
Total		103	100

### 5.6.3 RELIGION

The Religion of the PAHs depicts that 94.2% (97) of them were Hindus, followed by 2.9 % (3) of them were Christians and 2.9 % (3) of the PAHs were Muslims. (Refer Table No: 5-6)

Table 5-6: Religion

S. No	Religion	Frequency	Percentage
1	Hindu	97	94.2
2	Muslim	3	2.9
3	Christian	3	2.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 5.6.4 MOTHER TONGUE

100% (103) of the PAHs speaks Tamil as their mother tongue. (Refer Table No: 5.6)

Table 5-7: Mother Tongue

S. No	Mother Tongue	Frequency	Percentage
1	Tamil	103	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.7 ECONOMIC PROFILE

#### 5.7.1 FAMILY INCOME LEVEL OF PAHS

The Annual Family income of the PAH denotes that 55.3% (57) of them earn below Rs.60000 per annum, (which shall be considered for vulnerable classification for the future project implementation). 11.7% (12) of them earn Above Rs.240000 per annum. (Refer Table No: 5-8).

Table 5-8: Family Income

S. No	Family Income (Per Annum)	Frequency	Percentage
1	Below 60000	57	55.3
2	60000 to 120000	18	17.5
3	120000 to 180000	10	9.7
4	180000 to 240000	6	5.8
	Above 240000	12	11.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>
Average Income of the Family per annum in Rs/- 107864			

An analysis was carried out to find out the average family income, this depicts that Rs 107864/- is the average family income of the PAHs.

#### 5.7.2 VULNERABLE GROUPS ALONG THE PROJECT ROAD

At this stage identifies the vulnerable population in order to minimize the adverse impact and provide adequate mitigation measures. An assessment was made to bring out the vulnerable PAPs (SC, ST, Below Poverty Line, Women Headed Households, households headed by physically handicapped persons and persons with the age of more than 60). Their distribution on the stretch in terms of absolute numbers and percentage are given below.

The data reveals that 35 households belong to vulnerable group, out of which 51% households belong to WHH category, 48.6% households are belongs to senior category. Details of vulnerable groups are summaries in (Refer Table No: 5-9).

Table 5-9: Vulnerable Groups along the Project Road

SI. No.	Entitlement Category	Structure	%age
1	WHH	18	51.4
2	Aged (65+)	17	48.6
<b>Total Vulnerable</b>		<b>35</b>	100.0
Not Vulnerable		68	66.0
<b>Total Household</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.7.3 RESIDENTIAL PROOF

The PAHs hold proof of residence, it is highlighted that

- 86% of them possess Voter ID card
- 100% of them have Rati Card
- 80% of them have Bank Account
- 60% of them have Aadhar Card
- 7% of them have valid passport
- 13% of them have PAN card

Table 5-10: Proof for Address

S. No	Residential Proof	Percentage
1	Ration Card	100%
2	Voter ID	86%
3	Bank Account	80%

4	Aadhar Card	60%
5	Passport	7%
6	PAN Card	13%

## **6 CHAPTER 6: SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

Infrastructure development projects bring numerous positive impacts but also cause adverse social impacts in terms of loss of land assets, non-land assets and loss of livelihood particularly the vulnerable sections of the society who are susceptible to socio-economic risks. Assessment of such impacts and development of mitigation measures during the project preparation help achieving the social acceptance of the project. This section of the report presents the social impact assessment of the project road. It details out the project benefits, the associated, and measures adopted to minimize the adverse social impacts.

### **6.2 LIKELY POSITIVE IMPACTS**

Upgrading and strengthening of road will induce economic and social benefits to the people in the direct influence zone i.e., villages through which the project road traverses and indirect benefits to the districts and state. It will provide impetus for economic development in the immediate surroundings and would also generate local employment. Furthermore, it will facilitate improved access to market centers, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and offices located in the districts. The cumulative likely positive impacts of the project will result in increased mobility, employment generation, and above all better economic integration of the area with the major market and trade centers within and outside the districts.

### **6.3 MINIMIZING ADVERSE IMPACTS**

As part of the project preparation, social screening survey was carried out by the consultant. The study involved reconnaissance survey, identification of constraints along the road (congested locations, common property resources, and other social concerns), collection of RoW information, extent of adverse impacts on land, structures and other properties, etc.

Social screening survey (part of feasibility study) identified 103+20 structures (including CPRs) of land which were likely to be affected. Subsequently, the design was revised twice after detailed discussion and deliberations with client. Site visits were also undertaken to explore possibility of alternatives and re-checking the ground conditions. This helped in substantially reducing the impacts on the structures and land at detailed design stage. In fact, additional land requirement has been minimized for upgrading the project road.

Moreover, alternative option of constructing road from behind the structure was not a viable option from the technical as well as social point of view. Similarly, shifting the alignment on the left was also not feasible as it would have impacted a few residential structures. In view of these constraints, possibility of fitting in the cross section within the available RoW without affecting the structure (shops) was explored. It has become possible to upgrade the existing alignment without impacting the structures on either side without compromising with the safety aspects.

## 6.4 ADVERSE IMPACTS

The adverse impacts of the project have been quantified based on the survey carried out at site as per the improvement plan. The corridor of impact varies from one point to another along the project stretch. The magnitude of the likely impacts because of the proposed upgrading of the project road is discussed below.

The project impacts have been broadly classified as impacts on land, structures community property resources (religious structures, passenger shelters if any), impacts on livelihood, etc.

## 6.5 IMPACT ON LAND

The proposed project involves upgrading of existing road section to 2-lanes. There are 103 families (65-TH and 38 – NTH) lost their structure due to widening of the road. In the proposed widening plan, land will be acquired only realignment, bypass and road side amenities. There is no widening in built-up area. 30.405 Ha of additional land was proposed to be acquired for improvement of road alignment. Additional land requirement for improving the road alignment was also dropped by suitably adjusting the alignment at locations.

### 6.5.1 IMPACT ON STRUCTURES- TENURE WISE

The Census Survey captured the Tenure of the total 103 Project Affected Households, who were affected within the corridor highlights that 63.11% (65) of them are Title Holders and 36.89 % (38) are Non-Title Holders being affected. (Refer Table No: 6.1)

Table 6-1: Impact of the Structure

S. No	Tenure	Frequency	Percentage
1	Title Holders	65	63.11%
2	Non - Title Holders	38	36.89%
Total		103	100

Source: Census-Socio-Economic Survey

### 6.5.2 USE OF STRUCTURE

The Usage of the Structure shows that the Commercial usage is prominent with 59.2% (61) structures engaging commercial activities such as petty shop, tea stall, and repair shop and service units. The next share constitutes for the Residential structures with 35.9% (37), where the usage is purely residential purpose. The structures in which the commercial establishment will be accommodating their families to live along termed as the residential cum commercial accounts for a share is 4.9% (5) of the structures. (Refer Table No: 6.2).

Table 6-2: Usage of Structure

S. No.	Impact category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Residential	37	35.9

2	Commercial	61	59.2
3	BW/ Shed	5	4.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census-Socio-Economic Survey

### 6.5.3 TYPE OF THE AFFECTED STRUCTURES

The affected structures shows that 16.50% (17) of them are Semi permanent structures with Tiled roof and 14.56% (15) of them are concrete structures, followed by 68.93%(71) of them are temporary structures with thatched roof/ tin roof or wooden shelters. The survey also observed CPRs that other structures like temple, petrol pumps, public-toilet, bus stops, shed, money boxes were also affected with a share of 3% (4). (Refer Table No: 6.3)

Table 6-3: Type of the Structure

S. No	Type of structure	Frequency	Percentage
1	Permanent	15	14.56
2	Semi- Permanent	17	16.50
3	Temporary ( Thatched, Wooden)	71	68.93
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census-Socio-Economic Survey

### 6.5.4 OFFSET – DISTANCE OF THE AFFECTED STRUCTURES

The Offset details of the road with respective to the affected structure shows that 83.5% (86) of them falls within the range of 5mts to 10 m. offset, 1.9% (2) of the structures falls within the range of 10 to 15 m. off set and 14.6 % (15) were under 5 m. offset distance. None structures were falling under more than 15 m. offset distance. (Refer Table No: 6.4).

Table 6-4: Offset distance of the Structure

S. No	Offset	Frequency	Percentage
1	Below 5 m.	15	14.6
2	5 to 10 m.	86	83.5
3	10 to 15 m.	2	1.9
4	Above 15 m.	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census-Socio-Economic Survey

### 6.5.5 LOCATION OF THE AFFECTED STRUCTURES

The location of the structures shows that 45 % of them are located in the Left Hand side of the road and 58% of them were on the Right hand side of the road. (Refer Table No: 6.5)

Table 6-5: Location of the Structure

S. No	Location	Frequency	Percentage
1	RHS	58	56.31
2	LHS	45	43.69
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census-Socio-Economic Survey

### 6.5.6 ESTIMATED RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES TO BE AFFECTED

The impact on religious structures is generally considered as an area of concern due to its association with the religious sentiments of the people. As many as 6 religious properties are likely to be affected due to project, religious structures is presented in (Refer Table No:6.6).

Table 6-6: Estimated Religious Structures

S. No.	Type of Religious Property	Frequency		Total
		LHS	RHS	
1	Temple	4	2	6

Source: Census-Socio-Economic Survey

### 6.6 ESTIMATED COMMUNITY PROPERTIES TO BE AFFECTED

The Census survey has revealed that 5 community properties are likely to be affected due to the project. A break up of such properties is provided in (Refer Table No: 6.7)

Table 6-7: Estimated Community Structures

S. No	Type of Community Property	Community Properties		Total	Percentage
		LHS	RHS		
1	Donation Box	1	0	1	20
2	Water Tank	1	0	1	20
3	Panchayat Ghar	1	0	1	20
4	Tap	1	1	2	40
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>

## 6.7 ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES TO BE AFFECTED

Based on the social survey there are 26 government properties are likely to be affected including Petrol Pumps, Bus Stop etc. due to the up-gradation of the existing road. The details of such properties are summarized in the table (Refer table No. 6.8)

Table 6-8: Estimated Government Structures

S. No	Type of Community Property	Community Properties		Total	Percentage
		LHS	RHS		
1	Petrol Pump	2	1	3	11.54
2	Bus Stop	7	13	20	76.92
3	School	1	1	2	7.69
4	Public Toilet	1	0	1	3.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>

## 6.8 OVERALL IMPACT

The overall impact on the structures exposes that 4.85% (5) of them were partially affected. 95.15% (98) of them were fully affected or called as the Major impact structures. (Refer Table No: 6.9).

Table 6-9: Overall Impact of the Structure

S. No.	Overall Impact	Frequency	Percentage
1	Major	98	95.15
2	Minor	5	4.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census-Socio-Economic Survey

## **7 CHAPTER 7 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND CONSULTATIONS**

### **7.1 INTRODUCTION**

Public information and consultation is an important method of involving various stakeholders particularly, local community with reference to the proposed development initiatives. It provides a platform to participants to express their views, concerns and apprehensions that might affect them positively or negatively. Through participation and consultation stakeholders influence development initiatives, and decision making process. The effectiveness of participation and consultation is directly related to the degree of involvement by the likely project affected persons and the local community and integration of outcome of consultations wherever feasible in the proposed development initiatives. Detailed planning is required to ensure that likely project affected persons, local community, interested groups, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations; local government, line departments, etc. are consulted regularly, frequently and purposefully during different stages of the project including project preparation.

### **7.2 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

Public information and consultation was carried out during the project preparation stage in the form of public meeting, focus group discussion, in-depth interviews and individual consultations. The consultation process ensured that the likely project affected persons (PAPs), local community and other stakeholders were informed in advance, and allowed to participate actively and consulted. This serves to reduce the insecurity among local community and likely PAPs and thereby opposition to the project because of its transparent nature inbuilt in the consultation process. The purpose of consultations was to inform people about the project, take note of their issues, concerns and preferences, and allow them to make meaningful choices. Consultation will be carried out during the implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the project as well. Concerns, views and suggestions expressed by the participants during these consultations have been presented in the following sections. The outcomes of consultations have been shared with design team so as to integrate their concerns and suggestions wherever possible. Concerns expressed by the participants covered compensation for lost assets, impacts on structures, shifting of religious structures, etc. The local leaders were found actively involved in all the consultation meetings.

Consultation with PAPs is the starting point to address involuntary resettlement issues concerning land acquisition and resettlement. People affected by resettlement may be apprehensive that they will lose their livelihoods and communities. Participation in planning and managing resettlement helps to reduce their fears and gives PAPs an opportunity to participate in key decisions that affect their lives. The first step in developing plans for consultation and participation is to identify the primary and secondary stakeholders. Information sharing is the first principle of participation.

This chapter provides details on the consultations carried out with the affected households and other stakeholders that lay on-route the existing road.

Safeguard policy 2009, as a policy objective, that “displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs”.

The Safeguard policy 2009, provides the additional guidance that “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, implementation, and monitoring resettlement.

### 7.3 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the consultation process is to maximize the benefits from the project and .to minimise negative impacts of the project. The objectives of public consultation as part of this project are:

- Promote public awareness and improve understanding of the potential impacts of proposed projects;
- Identify alternative sites or designs, and mitigation measures;
- Solicit the views of affected communities / individuals on environmental and social problems;
- Improve environmental and social soundness;
- Clarify values and trade-offs associated with the different alternatives;
- Identify contentious local issues which might jeopardize the implementation of the project;
- Establish transparent procedures for carrying out proposed works;
- Create accountability and sense of local ownership during project implementation.

### 7.4 LEVELS OF CONSULTATIONS

The public consultations were carried out at the screening, feasibility and Social Impact Assessment stages of the project. The extent of likely adverse impacts was one of the major criteria for deciding the locations of public consultations. Types of consultations done with various participants using various tools including, interviews with government officials, individual consultations, key informant interviews, focus group discussion, stakeholder consultations, etc. are presented in Table 7.1.

Table 7-1: Public Consultation held at Different Stages of Project

Level	Type	Key Participants
Individual	Local level Consultation	People along the project corridor
Individual	Door to Door Personal Contact	People along the project corridor including those that are not impacted directly

Settlement	Focus Group Discussion	PAP, Women, truckers, weaker sections, agriculturist, School teachers
Institutional	Stake holder Discussion	Line departments

## 7.5 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

The following methodology has been adopted for carrying out public consultations in this project which were held at village, Tehsil and District levels:

- Disseminating information and requesting villagers to attend the public consultation meetings
- Sharing the opinions and preferences of the PAPs
- Involving the PAPs in decision-making.

Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders were used during project preparation, viz., in-depth interviews, public meetings, group discussions, Individual Consultations etc. to understand the socio-economic profile of the community and the affected families, questionnaires were designed and information was collected from the individuals on one-to one basis. The consultations have also been carried out with special emphasis on the vulnerable groups. The key informants during the project preparation phase included both individuals and groups namely:

- Heads and members of households likely to be affected
- Groups/clusters of PAPs
- Village Panchayats, Sarpanch and members
- Local voluntary organizations and NGO
- Government agencies and departments such as local revenue authority
- Other project stakeholders with special focus on PAPs belonging to the vulnerable group

## 7.6 TYPES OF CONSULTATIONS

### 7.6.1 GENERAL CONSULTATIONS

The dissemination process and the type of information shared with the stakeholders during consultations are described below:

- While undertaking inventory of road side utilities and structures, and census survey of PAHs, information dissemination focused on the proposed road improvements.
- Potential PAHs were consulted to inform them about the proposed road improvement program, resultant impacts and possible socio-cultural conflict (if any) including loss of access to and relocation of CPRs.

- People were requested to gather at common places including panchayat Bhawnas, temples, schools, Village Organization centers, etc.
- During these consultations pictorial Methods were also used to explain proposed improvement and possible social impacts in the concerned villages.

## 7.6.2 STRUCTURED CONSULTATIONS

Besides general consultations described above, consultations were conducted in a structured manner. For this purpose, date and venue of consultation were fixed in advance and in coordination with the PRI representatives at village level and officials from CKICP, PWD and NGOs.

Such structured consultations helped in highlighting issues as raised by stakeholders with regard to the proposed road improvement.

## 7.6.3 SPECIFIC CONSULTATIONS

In addition to the local/village level meetings, consultations were organized at specific locations; critical stretches along the proposed corridors. At these locations, FGDs were also organized.

## 7.6.4 DISCUSSIONS WITH DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICIALS

In the discussion with officials of the District administration, Tamil Nadu PWD as well, Tehsildar, Forest Officer etc. were explained about the proposed project interventions. Some of the issues with regard to shifting of utilities, tree cutting, etc. were also discussed in these meetings with the respective officials.

## 7.7 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS MATRIX

Analyses revealed that majority of stakeholders are very supportive and showed positive interest in the project and promised to ensure good support during execution of the project. District level authorities including the government official has been consulted. Persons likely to be affected by the project are also for the project. However, these people have some concerns about the compensations and restoration of the means of livelihood.

The roadside communities were concerned about road safety and expected employment opportunities in the project. During village meetings representations were also made demanding support for construction of community facilities such as access roads, rest areas, boundary walls for school, provisions of hand pumps, etc.

**Table 7-2: Stakeholder Analysis**

Stakeholder Category	Relevant Stakeholders	Characteristics (Social, location, size, organizational, capacity)	Interests in terms of support/ opposition	Influence (H-High, M-Medium, L- Low)
Government	Teshildar , Sapanch, Patwari	Mannargudi, Kumbakonam	Largely positive with assurance of full support.	High
Other concerned	Telecom, Water supply,		Supportive	Low

Stakeholder Category	Relevant Stakeholders	Characteristics (Social, location, size, organizational, capacity)	Interests in terms of support/ opposition	Influence (H-High, M-Medium, L- Low)
departments	Electricity			
Intended beneficiaries	Road Users, Local villagers and Transporters Children, women, elderly	Mixed user group, all along the road Dispersed across the corridor	Supportive	Medium
Adversely affected Persons	Road Side small business units, residents and land owners	Almost all along the project corridor	Supportive with apprehensions of adverse impact	High
Organized interest groups (business associations and trade unions)	Town and small village business groups having their businesses along side road corridors, Transport Organizers etc.	All major habitation areas along side road	Supportive but apprehension of adverse impact and about quality of construction	Medium

## 7.8 DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS

Details of consultations carried out of the project preparation covering issues discussed (land acquisition, compensations for land and structures, road safety, general perception about the project) and suggestions from participants to mitigate hardships resulting from dislocation and loss of livelihood, resettlement options, perception about HIV/AIDS awareness, CPR requirement, etc. are presented below:

### 7.8.1 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Public Consultation Meeting Minutes – PPC 05 – Public Consultation No: PC 01

SH- 63 – Thanjavur-Mannargudi Road      Date: 7/7/2015

Coverage: 0/000 km to 27 /600 km      Venue: Vaduvur Panchayat Community Hall,  
Vaduvur      Time: 10.00 am

Participant’s queries and Officials responses – Public consultation at Vaduvur

**Table 7-3: Public Consultation Meetings**

S. No	Views/Queries of the Participants	Responses by the Officials
1	Mr. Murugavel asked how much land will be acquired for widening the road.	In urban location 16m is required i.e both side 8m from the centerline of existing road and 23m is required in rural location. i.e both side 11.5 m from the centerline of existing road. Expect at locations of curve improvement.
2	Mr. Gunasekaran suggested that considering bypass proposal at Vaduvur instead of	As per the traffic study report, the bypass not warrant in terms of economically, socially and

S. No	Views/Queries of the Participants	Responses by the Officials
	acquiring buildings	environmentally. Hence bypass is not provided at Vaduvur.
3	Mr. Nadarajan said many shops and residential buildings are located very near to the existing road, hence we are object the proposal of widening of road at Vaduvur. Consider bypass option at Vaduvur village.	16m width required for widening at builtup location. In Vaduvur builtup location the available existing ROW is 12 to 15m, so minimum impact will be there. As per the traffic study report, the bypass not warrant in terms of economically, socially and environmentally. So bypass not provided at Vaduvur.
4	Mr. Rathinavel asked If the road is proposed for widening then it will be converted from SH to NH?	This proposal is widening and strengthening by adding paved shoulder on both side of the existing road. There is no proposal for connecting into NH as of now.
5	Public asked whether accident prone area in sharp curves having poor visibility. Either sharp curves are improved or not	Poor geometry location and accident prone area are identified and improved to the standards to avoid accident and achieve design speed also.
6	Public asked when this project work will be started.	Start of the project depends on availability of fund.
7	Mr. Palanisamy asked any drainage facilities will be provided?	Yes, drainage facilities will be provided on either side of the road. Concrete lined drain in the urban area and Earthen drain in rural or open area.
8	Public raised the question that stone located either side with H/D marking can be taken as boundary of highways.	Boundary stones located by highways disturbed over a period. The boundary of patta land is known to the owners.
9	Public expressed that how can they find whether their building or land is falling within the widening boundary.	Once the alignment finalization. Land acquisition process will start based on final alignment. Notification will be published for affected lands as per land acquisition act.
10	Nirmala asked I don't have patta to my house which is near to the road edge and have been living for more than 10 years. Either I will get compensation or not.	Encroachments will not be paid.
11	Public has expressed that there are frequent accidents occur in the existing road; hence widening of road with speed control would help reducing accidents.	Speed restriction humps will be provided wherever required and road will be laid with all safety features.
12	Mr. Kumar asked whether electric line and drainage pipe in the existing road will be	All utilities like OFC cable, waterline, EB line, lamp post etc., will be shifted to the edge of

S. No	Views/Queries of the Participants	Responses by the Officials
	demolished due to this widening development	proposed ROW.

### 7.8.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

The Public consultation meetings were held on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2019 at two places of SH -63.

SH- 63 – Thanjavur-Mannargudi Road      Date: 23/07/2019

Coverage: 0/000 km to 27/5860 km      Venue: Proposed road @ settlement area

Time: 10.00 am

Participant’s queries and their interest – Public consultation at Vaduvur Agarharam

**Photograph 7-1: Public Consultation Meetings**



#### 7.8.2.1 Observations

Vaduvur Tenpadi is a small Village/hamlet in Needamangalam Block in Thiruvarur District of Tamil Nadu State, India. It comes under Vaduvur Tenpadi Panchayat. It is located 28 KM towards west from District headquarters Thiruvarur. 320 KM from State capital Chennai. Most of the people in Tenpadi village are involved in agriculture activity. There is one primary school and one Primary Health Centre. Road condition in the settlement area is not up to the mark. Local people are happy with our proposal to widen the road for the development.

#### 7.8.2.2 Issues discussed

- Compensation package against acquisition of land
- Employment during construction period

- Relocation of religious structure
- Drinking water at the bus stop

### 7.8.2.3 Discussion and Suggestions

During the field visit and discussion with PAPs along the road side it was observed by social expert that people of the settlement area were well aware about road project. Compensation is the main concern for PAPs along the road side. Employment opportunity for the local people during construction road. Another issue which was highlighted during discussion was relocation of the religious structure of the road side. People of the village are concerned about their health issues due to contamination of florid in drinking water.

### 7.8.2.4 Concluding Remarks

Compensation is the main issue which was highlighted by the people. Relocation of the religious structure should be taken care of during the implementation of project.

Photograph 7-2: Public Consultation Meetings



### 7.8.2.5 Observations

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Vaduvur Agraharam village is 638202. Vaduvur Agraharam village is located in Mannargudi Tehsil of Thiruvarur district in Tamil Nadu, India. It is situated 15km away from sub-district headquarter Mannargudi and 35km away from district headquarter Thiruvarur. As per 2009 stats, Vaduvur Agraharam village is also a gram panchayat.

The total geographical area of village is 599.19 hectares. Vaduvur Agraharam has a total population of 3,125 peoples. There are about 815 houses in Vaduvur Agraharam village. Mannargudi is nearest town to Vaduvur Agraharam. Most of the people in Agraharam village are involved in agriculture activity. There is one govt. school and one Primary Health Centre. Road condition in the settlement area is not up to the mark. Local people are happy with our proposal to widen the road for the development.

### 7.8.2.6 Issues discussed

- Compensation package against acquisition of land
- Employment during construction period
- Relocation of religious structure
- Drinking water at the bus stop

### 7.8.2.7 Discussion and Suggestions

During the field visit and discussion with PAPs along the road side It was observed by social expert during discussion with villagers that they are worried of companion package in case of any type of acquisition of land or demolition of structure during improvisation of the existing road. Facilitation of the drainage system was another issue which was highlighted during the discussion. There are no any basic facilities like drinking water, rest-rooms for public use etc. along the road side.

### 7.8.2.8 Concluding Remarks

Compensation is the main issue which was raised by the people. Facilitation of basic amenities along the road side should be considered during implementation of project.

## 7.8.1 MEETING HELD AT KUMBAKONAM AND CKICP WITH GOVT. OFFICIALS

Consultations were also carried out with government officials, district authorities, and state PWD and revenue officials including client CKICP officials. The government officials consulted and the issues discussed are summarized in **Photograph 7-3**.

Photograph 7-3: Meeting with CKICP officials



**Table 7-4: Summary of Government officials**

Name	Position	Issues discussed
Dr. Arun Thamburaj (I.A.S)	Project Director (Highways), (FAC) Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information dissemination to make people aware of the very objective of the project.</li> </ul>
Sh. Maheswaran Ramachandran	Division Engineer, Kumbakonam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlement, land acquisition and income restoration.</li> </ul>
Shri. Marimuthi	Asst. Division Engineer, Kumbakonam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocation of the potential project displaced families and households.</li> </ul>
Smt. Lakshmi	P.A. of Project Director, Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on socio-economic and demographic features of the project influence area and potential PAPs.</li> </ul>
Smt. Indumati	P.A of Division Engineer, Kumbakonam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing developmental schemes and programs in project influence district.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimization of adverse social impacts.</li> </ul>

### 7.8.3 COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE PROJECT

Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) is the starting point to address involuntary resettlement issues, concerning land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. People affected by resettlement may be apprehensive that they will lose their livelihoods and communities. Information dissemination of the project is the first principle of consultation. Participation in planning and managing resettlement helps to reduce their fears and gives PAPs an opportunity to participate in key decisions that affect their lives.

The initial consultations with the local people and project affected persons reveals that the people are positive on the project and are generally happy as the proposed road and bridge will increase the tourist and the transport of their non-forest produce and handicrafts and thus enhance their livelihood.

All the individuals consulted are in favour of the development. They agree to sacrifice requisite land and/or property, if they get fair compensation.

### 7.9 CONSULTATION OUTCOMES

The people were generally enthusiastic about the project and believed that it will bring social and economic development in the region. There is scarcity of employment opportunities and health facilities etc. within the villages which is affecting overall social and economic development. People believed that the development of road will improve connectivity for the local people apart from the highway traffic. Agriculture is the main economic activity in the

project area. The farmers believe the road will improve their accessibility with the nearby market places by reducing the travel time. They anticipate better income as the cost of travel will be reduced. People wanted that the payment of compensation and other rehabilitation measures be completed before the start of construction work. People were particularly concerned about the road safety issues and expressed the need of proper signage, speed breakers and pedestrian crossings to minimise the risk of accidents.

Major issues related to provision of three minor realignments are proposed (km 16+600 to km 16+760, km 26+100 to km 26+360 and km 26+440 to km 26+560) along the project road. Connectivity with tourist places; provision of cross drainage structures, road side facilities and road safety; impacts on water source, CPRs, utilities and local tree species; compensation and enhancement measures were discussed. Probable solutions were also shared with the stakeholders.

The community perceives that the project will help in increasing road safety, promote more business, better service facilities, and better conveyance and promote local employment opportunities. They consider that it would lead to increase in land rates and smooth traffic. Apprehensions raised by the community include more accidents, houses coming closer to the proposed alignment, more noise pollution, agriculture loss, effect on livelihood.

One of the main objectives of stakeholder consultation was orienting project affected persons on the project and inviting their suggestions to make the project responsive to social development concerns. The suggestions of stakeholders are as below:

- Adequate livelihood support to the affected persons
- Adequate rearrangements for affected families who are losing commercial structures
- Minimize loss of agricultural and homestead land
- Minimize impact on structures
- Provision of drinking water facilities, drainage system, cemented village approach road, health center, construction of school boundary wall, renovation of rest shade etc.

## **7.10 FRAMEWORK FOR CONTINUED CONSULTATION**

Information dissemination and consultation will be held during RAP implementation and monitoring and evaluation stages. Consultation will be carried out by the Project Authority through NGO with active involvement of R&R Officer at sub-project level. Besides, the Social Officer at state level will also carry out consultations with PAPs, local community and other government department officials at suitable time intervals directly with support from NGO and R&R Officer at site.

The information dissemination and consultation will start after the mobilization of NGO at site. It will be carried out by organising public meetings at suitable locations involving PAPs, local communities, local authorities, NGOs, and other institutions available in the area. Leaflets containing brief information about the project, policy provisions, entitlements, GRC etc. shall be given to PAPs and local authorities as prior information. A month wise work plan for holding consultations will be prepared by the NGO and submitted to R&R Officer. The date, time and

venue for holding consultations will be intimated to PAPs, local community and local authorities at least 7 days in advance. The timing of consultation shall be fixed as per the suitability of villagers giving due consideration to peak working time. The intimation for the consultation shall be done by way of drum beating, announcement by loud speaker and by putting up information on the notice board of concerned village/town, and other such public places.

The team of NGO must have women members while carrying out consultations. Separate/additional consultations/interactions with the women and other vulnerable groups shall be organized. After verification of PAPs, list of PAPs will be displayed in the concerned village/town. It is expected that people would have several questions and doubts which require clarifications. The forum will provide a platform to discuss those questions and clear doubts freely and frankly without any bias and prejudice. Consultations with people at frequent intervals would improve their understanding about the project, importance of their participation and also the likely benefits associated with the project. Further, one to one consultations with PAPs will also be carried out by the RAP implementation agency to inform the extent of impact, explain the entitlement, importance of identity card, opening of joint account, mechanisms for grievance redress, and also providing suggestions and lodging complaints. Micro plan approved by the project authority will be placed in concerned villages with panchayat office for review and to minimize grievances. Every item contained in the micro plan shall be explained to the satisfaction of PAPs so that there is no scope of any grievance at a later stage. Further, consultations at household level will be undertaken for skill improvement training purpose, use of compensation amount and livelihood restoration.

In the first three months of the RAP implementation, at least 3 rounds of consultations will be carried out at those locations where project is likely to cause adverse impacts.

In addition to the above, the Social Officer (at State Level) shall separately organize information dissemination and consultation meetings every quarterly in the project stretch. In the consultation meetings various aspects of the project would be explained and also the status of the project (technical, social & environmental) would be revealed. PAPs, local community and others would be given opportunity to discuss issues and seek clarifications in context the project. It is expected that regular interactions with PAPs and local community directly and through NGO would help build good rapport with them. Printed leaflets/ information booklets would be prepared by the Social Officer at project cost for distribution in the project area. The Social Officer will play lead role to explain various aspects of the project, importance of consultations and also seek their participation and cooperation in the project. The RAP implementation agency will help and assist the Social Officer (Project Authority) organizing information dissemination and consultation meetings without any additional financial implications. For wider publicity of the consultation meetings similar procedure as mentioned above like, drum beating, announcement by loud speakers, etc. shall be followed. In addition, government officials in the surrounding areas shall be officially invited to participate in the meetings.

On the day of public meeting (whether conducted by NGO or by Social Officer), once again printed leaflets or information booklets would be distributed among the participants so as to

ensure that all present in the meeting get to know about the project in case they did not get the leaflet/ information booklet earlier.

## 8 CHAPTER 8: INCOME RESTORATION

### 8.1 BACKGROUND

Development project may have an adverse impact on the income of project-affected persons. They also have a negative impact on the socio- cultural systems of affected communities. The basic postulates of all developmental activities should be that no one is worse off than before the project. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating socioeconomic and cultural systems in affected communities.

To achieve this goal, preparation of Income Restoration (IR) programs under SIA/Rehabilitation Action Plan should precede exactly as it would have for any other economic development program. IR schemes should be designed in consultation with the affected persons and they should explicitly approve the program.

### 8.2 INCOME RESTORATION OPTIONS PREFERRED BY PAFs

During the survey PAFs were specifically asked about their preference for rehabilitation in case they are affected / displaced by the proposed project. Most of the affected PAFs opted for cash grant. However, educated PAFs demanded permanent employment either with PWD or contractors. Training for skill upgradation or allied activities had very few takers. In this category PAFs preferred the option of the assistance/ loan from other ongoing development scheme in top. Details are mentioned below:

Table 8-1: Income Restoration Options as Preferred by PAFs

S. No	Income Restoration Assistance
1	Employment Opportunities in Construction Work
2	Assistance/Loan from other ongoing development scheme
3	Occupational Training

*Source: Socio-economic survey*

### 8.3 RESETTLEMENT

#### 8.3.1 AFFECTED FAMILIES

Resettlement and rehabilitation in PWD consists of the following broad entitlements of the “entitled person/family group”.

- Compensation for the loss of property at replacement value.
- Compensation for relocation support of the displaced titleholder families;
- R&R assistance to the titleholder affected/displaced families.

- Livelihood and income restoration support and assistance to the families/persons belonging to the vulnerable group.

### **8.3.2 REPLACEMENT OF AMENITIES**

All amenities affected will be either conserved or replaced by the project. While replacing the amenities, particularly those used as a common resource with no restriction of access, development of the surrounding site will be given due consideration. (For example, while replacing hand pumps or tube wells, drainage and access path of the immediate surrounding will be improved, and sitting/washing facilities) will be provided, irrespective of the fact that at present there is no proper access, or that the areas surrounding the extremely muddy, or there is no associated facility whatsoever. The location of common property resources and other community amenities will be finalized in consultation with the community. Separate consultations will be held with men and women. The preference of women will be given priority. Plans, designs, drawings have been prepared for replacement of all these amenities, along with technical specifications (including specifications for material and workmanship) and bill of quantities have been prepared in consultation with the community and project engineering staff.

### **8.4 INTER-AGENCY LINKAGES FOR INCOME RESTORATION**

Majority of the eligible families for income restoration earn their livelihood through petty businesses or cultivation (primarily small and marginal), and therefore, it is imperative to ensure that the PAPs are able to reconstruct their livelihood. The NGOs engaged in the implementation of the RAP will ensure that the PAPs are facilitated to obtain plots near their existing habitation to minimize disruption to their social network and normal work pattern.

For Income restoration it is important that available skills with the PAPs is identified and further upgraded. During the survey, PAPs were specifically asked about the skill they possess other than the one related to their current occupation. However, none of the PAPs possessed any skill, which can be further upgraded through training. Hence, NGO contracted for implementation will have to conduct a survey among the PAPs with options of various skills related to the resource base of the area and available replacement (with proper forward and backward linkages) and accordingly select trades for training. Based on the training, NGO will identify income-generating activities for sustainable economic opportunities. This would include establishing forward and backward linkages for marketing and credit facility. NGOs in consultation with the PAPs, R&R Coordinator of PWD, district administration and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing federations will prepare micro-plans for IR activities.

In case of upgrading agriculture productivity, the training on technical know-how will be arranged as per the choices of the target group population. In case of creation of alternative livelihood schemes, felt needs of the target group population will be prioritized through people's participation. Further, these options will be tested for their viability against availability of skills, resource base of the area and available appropriate technology. Suitable alternative livelihood schemes will be chosen finally, where training on skill up-gradation, capital assistance, and

assistance in the form of backward-forward linkages can be provided for making these pursuits sustainable for the beneficiaries or the target groups.

A comprehensive support system to the PAPs will ensure income security. The system will include establishing training need; identification of skills; hiring training staff; providing training to interested PAPs; ensuring that PAPs take up their new avocation; mid-term evaluation and corrective measures if required; and concurrent monitoring. The R&R coordinator of the project through the contracted NGO will ensure that these steps are followed. The results of concurrent monitoring and mid-term evaluation will be shared with the NGO to bring in corrective measures.

The PAPs are required to participate in developing feasible long term income generating schemes. The long- term options are expected to be developed during the implementation of the RAP and also supported by the government assistance. Government of India along with the state governments runs various poverty alleviation programs. One such scheme is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The objective is to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed population in rural areas especially during lean agriculture season. The Act provides for 100 days of employment to husband and wife in a year. The person can demand job under MNREGA from village head and in case job is not available, panchayat will pay a day's wage to the person. This scheme can be dovetailed especially for those who are losing source of income as temporary income restoration measure.

Participation of PAPs in those schemes will be helpful for short- term IR gains. PWD and partnering NGO can tie up with such programs and help/facilitate PAPs to participate in poverty alleviation programs.

## **8.5 STEPS IN INCOME RESTORATION (IR)**

### **8.5.1 INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF PAPS**

Basic information on IR activities of PAPs will be available from the census and socio-economic surveys. Information from base line surveys will be available on features of economic activities of PAPs under two categories, viz.

- Land based economic activities
- Non-land economic activities
- Total income of PAPs from various sources

Based on this information IR activities can be planned. IR activities are of two types:

- Short term; and
- Long term. The ensuing section describes both IR schemes.

### **8.5.2 SHORT TERM IR ACTIVITIES**

Short term IR activities mean restoring PAPs' income during periods immediately before and after relocation. Such activities will focus on the following:

- Ensuring that adequate compensation is paid before relocation
- Relocation and transit allowances
- Providing short term, welfare based grants and allowances such as:
  - One time relocation allowance
  - Free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport
  - Free or subsidized items
  - Transitional allowances or grants until adequate income is generated, special allowances for vulnerable groups
- With consideration of PAPs skills and needs, promoting PAP access to project related employment opportunities such as:
  - a) Work under the Main Investment Project
  - b) Work on relocation teams (e.g., driver, food provision, etc.)
  - c) Work on resettlement sites, if any (e.g. construction on, transport, maintenance, etc.)

### **8.5.3 LONG TERM IR ACTIVITIES**

PAP should participate in developing a range of feasible long-term IR options. Long-term options are affected by the scale of resettlement which may affect the feasibility of various non-lands based and land based IR options. The long-term options are government financed; therefore no separate budget is required. However, in R&R budget provision has been made for the expenses to be incurred towards the coordination between project and concerned departments for dovetailing of poverty alleviation schemes. The project officials will coordinate with government (district administration), including tribal development and social welfare departments, to assure PAPs access to all schemes for improving IR services. Project financed programs should include a specific time frame for handing over the project to local administration at the end of a stipulated period. Availability and access to existing programs should be sought for all PAPs.

Long Term IR activities will be generated once the census surveys and consultation get over. IR activities will be generated in consultation with the community. Mechanism to dovetail existing government poverty alleviation programs will be developed in consultation with the community and officials of district administration and District Rural Development Agency (DRDA).

### **8.5.4 CATEGORIES OF IMPACTS**

Project induced displacement may lead to loss or diminished income for Project Affected Person (PAPs). The main categories of impacts are as follows:

- Loss of agriculture land in part or full
- Loss of commercial establishments (permanent)
- Loss of temporary commercial structure or mobile vendor (Squatters)
- Loss of livelihood (Commercial tenants or helping hands, agriculture labors)

Projects like road development involve acquiring linear strips of land; as such the impacts are not expected to be significant. However, mitigation measures need to be planned and implemented however insignificant the impacts may be.

The best way to tackle loss of farmland in part or full is to help the concerned PAP to buy equivalent farmland in a nearby area using the land compensation received. Land for land has been found to be the best sustainable option for Income Restoration. This option can only be exercised when a PAP has lost a significant amount of land; it would be impossible and inadvisable to replace small strips of land. The compensation received can be deposited in blocked bank accounts. The interest accruing will supplement their income from other sources.

The money can only be released for buying replacement land. It is important to see that the compensation money is not frittered away for consumption expenditure or paying off loans especially for the vulnerable sections of PAPs – the more well off can be exempted from this provision and directly paid in cash. The land compensation will be paid at replacement value and will be sufficient for buying replacement land.

Loss of Permanent Commercial Structure is a more complicated problem since the complementary issue of retaining the present customer base is to be simultaneously tackled. There is also the problem of tenants and owners with a majority of structures being occupied by tenants. Though the ideal mitigation would involve re-constructing the commercial structures in an adjacent area so that the present customer base is retained; it will not be possible in the current scenario as majority of the displaced commercial structures asked for self-relocation with the guidance and support of the PWD. Regarding ownership, the status quo can be maintained i.e. ownership remains with the owner while the tenant occupies it. As in the previous case, the compensation money can be deposited in blocked bank accounts to be released only for constructing or buying the replacement structure. Since the construction involves different activities, the money can be released in four instalments, coinciding with pre-determined stages in the construction activity.

**Loss of commercial space** (for temporary structures and mobile vendors) should be given utmost importance since this involves vulnerable sections of the PAPs. Ideally they need to be given alternative space in an adjacent area for carrying on their trade or vocation. However, during the socio-economic survey, majority of the vendors asked for self-relocation. The temporary structure will be shifted out of corridor of impact and the mobile vendor can get stationed there. As per the project's R&R policy, all squatters are entitled for cash assistance for their structures at replacement costs which will be determined as mentioned in section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. Squatters are also eligible for one time grant of Rs 36000 as subsistence allowance. In order to enable them to move out of COI, they will be given shifting allowance of Rs 50,000 per family as one time grant for a permanent structure and Rs. 30,000 for a semi-permanent structure and Rs. 10,000 for a temporary structure. Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person will be entitled for RS. 25000 as one time grant for construction of working shed or shop. The Kiosk owners who can easily move their structures out of COI are entitled for Rs. 5000 as disruption allowance as one time grant. During

the census survey, all affected land owner asked for cash compensation for land so that they can self-relocate.

While mitigation measures for specific impacts are discussed above, there is also the general impact of a disturbance upon displacement in the life and livelihood of PAPs. They need to be compensated through payment of a Subsistence Allowance. The income restoration cannot be fully achieved by using the compensation amount; there can be a provision of rehabilitation grant at least for the vulnerable sections of PAPs to enable them reach or improve upon their former standard of living. The Policy document also highlights this issue by acknowledging that the PAPs should be assisted in improving or at minimum regaining their former status of living at no cost to themselves.

## **8.6 ALTERNATIVE INDIVIDUAL INCOME RESTORATION SCHEME**

### **8.6.1 BASIS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVE IR SCHEME**

Keeping in view the resource base of the entitled persons (EPs) and also the socio-economic characteristics and preferences, PWD and the NGO contracted for the implementation will have to chalk out individual IR schemes. This is an ongoing activity that needs to be completed by NGO. The terms of reference of NGO details the activities to be carried out to complete the task. The important factors that need to be considered for identification of alternative IR schemes are:

- Education level of PAPs
- Skill possession
- Likely economic activities in the post displacement period
- Extent of land left
- Extent of land purchased
- Suitability of economic activity to supplement the income
- Market potential and marketing facilities

“The best option is to allow the EP to continue its former occupation”. However, during any development program, occupations always change.

## **8.7 MONITORING OF IR SCHEMES**

The monitoring of IR schemes will be carried out along with the monitoring of other components of RAP by an outside agency contracted for the purpose. The contract will specifically provide for regular (every six months) monitoring of income restoration of PAPs. The monitoring will be carried out based on economic indicators. The first monitoring visit should be after the first month then every 6 months. This will help to identify and possibly reduce PAPs who receive cash compensation from spending resources immediately.

Vulnerable PAPs who lose their livelihood due to the project will be assisted in alternative economic rehabilitation schemes and vocational training for skill up gradation as per the requirement of suggested economic scheme. Special emphasis will be laid on both economic and socially vulnerable PAPs such as those who are below poverty line; belong to scheduled caste community; and women headed households.

## 9 CHAPTER 9: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### 9.1 BACKGROUND

Institutions for planning and implementation of resettlement programs are numerous and vary substantially in terms of their respective roles and capacity to successfully carry out various components. Timely establishment and involvement of appropriate R and R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of the objectives of the R&R Program. This document reflects an institutional assessment and provides a strategy for developing required implementation capacity and minimizing risks. Capacity building and training are coordinated with the project implementation schedule to ensure that skilled staff is available to implement the RAP without delay in civil works. The main R&R institutions would include:

- Official Agencies
  - PWD
  - Local Administration
- Line Departments
- NGO/CBO
- Training Institutions
- Grievance Redress Cell
- Monitoring & Evaluation Agency

### 9.2 THE PROCESS

PWD will focus effort in three critical areas to commence RAP implementation:

- a) To initiate the process, orientation and awareness seminars will be organized for the PWD and other RAP implementers
- b) To establish a Environment, Social Development and Resettlement Cell (ESDRC)
- c) NGOs with experience in social development and a track record in resettlement and rehabilitation will be partners in RAP implementation.
- d) To establish Coordination Committee with representatives from local self-government, PAPs and implementing NGO. The objective of this committee is to coordinate between various implementing agencies.

In addition PMC will provide technical assistance in resettlement and rehabilitation planning during the transition to project and RAP implementation. The institutional context of resettlement in the project is reviewed below and major features of RAP implementation are described in sections that follow.

Effective RAP implementation will require institutional relationships and responsibilities, rapid organizational development and collaborative efforts by PWD, State Government, partner NGO

and affected population. The ESDRC should have representation of other line department's viz., revenue, forest, public health, rural engineering, etc. The responsibility of co-ordination lies with R&R Coordinator. The ESDRC will establish operational links within PWD and with other agencies of government involved in project-induced resettlement. It will bridge the distance between the project and project affected persons and communities. It will provide the means and mechanisms for coordinating the delivery of the compensation and assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss. ESDRC will link the project with state government agencies, provide liaison with PWD field units and impacted communities, and establish district level committees to co-ordinate social development and resettlement policy in the field and also to assist NGO partners it will also engage required training services, oversee a grievance redress process and actively monitor RAP implementation.

On behalf of PWD, the ESDRC will assume the responsibility for representing the social impact and resettlement components of the project for environment clearance. The ESDRC will also be responsible for disseminating this information to the public and providing additional opportunities for public comment. The Social Development Specialist (SDP) will implement the RAP & supervision by the PMC in coordination and support of the field teams as will be positioned in different packages.

Among government agencies, the revenue department will have the most important role. While the responsibility for land acquisition and payment of compensation for land acquired (including properties there on) lies with the Revenue Department, the ESDRC has to assume responsibility for coordinating various matters with the Revenue Department so that both physical possession of land acquired and payment of compensation is not unduly delayed. The responsibility for income restoration and replacement of common property resources would fully be with the ESDRC along with the nodal NGO.

The ESDRC will be consisting of Project Director, R&R and Environmental Coordinators of PWD (of the rank of Assistant Engineer) other officers of PWD responsible for implementation of RAP at district level. The ESDRC will have a flat organizational structure with the subject matter specialist working nearly independently under the supervision of a location specific coordinator. Since the Revenue Department has district – wise jurisdiction, the coordinators can also be appointed for each district. The structure of the staffing will be at two levels;

- (1) ESDRC with three people, PD, PWD as head, R&R and Environmental Coordinators of PWD and their district level counterparts.
- (2) In each contract, the R&R and Environmental coordinators of PWD will be assisted by their counterparts from districts.

This district-wise separation can be maintained for all issues so that proper co-ordination can be done with the concerned authorities. Land acquisition details and rehabilitation action plans should also be segregated district-wise for all road stretches. The district ESDRC Coordinator can be given the necessary mandate for proper and adequate coordination with all authorities. It is necessary that the ESDRC be staffed in all concerned districts upon completion of the census

and socio-economic survey so that the ESDRC can be involved in the consultation and counseling Phase Itself.

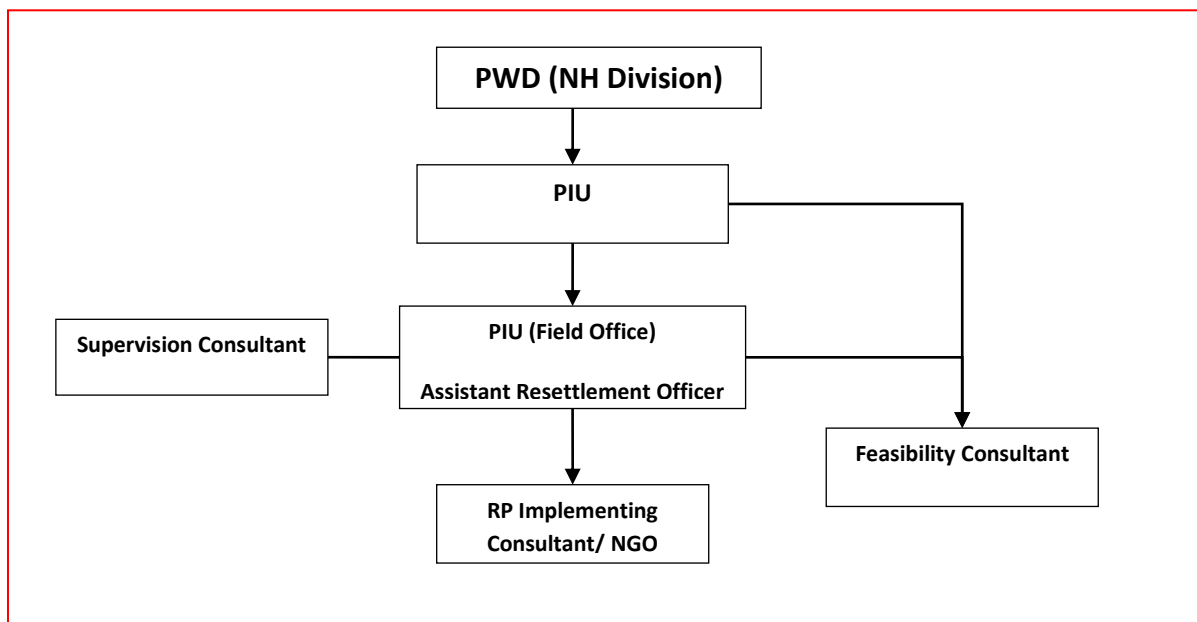
**Table 9-1: ESDRC Staff Responsibilities**

Position	Responsibilities
PWD (NH) as Head of ESDRC	Co-ordination of all activities of ESDRC with PWD and other government agencies. Will be holding review meeting every month.
Assistant Engineers of PWD (2-Environment, 2-Social, 1- LA) at Head Office	Reports to Head, ESDRC; Will act as ears and eyes of Head, PWD. Will collate reports form field, monitor progress, prepare monthly reports, catalyst between field staff and head office
Field Staff of PWD at Circle/Division level	Oversee Construction; attend to social and environmental issues including permission and Liaising with line departments, shifting of utilities in consultation with concerned departments, facilitating land acquisition
Non- Government Organisation (NGO)	Will be grass root level worker actually dealing with PAP; develop rapport with the PAPs; conduct a sample survey among them, help in skill up gradation, facilitate purchase of land for PAPs, help in negotiation, help PAPs in obtaining benefits under entitlement framework and appropriate government schemes, help in creating awareness among truckers on highways and design methods / measures prevention of same.
Supervision Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To monitor the activities of NGO for implementing RAP and conducting awareness training</li> <li>b) Ensuring timely disbursement of compensation as per R&amp;R policy of the project</li> <li>c) To ensure that the activities of R&amp;R is completed before start of civil works</li> <li>d) Maintenance of documents and records of disbursement of compensation, and other activities related to R&amp;R</li> <li>e) coordination with competent authority</li> <li>f) Review of all the reports on social and R&amp;R issues at Project level</li> <li>g) To develop methodology and formats for concurrent monitoring</li> <li>h) To ensure that deployment of professionals by NGO is as agreed in their technical proposal.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Based on available information, prepare baseline monitoring indicators</li> <li>j) To provide on the job training to NGO and PWD project staff and guide them on RAP implementation</li> <li>k) To ensure that PWD / NGO adheres to the agreed time-plan during implementation</li> <li>l) To ensure proper documentation of NGO (i) documentation of socioeconomic data; (ii) preparation of micro plans; (iii) documentation of consultations; (iv) documentation of GRC meetings;</li> <li>m) NGO's monthly progress reports; and (vi) skill mapping and income restoration activities</li> </ul>
Feasibility Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Verify RoW ownership documentation</li> <li>b) Undertake consultations involving community and APs</li> <li>c) Conduct baseline socio-economic survey</li> <li>d) Conduct census of APs and prepare inventory of loss assets</li> <li>e) Complete screening checklist</li> <li>f) Prepare Social Impact Assessment Report</li> <li>g) Encourage community/ APs to voluntarily participate during the implementation</li> </ul>
District Level Committee	Announcement of awards; assistance; negotiation with respect to award, land, etc.; Co-ordinate with local government offices; field office of PWD, line departments and other government agencies; provide venue for dissemination of project information, public consultation and public hearings of Government of India.
Grievance Redressal Cell	Provide support to EP on problems arising out of LA/property, priorities cases for which support is to be given, keep the EPS appraised about the development, and inform PWD of serious cases within an appropriate time frame.
Contractor	Will carry out execution as required by the EMP; will monitor the pollution sources on site; will construct mitigation and enhancement measures

An organogram for the institutional arrangement is presented below in **Figure 9.1**.

**Fig. 9-1 : Organogram for the Institutional Arrangement**



### 9.3 NEED FOR NGO/CBO

The relocation disturbs the present activities of PAPs and therefore there is a need to establish and stabilize their economic living. While all tasks relating to Land Acquisition are taken care by the Land Acquisition Officer and his staff, the implementation of RAP is the responsibility of the ESDRC under PWD. The NGO will help in implementing various components of the RAP, particularly the use of compensation and rehabilitation assistance for more productive purposes like purchase of land, self-employment, etc. Its involvement is all the more important since there are no social community organization among the PAPs which otherwise could have taken lead in this regard.

Being new to the area of working with PAPs, the selected NGO will have to work directly under the ESDRC Coordinator who will be in charge for implementation of RAP. Thus implementation becomes joint responsibility of PWD and NGO. Developing rapport with the PAPs is one of the responsibilities of the NGO as specified in the TOR. In order to do so, NGO will hold regular community meetings and will also carry out door to door interaction with the PAPs. Whereas community meetings will include both PAPs as well as those who are not adversely affected, additional emphases will be made for vulnerable community members in door to door interaction.

### 9.4 ROLE OF NGO

Resettlement relates to human aspects and economic rehabilitation requires human resources development consisting of education, training, awareness generation, etc. In absence of any

sociologist / anthropologist, NGO will be involved to assist PWD in implementation of RAP. The NGO will help educating PAPs on the proper utilization of compensation and rehabilitation grant and help them in getting financial assistance, if required, under various subsidy related development programs. It will also organize training programs to impart required skill for such PAPs who would prefer to go for self-employment schemes. Specifically, the tasks of the NGO will be to:

- Develop rapport with PAPs and between PAPs and PWD
- Verification of PAPs
- Post design consultations with the community
- Assess the level of skills and efficiency in pursuing economic activities, identify needs for training and organise programmes either to improve the efficiency and/or to impart new skills.
- Assist PAP in receiving rehabilitation entitlement due to them
- Motivate and guide PAP for proper utilisation of benefits under R&R policy provisions;
- Facilitate purchase of agriculture land in negotiating price and settling at a reasonable price or expedite the same through Land Purchase Committee.
- Assist PAPs in obtaining benefits from the appropriate development programmes.
- Help PAPs in increasing their farm income through provision of irrigation facility or improving farm practices, and
- Ensure replacement of produce particularly those under self-employment activities.
- Complete the consultation at the community level and provide support by describing the entitlements to the EPs and assisting them in their choices
- Accompany and represent the EPs at the Grievance Committee meeting.
- Assist the EPs to take advantage of the existing government housing schemes and employment and training schemes that are selected for use during the project, and
- Carry out other responsibilities as required and identified.

In the context of implementing of RAP, it is important that NGO, which is genuine and committed to the task entrusted, is selected. An NGO with local presence is, however, more suitable hence would be preferred. The NGO may be contracted on specified terms and conditions with proper fixation of financial accountability. The payment to NGO will be linked to the performance of the task assigned and the time period. The payment will be arranged on quarterly basis to be released on certification of completing the previous task. The monitoring of R&R programme will also include the performance of NGO. The NGO services will be required for implementation period for which provisions have been provided in the plan.

Simultaneously steps can be taken for promoting location specific Community Based Organizations (CBOs) of PAPs to handle resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring. These groups can be promoted for each adversely affected settlement/villages or a group of contiguous villages. Until and unless sufficient institutional capacity is built amongst the PAPs, so that they can act and react as a group, participatory planning and implementation of good reestablishment solutions is nearly impossible.

Resettlement negotiation, if carried out individually with all displaced families, is both uneven and time consuming. It favors the good bargainers over the bad bargainers and as bargaining capacity is directly related to income levels – favors the more affluent over the poorer and more vulnerable sections of the displaced population. This can be minimized by organising homogenous groups of displaced persons to handle resettlement negotiations together with participatory planning and implementation of re-establishment solutions.

## 9.5 TRAINING MODULES

Following training modules will be followed during initial and repeat training sessions of PWD staff (both at head office and at field level) and NGO staff.

- Overview of social issues: Social issues; methodology followed for SIA; entitlement framework and detailed R&R policy
- Land Acquisition: IR and Safeguard Policy 2009; RFCTLARR Act 2013; Resettlement: Issues pertaining to planning and preparation for relocation; implementation issues; factors necessary for identification and finalization of resettlement area.
- Rehabilitation: Issues in economic rehabilitation; factors necessary for identification and finalization of alternative economic rehabilitation schemes; training needs.
- Public Consultations: Issues to be discussed during various stages of project viz., preparation, implementation and post implementation; public consultation in project delivery; techniques of public consultations.
- Social Impact Assessment: Definition; steps; output; required surveys viz., screening, census, Socio-economic, verification, etc.; issues to look at for preparation of entitlement framework; institutional capacity.

## 9.6 AREAS OF CAPACITY BUILDING

PWD needs to build their capacity in the following areas:

### 9.6.1 LAND ACQUISITION

Land acquisition of **3.448 Ha** is required for road widening and therefore project R&R policy specifically talks about direct purchase of land. However, the existing strength of PWD for this purpose is too small. Land purchase or acquisition (in case negotiations fails) will also be Project Director's responsibility. R&R Coordinator of PWD will assist him.

The Project Director, apart from timely purchase or acquisition of land is also responsible for number of other important components of pre-construction work. Though revenue department of state government will do the purchase or acquisition, it will require constant follow up. Hence the

responsibility will come on R&R Coordinator. Among other pressing assignments viz., identification and verification of PAFs, Issuing Identity cards, development of resettlement sites, etc. R&R Coordinator will also be responsible for regular follow up of land purchase or acquisition.

In light of the above, it would be important to address the following:

- The procedural requirements have to be fulfilled. An official thoroughly conversant with the procedural requirements should be in position to co-ordinate the land purchase or acquisition process.
- For better co-ordination, the officer responsible has to spend sufficient time at the site.
- To enable better follow up the officer should be of sufficiently high rank.
- The procedural requirements have to be formalized and documented for the benefit of all projects concerned.
- Ensuring timely land acquisition is demanding requirement and requires full time involvement of an officer, at least during the first six months of the project.

#### **9.6.2 WOMEN PARTICIPATION**

It is imperative to bring the issue of women's development in the process of socio-economic uplift within the scope of RAP. Encouraging women's participation in development projects is a policy being followed by Government of India. Involving women meaningfully at all levels of the project will show greater commitment to the nationwide goals. Women constitute half of the total affected population, though number of women headed families are very few in road.

Possible areas of Women involvement include managing health and hygiene issues at the construction camps and in controlling the spread of highway diseases. Similarly, it may be specified in the Terms of Reference of NGO contracted for the implementation to have at least 33% of the total person months for women. A similar provision can be made in the TOR of external agency appointed for monitoring of RAP implementation.

## **10 CHAPTER 10: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **10.1 NEED FOR GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

There is a provision for redress of grievances of PAPs in all aspects relating to Land Acquisition (LA) and payment of compensation in Rehabilitation Action Plan. Various provision under LA act enable aggrieved EPs at different stages of LA to represent their cases to Land Acquisition Officer or even refer to court for redress and seek higher compensation. It is suggested that LAO & RRO should hold a meeting at a fixed date every month to hear the grievances of EPs. Moreover, Lok Adalats can be held for quick disposals of cases.

However, R&R policy of Government of Tamil Nadu has a provision of Grievance Redress Committee to be headed by District Magistrate of respective districts. Members of the committee: Apart from District Magistrate as head of the committee at district level, the committee will comprise of representatives of two local NGOs, representative of people (viz., Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly, etc.), representatives of blocks, districts, line departments & affected persons. At central level, Project Director of Project Implementation Unit will head the committee.

Meetings and decision-making process of the committee: It is suggested that Grievance cell shall meet regularly (at least once a month) on a pre-fixed date (preferably on first 7th day of the month). The committee will fix responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. This will not only help proper assessment of the situation but also in suggesting corrective measures at the field level itself. The committee shall deliver its decision within a month of the case registration. The Divisional Commissioner of the area shall hear appeal against the decision of the grievance redress committee.

### **10.2 FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE**

The functions of the grievance committee shall be:-

- To provide support for the EPs on problems arising out LA/property acquisition
- To record the grievances of the EPs, categories and priorities and solve them within a month.
- To inform PWD of serious cases within an appropriate time frame
- To report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievance & decision of PWD.
- To priorities cases based on following criteria:
  - I. cases pertaining to the land and structures of displaced persons
  - II. cases pertaining to the land and structures of adversely affected PAPs
  - III. cases pertaining to the land and structures of partially affected PAPs

As said earlier Divisional Commissioner of the area will have the final say and that decision will not be contested in any other forum except the regular arbitration forum or, if required, in the courts of law. In case court fails, NGO will have to motivate the agitated EPs to smoothen implementation of the R&R programme.

### **10.3 INTEGRATED GRIEVANCE REDRESSES MECHANISM**

An Integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (IGRM) will be established at the head quarter level that will register user complaints using combination of various mediums (e.g. a dedicated toll free phone line, web based complaints, written complaints in feedback register and open public days) and address them in a time bound system. The project will appoint a grievance redressal or Public Relation officer solely responsible for handling phone and web based complaints. The person will be responsible for directing the aggrieved person to the concerned official through e-mail. On receiving any phone call or web based or email, a unique number will be generated which will be the reference number for the caller and he can trace the progress of his grievance / query through that number. Any complaint lodged will be addressed within 15 days of receiving the complaint. System will have escalation matrix i.e. if grievance / query remain untended or there is no response from the concern officer for specified period of time than system will escalate the grievance / query to next level through email. The toll free line will be monitored between 10 AM to 5.30 PM on all working days. Any call made before or after the stipulated time, will get recoded and from the voice mail an e- mail will be generated addressed to the grievance officer.

The grievance officer will then direct that mail to the concerned official and follow-up. The recorded message will be responded back the next day. The project will also commit itself for proactive disclosure and sharing of information with the key stakeholders, including the communities/beneficiaries. The website of PWD will have the name and number of social development officer; the toll free number and also the website address.

NGO staff will be responsible for assisting illiterate and other vulnerable PAPs in registering their grievances.

## **11 CHAPTER 11: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **11.1 INTRODUCTION**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for project management to keep the programmes on schedule.

By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims. Monitoring exercise will be undertaken both internally and externally. While R&R Coordinator of PWD on monthly basis will carry out the project's internal monitoring, an external agency will be appointed for third party monitoring. External agency will conduct quarterly monitoring and midterm, annual and end term evaluation of the project.

Indicators, which will be monitored during the project, consist of two broad categories:

- Process and output indicators or internal monitoring
- Outcome/impact indicators or external monitoring

### **11.2 PROCESS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS**

Monitoring of involuntary resettlement policy require in essence, an application of general project monitoring procedures and methods to the process accruing in resettlement but with particular attention to the specific high risks intrinsic in such policies. This means monitoring of R&R requires certain specialized skills. Therefore a specialized group reporting to the PWD must carry out M&E.

The conventional monitoring through government machinery often misses focus on certain vital aspects, which may otherwise be very important. Therefore R&R Coordinator in close coordination with his counterparts at division level will carry out regular monitoring and will produce monthly reports.

The internal monitoring is a conventional monitoring of government related to physical factors such as, number of families affected, resettled, assistance extended infrastructure facilities provided, etc. and other financial aspects, such as compensation paid, grant extended, etc. The internal M&E must be simultaneous with the implementation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP).

#### **11.2.1 THE OBJECTIVES OF THE INTERNAL MONITORING**

The objectives of the internal monitoring are:

- Involuntary Resettlement (IR)
- Management and Implementation (M&I)
- Feedback (OTSF)

The periodicity of internal monitoring could be daily or weekly depending on the issues and level.

### **11.2.2 INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR INTERNAL MONITORING**

For internal monitoring following information will be required:

- Individual files on each project affected person
- Village Performa
- Action Plan and Progress reports

### **11.2.3 MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEMS**

Crisis and day to day management and monitoring management will require its own improved action plans, regular coordination and onsite training sessions and a Management Information System as internal system. It also requires trouble-shooters and informal networks of feedback from the communities, NGOs, M&E agencies and other government bodies.

Monitoring and verification of the qualifiable progress of the resettlement programme to indicate the timeliness of the financial disbursements already agreed to and deviations from the critical path for overall project completion and the required integrated arrangements to resettle PAPs.

### **11.2.4 EXTERNAL MONITORING**

An external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) agency will be appointed to meaningfully and realistically monitor and evaluate R&R programmes on periodical basis. The role of such an agency will not be fault finding but to act as a catalyst in smoothening the process of R&R and thus provide a helping hand in the proper implementation of rehabilitation programmes. It should also endeavor to bring the problem and difficulties faced by the PAPs to the notice of PWD so as to help in formulating corrective measures. Financial provisions have been made to appoint an external agency for M&E. As a feedback to the PWD and other concerned, the external agency should submit quarterly report on progress made relating to different aspect of R&R.

### **11.2.5 THE OBJECTIVES OF THE EXTERNAL MONITORING**

The objectives of the external monitoring are:

- To track resettled and host population over time in order to document the restoration of incomes and standard of living.
- Determine remedial action if required.
- If income and standard of living of the PAPs has at least been restored and has not declined.
- In case of host population, whether income and standard of living of host population have not declined due to influence of resettles
- Whether resettles and host population have re-integrated with each other.

### 11.2.6 THE INFORMATION'S REQUIRED FOR EXTERNAL MONITORING

The information required for external monitoring is:

- Baseline survey data (conducted by PMC)
- Sample survey (to be conducted by M&E agency)
- Case studies/Thematic studies \* Issue based research (to be conducted by M&E agency)
- Participatory research (to be carried out by M&E agency)
- Target group monitoring (to be carried out by M&E agency)

### 11.3 MONITORING PROJECT INPUT AND OUTPUT

Project monitoring will be the responsibility of the R&R Coordinator who will prepare monthly progress reports. The reports will compare the progress of the project to targets set up at the commencement of the project. The list of impact performance indicators will be used to monitor project objectives. The socio-economic survey conducted will provide the benchmarks for comparison.

Progress	Assessment Methodology	Expected Output
<b>Financial</b>		
Amount disbursed for acquisition of land, structure, wells, trees, etc.	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Adequate compensation
Amount disbursed for productive assets grant (agriculture and business)	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Proper Assistance
Amount disbursed for house construction grant, transitional allowance, economic rehabilitation grant, shifting assistance, rent, assistance to tenants,	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Proper Assistance
Amount disbursed for restoration of CPR, community infrastructure, conservation of religious structures,	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Community Welfare
Amount disbursed for extension of development programmes, training and capacity building,	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Income Restoration
Fees paid to NGO for implementation of RAP and consultants for M&E activities	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Implementation and Monitoring
Amount disbursed for training of implementation staff of PWD	Formal Discussion with concerned officials	Better implementation and Coordination

Progress	Assessment Methodology	Expected Output
<b>Physical</b>		
Total Land Acquired	Structured Schedule	Extent of land acquired
Number of PAFs whose land, residence and business establishment affected and totally demolished	Structured Schedule	Adequate Compensation
Number of PAFs allotted residential structures/plots	Structured Schedule	Assistance and Resettlement
Number of PAFs allotted agriculture land, Commercial structure/plots	Structured Schedule	Economic Rehabilitation
Extent of agriculture land, and commercial plots/structures distributed	Structured Schedule	Economic Rehabilitation
Extent of residential plots/structures distributed	Structured Schedule	Assistance and Resettlement
Total area of community and government land transferred for resettlement sites and infrastructure	Structured Schedule	Assistance and Resettlement
Number of PAFs received productive asset grant (agriculture and business)	Structured Schedule	Economic Rehabilitation
Number of PAFs received house construction grant, transitional, shifting and rental allowances	Structured Schedule	Resettlement and Assistance
Number of PAFs received economic rehabilitation grant	Structured Schedule	Economic Rehabilitation
Implementation of IR Schemes	Structured Schedule	Formal Discussion/ Structured Schedule
<b>Social</b>		
Area and type of house and facility	Core Rapid Appraisal	Resettlement
Morbidity and mortality rates	Structured Schedule	Social well being
Communal harmony	Core Rapid Appraisal	Social well being
Women time disposition and decision making power	Participatory Appraisal	Women Empowerment
Literacy Level, drinking water, schools, health facilities, and other community infrastructures	Structured Schedule	Social well being
<b>Economic</b>		
Annual Household Income and Expenditure	Structured Schedule	Economic Status
Number of PAFs below poverty line	Structured Schedule	Poverty Status
Utilisation of Compensation		Proper utilisation of

Progress	Assessment Methodology	Expected Output
		compensation amount
Number of PAPs and Women gainfully employed in project	Structured Schedule	Improvement of Economic Status and Women empowerment
Number of PAFs brought above poverty line	Structured Schedule	Improved economic status, Poverty Alleviation
Number of shop sites purchased	Structured Schedule	Proper utilisation of compensation amount and economic rehabilitation
Extent of agriculture land purchased	Structured Schedule	
<b>Community Participation</b>		
Number of meetings for dissemination of information on resettlement	Informal Discussion and structured schedule	Increased local participation
Number of meetings with each PAF to finalize R&R options	Informal Discussion and structured schedule	Involvement in project cycle
Number of PAFs approaching Grievance Redress Cell	Structured Schedule	Increased Awareness
Selection of Resettlement Sites	Informal Discussion and Structured Schedule	Involvement in project cycle
Number of PAFs self-relocated	Informal Discussion and Structured Schedule	Informed choice of selection
<b>Grievance</b>		
Number of PAPs moved to court	Structured Schedule	Adequate Compensation
Cases referred to court pending settlement and those settled	Structured Schedule and IDI with concerned officials	Adequate Compensation
Number of grievance cell meetings	Structured Schedule	Participation
Number of village level meetings	Structured Schedule	Participation
Number of field visits by SDO and number of cases disposed by SDO to the satisfaction of EPs.	Structured Schedule	Involvement of concerned officials
Number of grievances received and resolved	Structured schedule; review of monitoring reports	Lesser grievances; community support
Number of grievances unresolved	Structured schedule; review of monitoring reports	Lesser grievances; community support

### 11.3.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS

Observing and appraising various specific parameters and processes as objectively as possible will be carried out. Periodic evaluation of these would indicate where and when policy changes

could occur. Periodic evaluation of these would indicate where and when policy changes could occur or where deficiencies in implementation method or style are apparent. The boundaries of this assessment will need the agencies (M&E) to examine the multiplier effects and linkages outside of the project definition of affected people and areas.

The evaluation will be carried out in two level and two stages. The two level include internal evaluation by the department through its existing Institution system. Second level will be carried out by an external and third party agency. The stages of evaluation include midterm evaluation which will be carried out during the implementation of RAP in order to carryout timely corrective action. The second stage of evaluation will be carried out to identify, document and enlist any good practices and any gap in implementation of the RAP. The end term evaluation is generally carried out after 3 to 5 years of project completion as retrofit survey to understand the benefit (Positive and adverse) due to project development.

The impact evaluation will be carried out after the implementation of RAP is over. This is never an easy matter to determine. Financial consideration often requires an impact evaluation shortly before or after the project concludes. However project continuous to evolve overtime.

Impact evaluation will all the affected population; self-relocate; assisted resettled population; host population. Further this large population will be further broken down into vulnerable segments of each population. Impact evaluation will be carried out on randomly selected segment of population.

The external agency will submit quarterly report to the PWD.

### **11.3.2 EVALUATION INDICATORS**

- 1) Present Condition of the PAPs
- 2) Annual income in INR.
- 3) Number of Family Member
- 4) Number of Earners within Family
- 5) Type of Loss (Specify)
- 6) Categories of Loss: Titled Holder or Non-Titled Holder
- 7) Compensation Received Yes/No If Yes then Date of Received.
- 8) Compensation Received by Partly or Fully

### **11.3.3 ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

- A. What Type of compensation Received i. Cash; ii. Cheque iii. Both
- B. Have you received any Training i. Yes; ii. No.
- C. Are you happy with Compensation i. Yes; ii. No.
- D. How you used Compensation Amount.

E. What is your present source of income?

F. Is it different than earlier

## 12 CHAPTER 12: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT AND SCHEDULE

Implementation arrangement and scheduling for RAP implementation shall be linked with civil construction work. Handing over of reasonable length of project road section free from encumbrances is a pre-requisite for starting the civil works. As per the standard conditions of civil contracts, land free from all encumbrances will be made available to the contractor. Present day road construction works use heavy machinery and less of human labour. It therefore becomes more important that obstacles such as dismantling of structures and other properties falling within the proposed right of way are removed before the mobilization of contractor at site.

Official to be designated as R&R Officer at sub-project level shall be in place before the mobilization of NGO. The R&R officer shall be acquainted with RAP and preferably receive short term training by the time various activities related to RAP implementation is commenced at site by the NGO. Important issues which need to be understood in resettlement action plan implementation are the following:

- Understanding procedures and steps involved in land acquisition – not applicable in this case ;
- Understanding RPF;
- Understanding the implementation schedule activities step by step;
- Preparation of micro plan;
- Development of income restoration plan based on the survey carried out;
- Identification of relocation site for displaced persons;
- Preparation of relocation and rehabilitation and disbursement of assistances.
- Institutional arrangements, etc.

### 12.1 SCHEDULES FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Keeping in view the magnitude of the project on structures and CPRs, a time period of 18 months has been considered for the implementation of RAP. The implementation schedule for the major activities of the RAP is presented in Figure 12.1:

Implementation Schedule																		
Activities	Time Frame in Month -Project Implementation																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Land Acquisition	■																	
<b>Institutional Arrangements</b>																		
Appointment of RAP Implementation Agency (NGO)		■	■															
Mobilisation of NGO at site			■															
Deployment of required staffs (RRO)		■	■	■														
Formation of GRC		■	■	■														
Training of RRO			■	■														
Formation of DLC for fixing replacement value			■	■	■													
Engagement of external M&E agency										■								
<b>Implementation</b>																		
Verification of PAPs, listing of properties & assets affected, measurement of structures, categorisation of PAPs, etc				■	■	■	■											
Project information and dissemination materials in Hindi language				■	■	■	■											
Dissemination of information and consultations (at regular intervals)				■	■	■	■											
Preparation of micro plan and approval							■	■	■	■								
Verification of micro plan											■	■						
Approval of micro plan													■					
ID Card preparation and distribution				■	■	■	■	■	■									
Opening joint account of PAPs									■	■	■	■						
Identification and training of PAPs for income restoration									■	■	■	■						
Resettlement site identification,										■	■	■	■					
Relocation of PAPs, business units etc											■	■	■	■	■			
Consultations for relocation / rehabilitation of CPRs					■	■	■	■										
Internal monitoring									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
External monitoring and evaluation																	■	■
Preparation of RAP implementation completion report & withdrawal																		

## 12.2 IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The major activities related to the implementation of the resettlement action plan are related to impact on structures and CPRs. The project will provide adequate notice to the project affected persons so that they are able to move or take away their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works. The implementation of RAP consists of following major activities:

- i) Deployment of required staffs (at Central, State and Sub-Project Level);
- ii) Verification of PAPs, listing and measurement of property and assets affected and their estimation;
- iii) Release of R&R assistance;
- iv) Preparation of list of PAPs entitled for relocation; if any and
- v) Relocation and rehabilitation of PAPs.

Activities to be carried out for implementation of RAP and concerned authority are presented in **Table 12.1**.

Table 12-1: Resettlement Activities Implementation Schedule

Activities	Timeline	Concerned Authority	Associated with
<b>Land Acquisition</b>		PIU	-
<b>Institutional Arrangements</b>			
Appointment of RAP Implementation Agency (NGO)	First month	PIU	PWD
Mobilisation of NGO at site	Second month	PIU	
Deployment of required staffs (RRO)	2-3 month	PIU	-
Formation of GRC	2-3 month	PIU/ Executive Engineer	RRO & NGO
Training of RRO	3-4 month	PIU	PWD
Formation of DLC for fixing replacement value	3-4 month	-do-	RRO & NGO
Engagement of external M&E agency	10 <sup>th</sup> month	PWD	-
<b>Implementation</b>			
Verification of PAPs, listing of properties & assets affected,	4th month	NGO	RRO

Activities	Timeline	Concerned Authority	Associated with
measurement of structures, categorisation of PAPs, etc.			
Preparation of leaflets, information brochure, other information dissemination materials in Hindi language	4 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO & PIU as the case may be	RRO
Dissemination of information and consultations (at regular intervals)	4 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO	RRO
Dissemination of project progress information and consultations	5 <sup>th</sup> month	PIU	RRO & NGO
Preparation of micro plan and approval	7 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO	
Verification of micro plan	8 <sup>th</sup> month	RRO	-
Approval of micro plan	9 <sup>th</sup> month	PIU	-
ID Card preparation and distribution	9 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO	RRO
Opening joint account of PAPs	10 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO	RRO
Payment of R&R assistances in transparent manner	10 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO	RRO
Clearance of RoW for civil works	11 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO	RRO
Identification and training of PAPs for income restoration	11 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO	RRO & PIU
Resettlement site identification, agreement on resettlement sites in consultation with PDPs, development of resettlement site & allotment of plots/structures to eligible families	12 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO	-
Relocation of PAPs, business units etc	12 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO	RRO
Consultations for relocation / rehabilitation of CPRs	12 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO	RRO & Local Admin.
Identification and finalisation of community facilities to be provided as value addition	13 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO	RRO & DLC

Activities	Timeline	Concerned Authority	Associated with
All other activities related to RAP implementation	13 <sup>th</sup> month	NGO	RRO
Internal monitoring	9 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> month	PIU	RRO & NGO
External monitoring and evaluation	17 <sup>th</sup> month	M&E Agency	PIU, RRO, NGO
Preparation of RAP implementation completion report & withdrawal	18 <sup>th</sup> Month	NGO	

Consultations with project affected persons and other community members will be organized by the NGO. Consultations will be carried as per the consultation framework with regard to issues related to resettlement and rehabilitation. PAPs to be displaced shall be gradually prepared for relocation by conducting individual consultation, counseling, group consultations and village level consultations involving Panchayats. Information with regard to resettlement action plan will be provided by the NGO to individuals as well as community. Consultations with PAPs will also cover explaining the entitlement; method of calculating the assistance, and mechanism for approaching grievance redress committee, etc. In case of PAPs likely to be displaced would be assisted in self relocation or assisted relocation at resettlement site after they have been paid compensation and R&R assistances as applicable. Some of the above-mentioned activities may however, change sequence due to ground condition and other reasons beyond the control of the project.

### 12.3 RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION

The Resettlement Plan completion (compliance monitoring) of the RAP Implementation will cover (i) project compensation and entitlement policies, (ii) adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the RAP, (iii) restoration of APs incomes, (iv) settling complaints and grievances, and (v) provisions for adequate budgetary support by the EA for implementing the RAP.

The RAP Implementation completion Report will be submitted by the NGO and the third party external monitor will assess and evaluate the activities relating to resettlement, by following appropriate methodology to measure the progress and degree/level of targeted achievements.

## **13 CHAPTER 13: REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET**

### **13.1 INTRODUCTION**

The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in subproject implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for land and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Some of the major items of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

### **13.2 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LAND**

For the purpose of cost estimate, the unit rate for agricultural land has been estimated on the basis of market value assessment during census survey. However the actual compensation for land at replacement cost has been calculated on the basis of rate collected from Registration & Stamps Department and local patwari.

### **13.3 COMPENSATION FOR PARTIAL LOSS AND FULL AFFECTED OF STRUCTURES**

According to the survey, there is 103 structures will be affected.

### **13.4 COMPENSATION FOR COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES**

According to the survey, there are 37 Community and Government structures will be affected.

### **13.5 COST TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT**

Similarly to the budget for the Skills Development Program mentioned in section F, the budget for implementation arrangement will be estimated as per project in specified PIU, requiring a RP under the ADB-financed. The cost for the RP implementing Consultant/ NGO, who will be involved in implementing the provision of RP including conducting the Skills Development Program, awareness campaign on road safety, gender issues, HIV/AIDS and other social development issues; independent or external monitoring, and the grievance redress process etc. is estimated to Rs. 1000000.

### **13.6 SOURCE OF FUNDING AND FUND FLOW MANAGEMENT**

The resettlement cost will be borne by the EA. The EA will initiate the approval for the R&R budget as per provision of the Resettlement Framework. The EA will directly pay the compensation and any other assistance as stated in the RP to APs. The implementing NGO will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process.

## 13.7 R&R BUDGET

The tentative budget for RAP implementation comes to **11.44 Crores**. The detailed budget is presented below.

**Table 13-1: Tentative Estimated Cost of R&R Budget based on R&R Policy**

	Item	Unit	Quantity (sq.m)	Unit Rate (Rs)	Amount (Cr)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation for Land (Add Multiple Factor and 100 % Solatium)</b>				
1	Cost of land	Sq.m	34487	3945264	1.58
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>1.58</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Compensation for structure</b>				
1	Permanent Structure	Sq.m	302	4800	0.1
2	Semi-Permanent Structure	Sq.m	382	3005	0.1
3	Temporary Structure	Sq.m	1278	2470	0.32
4	Boundary wall	lm.	57.4	3000	0.02
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>0.59</b>
	<b>Solatium 100% of total compensation (B)</b>				<b>1.19</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>R&amp;R Assistance</b>				
1	Annuity allowance	Family	103	500000	5.15
2	One-time economic rehabilitation grant	Family	61	25000	0.15
3	Resettlement allowance	Family	98	50000	0.49
4	Subsistence allowances	Family	98	36000	0.35
5	Transportation cost for displaced family	Family	98	50000	0.49
6	Additional Subsistence Grant (VG)	Family	43	50000	0.22
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>6.85</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Community Assets</b>				
1	Bus Stop/Stand	Lumpsum	20	50000	0.10
2	Temple	Lumpsum	6	500000	0.30
3	Petrol pump (BW)	Lumpsum	3	50000	0.02
4	School	Lumpsum	2	500000	0.10
5	Public Toilet	Lumpsum	1	50000	0.005
6	Panchayat Ghar	Lumpsum	1	500000	0.05
7	Water Tank	nos.	1	50000	0.01
8	Donation Box	nos.	1	50000	0.01
9	Tap	nos.	2	50000	0.01
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>0.59</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Administrative and other Costs</b>				

1	NGO (RAP implementation)	Lumpsum		1000000	0.1
2	External monitoring	Lumpsum		1000000	0.1
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>0.20</b>
<b>Total (A+B+C+D+E)</b>		<b>10.40</b>			
	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>1.040359872</b>			
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>11.44</b>			