

Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project



Sub Project: Storm Water Drains for the Selected Areas of Corporation of Chennai

Resettlement Action Plan – Final Report

JANUARY 2015

**Storm Water Drains Department,
Corporation of Chennai**

Resettlement Action Plan for SWD to Selected Areas of Chennai

Contents

Executive Summary.....	IV
I. Introduction	1
II. Resettlement Policy Framework	9
III. Social Impact Assessment	11
IV. Consultations and Community Participation.....	18
V. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements.....	24

List of Maps

- Fig-1 – Map Showing sub-project zones
Fig-2 – Map Showing canals in sub-project zones

List of Tables

- Table-1.1 Sub-project Areas of Chennai Corporation
Table 1.2 Details of Displacement by Canal
Box -1 Relevance of Applicable Social Legislations to TNUDF Projects
Table 3.1 Existing and Proposed Width for the SWD sub project
Table 3.2 : Key Socio Economic Indicators of PAF
Table 4.1 Details of the FGDs with the PAFs across project locations
Table-4.2 Outcome of the Consultation
Table 4.3 Before and After Consultation the PAF details are as follows

Annexures

- a. Socio Economic Survey Questionnaire
- b. Key Socio Economic and Demographic Data
- c. Entitlement Matrix
- d. List of PAFs
- e. List of Vulnerable PAF
- f. Snapshots of Consultations.
- g. RAP Budget Estimate
- h. Site Readiness Certification Format
- i. Baseline Key Socio Economic Indicators
- j. Details of width of Corridor of Impact along the canals
- k. R&R Reporting Formats

Abbreviations

CoC	Corporation of Chennai
DPR	Detailed Project Report
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
Ft.	Feet
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
Km.	Kilo Metres
M/ m	Metres
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PMC	Project Management Consultants
PWD	Public Works Department
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SC/ST	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes
SWD	Storm Water Drain
TNSCB	Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board
TNUIFSL	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd.
TNSUDP	Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project

Executive Summary

Government of Tamil Nadu is proposed to implement the World Bank supported Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project (TNSUDP) to improve the delivery of urban services. The provision of Storm Water Drains to selected areas of Corporation of Chennai is one of the sub-projects proposed to be implemented by the Corporation of Chennai (CoC). This component is coordinated by, Government of Tamil Nadu through Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd. (TNUIFSL) Chennai who will act as Fund Manager for TNSUDP. This sub project proposed to implement in the roadsides and canals and doesn't involve acquisition of private land or transfer of any Government land. All land required for implementation of this component is owned by the Corporation of Chennai. However, this sub-project is expected to affect 19 encroachers and displace 311 non-title holders (Squatters) who are staying along the canals and require to be resettled in line with the process and provisions of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) adopted by TNUIFSL for this project.

The Storm Water Drains project for the selected areas of Corporation of Chennai proposed to be taken up under proposed Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project (TNSUDP). This project involves construction of storm water drains and canals. This sub project proposed to be implemented in the 3 Zones of the CoC. The total length of the drains to be constructed is about 329.18 kilometres including the 11.05 km length in the canals. This sub-project involves 39 contract packages including canals, new storm water drains, rehabilitation of existing/unsized/dilapidated storm water drains and improvements to the existing canals. While most of the contract packages related to network will be implemented within the existing RoW of the road sections and there are no impacts to be affected, though there will be temporary impacts in the nature of loss of access to residences during the implementation. The impacts will be restricted in 4 canal packages.

The social impact is assessed through a socio economic survey among the potential displaced families and consultations in the canal part of the expanded areas of CoC. This is due the fact that the construction of storm water drains is in the road sides of the expanded areas of corporation and owned by the CoC. Hence no impacts related to private land acquisition is envisaged in the construction of storm water drains; though a substantial displacement of non-title holders is triggered. The resettlement and transitional support to these displaced families will be extended in line with the provisions of ESMF.

In order to assess the social impacts, socio economic census survey was carried out by the corporation and found out that it involves resettlement of 330 Project Affected Families including about 25% women headed families. Due to the substantial displacement this sub-project is classified as **S1** Category and accordingly a Social Impact Assessment was carried out to determine the nature and magnitude of impacts and based on the assessment, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared. And the details, such as baseline socio-economic characteristics of the displaced families, outcome of consultations and plan for resettlement in coordination with the procurement and civil works time table and proposed implementation arrangements are presented in this RAP

The census socio-economic survey reveals that the displaced families are mostly residences in the site for several years and are belonging to the poor and marginal section of Chennai with about 31 % belongs to Scheduled Castes. The average monthly income is about Rs.7800/- (USD 126). The housing condition include most of them have a decent

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RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

housing with average size of about 465.79 sq.ft with access to basic amenities in their houses. Most of them are engaged in informal jobs and less than 3% have regular earnings. .

The PAFs are proposed to be relocated in the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) tenements, which is already constructed and ready to occupy. The CoC is in close consultation with the TNSCB to finalise the resettlement of the PAFs. The choice of alternative sites among those available, will be discussed with displaced families will be finalised. The estimated R&R cost for this sub project is about Rs.24.05 Crores (about USD 4 Million) which is subject to correction. The entire cost will be met out of CoC own funds. This RAP will be implemented by Strom Water Drains Department of CoC and will have environment and social specialists who will support the implementation. The project Management consultants (PMC) will assist CoC in the implementation of this component and PMC team will have social specialists having experience with resettlement and community development aspects and will be supported by social workers who will mobilise the displaced families and prepare them for resettlement and new way of life in the new resettlement site. TNUIFSL will carry out concurrent monitoring and a final impact evaluation will be carried through independent consultants to assess the changes in the living standards of the affected families after one year of their resettlement. There are two levels of grievance Redressal mechanism has been proposed. One at the appellate level comprises of Deputy Commissioner (Works) and Regional Deputy/Joint Commissioners and the project level grievance committee consists of Zonal Officer/Assistance Commissioners of CoC, person of repute from the local area and elected representative and Superintending Engineer (SWD) will be constituted to deal with the grievances and complaints of the PAPs and local people. The RAP's implementation will be coordinated in such way that the key actions will be completed prior to invitation of bids and the displaced families will be moved and paid other eligible R&R assistance prior to award of contract.

I. Introduction

Project Description

1.1 Government of Tamil Nadu is proposed to implement the World Bank supported Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development project (TNSUDP) to improve the delivery of urban services. The provision of Storm Water Drains to the selected areas of Corporation of Chennai is one of the sub-projects proposed to be implemented by the Corporation of Chennai. This component is coordinated by, Government of Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd. (TNUIFSL) Chennai are the fund Managers. The Corporation of Chennai (CoC) has expanded its area during 2011 by adding adjacent local bodies. Chennai city is divided in to 200 divisions/wards that are grouped in 15 zones.

1.2 In order to provide storm water drains to the expanded areas, a Detailed Project Report for the Chennai Storm Water Drainage System (SWD) to the expanded area of Chennai Corporation has been prepared. For the purpose of designing and providing storm water drains to the expanded area. This project proposed to be taken up under proposed Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project (TNSUDP) and intends to cover the selected areas of Corporation of Chennai with an estimated cost of about Rs.1104.43 crores. This sub project proposed to implement in the roadsides and canals and doesn't involve any private land acquisition and the required land is owned by the Corporation of Chennai. However, 330 non-title holders (mostly residential except few petty shops) will be affected by this project and are subject to resettlement in line with the project specific ESMF provisions.

Project Implementation Area - A Profile

1.3 Chennai otherwise called as Madras city is the Capital city for the State of Tamil Nadu. Chennai is the fourth largest metropolitan city in India with an area of 174 sq.km and a population of 4.68 million (as per census 2011). Corporation of Chennai is responsible for provision of civic amenities with in Chennai including provision of Storm Water Drains (SWD). At present Chennai Corporation maintains 303 kilometres of Bus route Roads and 2475 kilometres of interior roads including cement concrete roads.

1.4 The expanded areas of Chennai Corporation cover an area of 255.79 Sq. km. As many as nine municipalities, eight town panchayats and twenty five village panchayats have been brought under the Chennai Corporation limits, raising the city population from 46.81 lac to 62.2 lac (as per 2011 census). Merger of the expanded area has resulted in an increase in the area of corporation from 174 Sq. Km. to 429.79 Sq. Km. According to the present status, Corporation of Chennai is divided into fifteen (15) administrative zones out of which eight (8) zones namely Thiruvottiyur, Manali, Madhavaram, Ambattur, Valasaravakkam, Alandur, Perungudi and Shozinganallur fall in the extended area and remaining seven zones are in old city area/core area.

1.5 Geography: Chennai is a seaside city located in the coast of Bay of Bengal where the sea is an ecstasy in blue, hugging the second largest beach in the world known as Marina Beach. From the sky, it looks neat with majestic long straight roads and the silvery streams meandering through the city. Dotted with clumps of trees and a low skyline, it is a sprawling city.

1.6 Chennai, sometimes referred to as the "Gateway to South India", is located on the south-eastern coast of India in the north-eastern part of Tamil Nadu on a flat coastal plain known as the Eastern Coastal Plains. Its average elevation is around 6.7 metres (22 ft), and its highest point is 60 m (200 ft). Two rivers meander through Chennai, the Cooum River through the centre and the Adyar River to the south. A part of the Adyar river forms a tidal creek before joining the sea.

1.7 A third river, the Kosasthalaiyar, flows through the northern fringes of the city before draining into the sea at Ennore. A protected estuary on the Adyar forms a natural habitat for several species of birds and animal. The Buckingham Canal runs parallel to the coast, linking the two rivers. The Otteri Nullah, an east-west stream, runs through north Chennai and meets the Buckingham Canal at Basin Bridge. Several lakes of varying size are located on the western fringes of the city.

1.8 Chennai is divided into four broad regions: North, Central, South and West. North Chennai is primarily an industrial area. Central Chennai is the commercial heart of the city and includes an important business district, Parry's Corner. South Chennai and West Chennai, previously mostly residential, are fast becoming commercial, home to a growing number of information technology firms, financial companies and call centres. The city is expanding quickly along the Old Mahabalipuram Road and the Grand Southern Trunk Road (GST Road) in the south and towards Ambattur, Koyambedu and Sriperumbudur in the west.

1.9 **Topography:** Chennai is a low-lying area and the land surface is almost flat. The even topography of the land throughout the area makes it difficult to render the sub-divisions into natural regions. It rises slightly as the distance from the seashore increases and an average elevation of the town is not more than 7 m above mean sea level and the average slope varies at less than 0.7 m per Km, while some localities are just at sea level and drainage in such area remains a serious problem.

1.10 **Soil Condition:** Chennai's soil is mostly clay, shale and sandstone. The city is classified into three regions based on geology and as sandy areas, clayey areas and hard rock areas. Sandy areas are found along the river banks and coasts such as Thiruvanmiyur, Adyar, Kottivakkam, Santhome, George Town, Tondiarpet and the rest of coastal Chennai. Here rainwater runoff percolates quickly through the soil. Clay underlies most of the city including T. Nagar, West Mambalam, Anna Nagar, Perumbur and Virugambakkam. Areas of hard rock include Guindy, Perungudi, Velachery, Adambakkam and a part of Saidapet. In clayey and hard rock areas, rainwater percolates slowly, but it is held by the soil for a longer time.

1.11 **Climate:** Chennai has a tropical climate, specifically a tropical wet and dry climate. The city lies on the thermal equator and is also on the coast, which prevents extreme variation in seasonal temperature. The weather is hot and humid for most of the year. The hottest part of the year is late May to early June, known locally as Agni Nakshatram ("fire star") or as Kathiri Veyyil, with maximum temperatures around 35–40°C. The coolest part of the year is January, with minimum temperatures around 15–22°C. The lowest temperature recorded is 13.8°C and the highest recorded temperature is 45 °C. The average annual rainfall is about 140 cm. The city gets most of its seasonal rainfall from the north-east

monsoon winds, from mid-October to mid-December. Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal sometimes hit the city. The highest annual rainfall recorded is 257 cm in 2005. Prevailing winds in Chennai are usually south westerly between April and October and north easterly during the rest of the year.

1.12 **Corporation of Chennai:** The Corporation of Chennai (previously Madras) is the Oldest Municipal Institution in India established on the 29th September 1688. A charter was issued on the 30th December, 1607 by East Indian Company constituting the "Town of Fort St. George" and all the territories thereunto belonging, not exceeding the distance of ten miles from the Fort, into a Corporation. The Parliamentary Act of 1792 gave the Corporation power to levy Municipal Taxes in the City. The Municipal administration properly commenced from the Parliamentary Act, 1792 making provision for the good order and administration of the city. The Municipal Act has been amended introducing from time to time major changes in the constitution and powers of the Corporation. The Madras Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (as amended) provides the basic statutory authority for the administration now. The Council of 200 Councilors is headed by the Honourable Mayor and Council meets ordinarily once in a month. The executive wing is headed by the Commissioner. There are Deputy Commissioners and various Heads of Departments and 15 Zonal Officers at present. The estimated present population of Chennai is 6.5 Million.

1.13 **Corporation of Chennai** is Maintaining 1160 roads to a length of 370 Km and storm water drain to a length of 962 Km. Total numbers of street lights in Chennai city under the maintenance of Chennai Corporation is 2, 13, 045 and using 19 megawatts per day, and spending 2 lakhs for electric consumption per day. Chennai Corporation having 260 parks and constructed 113 community halls for public purpose. Chennai Corporation is removing 5000-5200 MT of solid waste per day through 966 conservancy vehicles and maintaining Kodungaiyur and Perungudi dumping grounds for dumping the solid waste. The total birth reported in Chennai city is 400 per day and death is 180 per day. Currently 23,538 staffs are working in it. The Annual Budgetary estimate of Chennai Corporation in 2012-13 revenue is 1326.11 crores and expenditure is 1232.97 crores. Surplus income is 93.14 crores.

1.14 As per survey conducted of the area, there are about 205 Km of drains of width 0.60 m or more. Storm water drainage system in the project area is not sufficient and adequate. The drains do not have proper connectivity and ultimate linkage to natural waterways/ water bodies for efficient disposal of storm water runoff. Because of the flat terrain and partial & insufficient coverage of the project area with storm water drains, flooding and water stagnation is the recurrent feature in many areas during the monsoon period.

1.15 Storm Water Drains are maintained by the Department of Storm Water Drains. At present it maintains about 1660.31 km of Storm Water Drains. The sub project will be implemented in the expanded areas of the Corporation of Chennai comprising of the following Administrative Zones and Divisions/Wards covering about 53.76 sq.kms.

1.16 The Administrative zones covered under this sub-project are Part of Zone VII Ambattur, Padikuppam, Nolambur area, Zone XI Valasaravakkam, Ramapuram, and Porur Area, and Part of Zone XII Alandur, Mugalivakkam, Meenambakkam, and Manappakkam area.

1.17 Each of these zones are further divided into divisions or Wards

Table-1.1 Sub-project Areas of Chennai Corporation

	Administrative Zones	Location
I	part area of zone VII	Ambattur, Padikuppam and Nolambur Area
II	Zone XI	Valasaravakkam, Ramapuram and Porur Area
III	part area of zone XII	Alandur, Mugalivakkam, Meenambakkam and Manappakkam Area

Fig-1 Map Showing the Sub-project zones

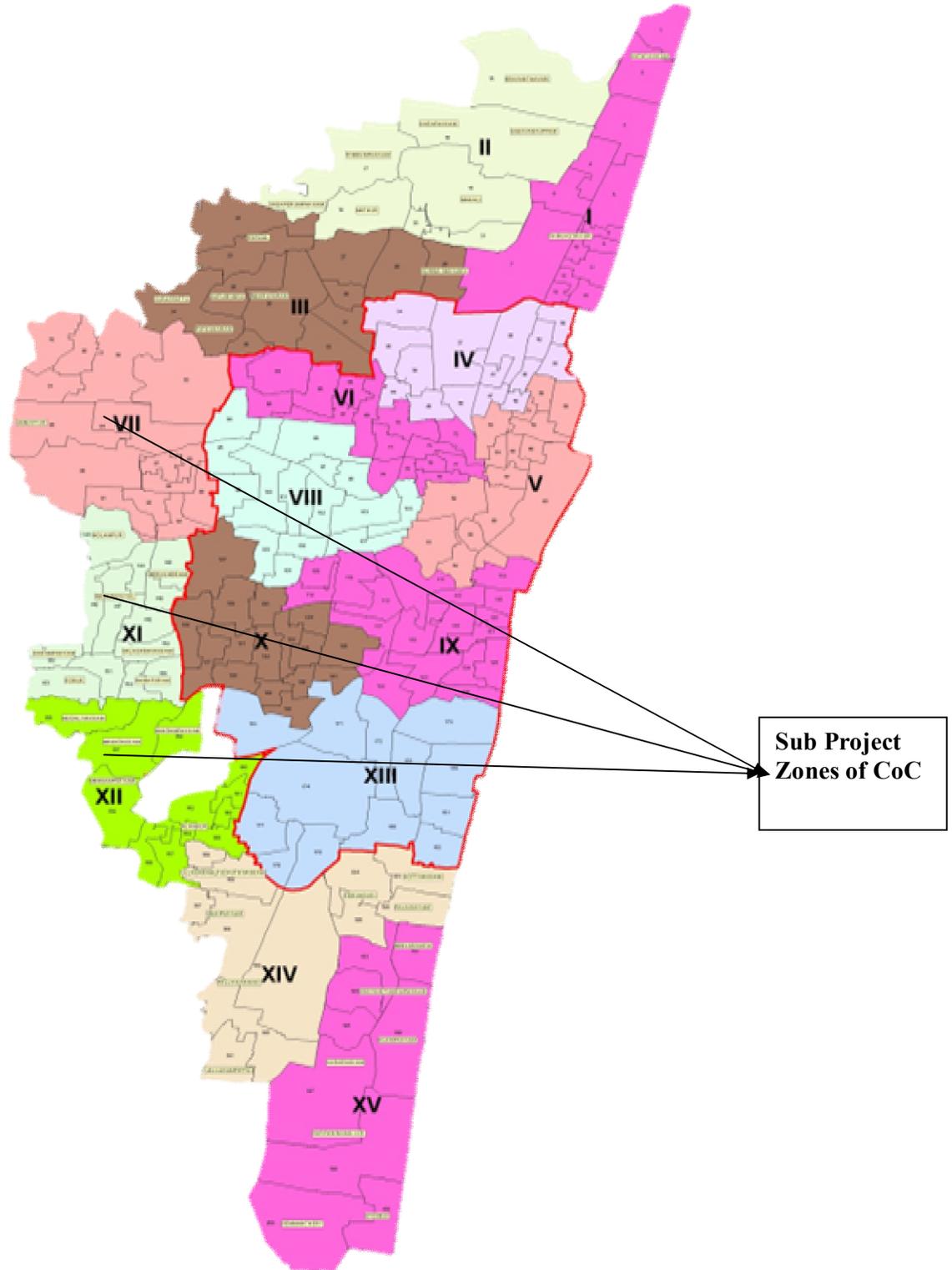
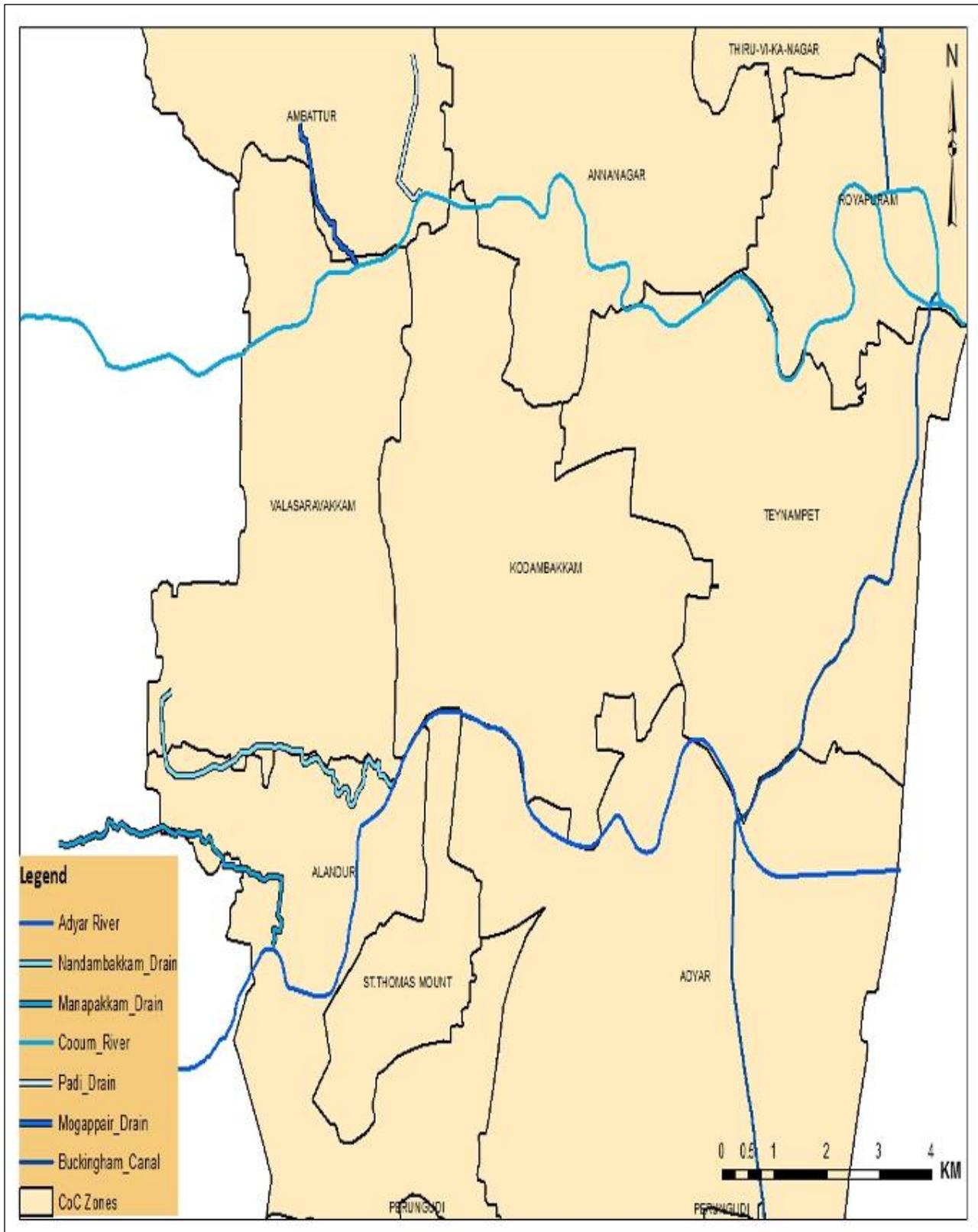


Fig-2 Map Showing Canals in sub-project zones



Project components

1.18 **Classification of Storm Water Drains:** The Storm Water Drains are broadly divided into two groups as per drain classification in Chennai. 1. Macro Drains and 2. Micro Drains . The Macro drains are natural drains that are maintained by PWD and 2. Micro Drains are the drains maintained by Corporation of Chennai. The Micro drains are further divided into storm water drains and canals.

1.19 This project involves construction of new storm water drains, rehabilitation of existing/unsized/dilapidated storm water drains and improvements to the existing canals. Further, the storm water drains are classified as follows:

- Collector Drains i.e. Street Drains – will ends in feeder drains.
- Feeder drains will join arterial drains.
- Arterial drains will join in the Canals
- Canals – will join the river

1.20 Other components are construction of culverts and cross drainage works, Rain Water Harvesting structures, Silt catch traps, fencing to the canals to prevent dumping of solid wastes, gratings in the canals to prevent entry of solid wastes into the system, etc.,

1.21 The total length of the storm water drain network is about 270.33 km, of which 82.31 km is Adyar basin and 188.02 km is Cooum basin.

Need for the project

1.22 The extended areas of Chennai corporation are developing rapidly. And presently they do not have any comprehensive drainage network (existing network length is only 224 km, built by the erstwhile ULBs about 5 to 10 years ago); and are facing frequent flooding/inundation, during monsoon season/heavy rains. The Chennai core city (area: 174 sq km) has already been covered with a drainage network, implemented in the year 2014.

1.23 Water logging and flooding occurs regularly in low-lying areas of the Chennai city and its suburbs because of inadequacy or non-functioning of the local drainage infrastructure. The storm water drainage system in the extended city area including the project area is inadequate. The drains are not properly linked to natural waterways/ water bodies for efficient disposal of storm water runoff. To resolve these issues, the Corporation of Chennai has prepared a detailed project report (DPR) for implementing the storm water drainage system for Chennai extended area. In order to overcome the flooding and inundation and resultant impacts the implementation of an Storm Water Drainage is one of the necessary required infrastructures. Under TNSUDP, the storm water drains network for the selected areas of Corporation of Chennai proposed to be taken up in a total of 39 packages. The works for drains network that flows into Adayar river are proposed under 9 packages for a total length of 82311m This includes as a separate package the Nandambakkam canal for a length of 3669m. The works for drains network that flows into

Cooum river are proposed under 30 packages for a total length of 188015 m. This includes the Padikuppam canal (2778m), Korattur TNHB canal (1927m), Ambattur SIDCO canal (1061m), and Nolumbur canal (2390m) as four separate packages.

Objectives of RAP:

- 1.24 This RAP has been prepared with the following objectives.
- a. To provide mitigation for all impacts resulting from this project
 - b. To provide assist and support to all displaced families to enable them to improve their living standards in terms of housing and access to basic amenities;
 - c. To assist the displaced families to receive their eligible R&R assistance for loss of assets and livelihoods/shelter and provide post resettlement support for sustainable living as per ESMF policy provisions; and,
 - d. To ensure that all PAPs title and non-title holders are compensated as per TNSUDP ESMF (for loss of assets/livelihood etc. and titles being required for compensating for land).
 - e. To provide coordinated Implementation support to ensure that the resettlement assistance and support is completed prior to commencement of civil works through site readiness and receipt of R&R assistance through certification to ensure that displace people receives assistance prior to taking over of the affected assets.

Nature and Magnitude of Impacts

1.25 The implementation of proposed Storm Water Drains to the selected areas of Chennai Corporation likely to affect about 330 PAFs which comprises of commercial and residential squatters. Hence this sub project is falling under the social category S1 as per ESMF. The details of PAFs are provided in the following table.

Table 1.2 Details of Displacement by Canal

Name of Canals	Residential	Commercial	No. of PAF
Ambattur SIDCO	18	1	19
Padi Kuppam	145	94*	190
Nolambur	28		28
Nandampakkam	37	7	44
Total	228	102	330

* Including about 50 shopkeepers who have not responded to the household survey. The final number is subject to change.

II. Resettlement Policy Framework

2.1 Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) have been adopted by TNUIFSL, who is the fund manager for TNSUDP. Since the loan for this component is administered through TNUIFSL, the ESMF will be applicable for this component and will be the basis for preparing and implementing this RAP. As per the TNSUDP-ESMF basic objective of the social safeguards policy is to mitigate the adverse social impacts to the affected population by the project implementation.

2.2 The categories of economic and social impacts that would be mitigated are:

- a) Loss of land and assets
- b) Loss of shelter or homestead lands,
- c) Loss of income or means of livelihood and
- d) Loss of collective impacts on groups such as loss of community assets, common property resources and others.

Box -1 Relevance of Applicable Social Legislations to TNUDF Projects

Acts, notifications, policies and guidelines	Relevance to project
<i>National</i>	
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCTLARR Act 2013)	The Act provides for enhanced compensation and assistances measures and adopts a more consultative and participatory approach in dealing with the Project Affected Persons. As and when the rules for implementation of the Act are finalized, the processes and procedures of this Act will be complied with The RTFCTLARR Act 2013 .
The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014	GOI recently enacted the act that specifically aims to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities. It provides for Survey of street vendors and protection from eviction or relocation; issuance of certificate for vending; provides for rights and obligations of street vendors; development of street vending plans; organizing of capacity building programmes to enable the street vendors to exercise the rights contemplated under this Act; undertake research, education and training programmes to advance knowledge and understanding of the role of the informal sector in the economy, in general and the street vendors, in particular and to raise awareness.
The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.	An Act to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a framework for recording the forests rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.
<i>The World Bank</i>	
OP 4.12 -	The proposed Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project

Acts, notifications, policies and guidelines	Relevance to project
Involuntary Resettlement	will be implemented by Government of Tamil Nadu and its agencies with assistance of the World Bank. Therefore, the provisions of this operational Policy will apply to sub-projects financed under this project. The sub-projects to be financed under the project might entail land acquisition or result in involuntary resettlement impacts though, at a smaller scale for the various project activities. It would also adversely affect structures used for various purposes, livelihood of people (mainly earning their livelihood by means of petty shops and providing various services). Many of them might have been operating from within the ROW or the government land. Thus both title holders and non-title holders alike would be affected as a consequence of the project. GoTN / TNUDF as a borrower of loan will ensure that the Bank Policies are followed.
OP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples	This policy applies for both positive and negative impacts on tribal population wherever the project activities are undertaken.
World Bank Policy on Access to Information and Disclosure	World Bank safeguards policy requires consultation with PAPs during planning and implementation of resettlement action plan and tribal development plan and public disclosure of drafts. Once the draft is prepared it is to be made available at a place accessible to, and in a form, manner and language understandable to the displaced or affected people and local NGOs. EP Act 1986 and RTFCTLARR, 2013 also requires disclosure of draft SIA and RAP and other project reports followed by mandatory Public Hearing

2.3 **Entitlement Matrix:** As part of ESMF, an entitlement matrix describing, the composition and assistance for different type of impact categories is available. All these benefits will be extending to the displaced families.

2.4 The ESMF has also provision for social impact assessment, consultations, disclosure, monitoring and evaluations and grievance redress mechanisms. All these applicable process are developed and proposed in the subsequent chapters to describe the proposed Implementation arrangements. The full version of ESMF and Tamil Version of summary is available at www.tnuifsl.com.

III. Social Impact Assessment

3.1 The Objective of Social Impact Assessment is to assess the social impacts arising out of implementation of Storm Water Drainage project to the selected areas of Chennai Corporation and based on the outcome of impact assessment, appropriate mitigation measures through management plan is proposed.

3.2 Field visits were undertaken by CoC officials to all parts of project area to assess the likely adverse impacts within the proposed corridor of impact area and based on this verification, it was concluded that except the macro canals, other part of proposed work areas will have no direct impacts in the form of loss of assets. Further, all works will be within the existing RoW and thus does not involve any acquisition of private lands or transfer of any other government lands.

3.3 The existing and proposed width for the storm water drains construction in the canal portion are as follows:

Table 3.1 Existing and Proposed Width for the SWD sub project

Name of the Canal	Existing Width (range in m)	Proposed Width (range in m)
Nandampakkam	5 to 8	7 to 10
Ambattur Sidco	2 to 9	3 to 8
Nolambur	7 to 8	4 to 11
Padikuppam	4 to 16	4 to 12

3.4 **Minimising Impacts:** The basic objective of provision of storm water drains to the expanded areas of Chennai Corporation in order to avoid the flooding and inundation and for proper disposal of storm water. Hence it is proposed to provide storm water drains in the selected administrative zones with full coverage. In the design of storm water drains, the width of drains also considered in order to minimise the social impacts in addition to the technical aspects considered for designing the drains. The narrow streets and lanes are provided with one side drains in order to avoid social impacts.

3.5 **Social Category:** As per ESMF a sub project is categorised as S1 based on level of issues and type of adverse impacts and resultant management measures is to prepare SIA-RAP. Accordingly, this sub-project is categorised as S-1 because of substantial displacement and a RAP is prepared to mitigate and manage the displacement and resettlement.

Social Impacts

3.6 **Land Requirement:** The storm water drains are proposed to be constructed for a length of 329.18 kilometres. These drains are proposed to be constructed in the Corporation roads and canals maintained by the Chennai Corporation. As per design, this project does not require acquisition of any private land or alienation of government land. Hence there will not be any land acquisition as well as transfer of government land. This project doesn't involve acquisition of private land or land alienation. To understand the nature and magnitude of impacts, the impacts are classified into two heads, (1) Impacts in canals (Construction of drains in canals) and (2) Impacts in the Storm Water Drains (consists of Feeder Drains, Collector Drains and Arterial Drains).

Baseline socio-economic Survey among affected population

3.7 A census socio-economic survey was carried out among those displaced families during the months of October and November 2014 to record their baseline characteristics which will form the basis for measuring the impact and changes in the living standards in the post resettlement period. This survey is limited among those major impacted households who require moving out from their current place of living or those whose structures are not viable to continue in the present place. The census survey was carried out among all 281 households and the list is provided in Annexure- d the following baseline information is gathered for comparison in future during impact assessment. Out of 281 households 19 are encroachers and 53 are commercial non-title holders and 228 are residential non-title holders. Out of 19 encroachers, compound wall only affected for 11 structures and remaining 8 is partially affected of the encroached portion.

3.8 **Methodology:** The methodology includes census household survey among the affected families and focus group consultations with various groups of affected people and also other local people. Baseline socio economic survey of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) was carried out using a structured schedule (Annexure-a). As this sub project involves improvements to the canal and construction of storm water drains and the construction of storm water drains in the road sides and the roads are owned and maintained by the corporation, therefore, the acquisition of land is not involved. However, the social impacts are visible in the canals and hence covered in the socio economic survey. The canals covered are Nandampakkam canal, Padikuppam Canal, Nolambur Canal and Ambattur SIDCO canal. The total length of these canals is about 11.05 kilometres. There are no impacts in case of korattur TNHB canal since it is considered as drain as per the design and no impacts are noticed in this width required for construction purpose. The chainage wise width for which surveys are carried out are provided in Annexure-j. In addition, videography and photographs are also taken by the CoC. The consultations and discussions are also captured through videography. The unforeseen/unidentified impacts will be compensated as per the ESMF and an addendum to RAP will be prepared, as required.

3.9 The household surveys were conducted by a Team of Field Investigators of a Consultancy Firm engaged by the CoC, who were provided orientation by concerned Executive Engineers of CoC.. During the household surveys, there was resistance. There was residence among the displaced people for household survey as they were under the impression that the survey is intended for demolitions. In order to overcome this resent, meeting were organised with Mayor's presence to explain about the proposed improvements to the storm water drainage system and how the displaced families will be provided assistance and resettlement. There were also opposition among the slum leaders for this survey as they see that they will lose the rental incomes that they were collecting for protected them from evictions from the current locations. However, these issues are overcome and the household survey were completed. There was some resistance for the surveys by the people outside the project and was resolved by the Corporation of Chennai. The key baseline socio-economic characteristics of the displaced families are provided below and more details are presented in Annexure-b during the survey, the people asked the officials to precisely mark the impact area in the canal. The Corporation also marked the corridor of impact in all the four canals. Further, in one canal the people asked to organise the meeting on the next day as some of them are not available on that day. In spite of the information given by the CoC the timing of the meeting the CoC officials considered this and held the meetings in next day.

3.10 The area name and survey location details.

Ambathur Sidco Canal

Karnan Street
Mogappair West
Sathalwar Street

Nanthampakkam Canal

J.J Nagar
Sri kamatchi Nagar

Nolambur Canal

Anna Street
Gangai amman nagar
Kalaingar Stree
MGR Nagar
Rajiv Gandhi Street

Padikuppam Canal

Angalamman Koil Street
Gandhi nagar
Kamarajar nagar
Kambar Street
MGR Nagar and Padipudur Nagar
Periyar Nagar
Kamarajar Nagar

Table 3.2 : Key Socio Economic Indicators of PAF

S. No.		Indicator	
I	Socio Economic of PAFs (Residential Squatters)	(N = 228)	
1	% women headed families	24.6	
2	% families having disabled persons	3.9	
3	% of SC/ST families	31.6	
4	% of families residing in the current location for more than 5 years	82.2	
5	% of PAFs earning less than BPL income (<Rs. 47/ person/hhold/month)	21.35	
6	Average house size (sq ft)	465.79	
7	% of families who have borrowed money	About 20 %	
8	% of PAFs in the service sector	4.92 %	
9	% of PAFs in Commerce or Trade	About 36 %	
10	% of PAFs as skilled labour	About 5 %	
11	% of PAFs have regular income jobs	2.14	
12	Average Monthly Earning (Rs) (Residential Non-Title holders)	About Rs.7800/-	
13	Average Earners/family	2	
II	Household Amenities (Residential Squatters)	(N=228)	
14	% of electrified houses	100	
15	% families having separate Kitchens	94.2	
16	% of covered with piped water supply	Nil	
17	% of houses having toilets	89.1	
III	Household Assets (Residential Squatters)	(N=228)	
18	% of families having electrical appliances (Fridge, Washing Machine, Grinder, Mixie, Fan, etc)	64.23	
19	% of families having electronic appliances (TV, Landline, Radio, Computer etc)	85.0	
20	% of families having vehicles	55.65	
IV	Type of Affected Structures (%)	Residen tial	Comme rcial
21	Concrete	32.02	12.45
22	Tiled	7.82	1.06
23	Sheet (Asbestos/Tarpaulin)	25	5.33
24	Thatched	10.32	-
V	Current Use of Affected Structures		
25	Residence non title holders (N)	228	
26	Commercial non-title holders (N)	102	
VI	Encroachers	(N=19)	
	Encroachers losing only compound wall	11	
	Encroachers who are losing structures	8	

3.11 The following is the summary of socio-economic profile of the affected population. .

- a. A large majority of them (more than three-fourths) are residing for more than 5 years and belong to poorer and vulnerable section of the society. It is also observed that substantial number of them is staying for more than 25 years.
- b. About 25% of displaced families are women headed households and about 31% belong to scheduled caste indicating that a large number of are vulnerable.
- c. Half of the households are having permanent type structures and most of them have basic facilities, which reflect that these people have invested substantial amounts in their housing which are now subject to loss to the project. The average house size is about 465.79 sq.
- d. The average income is about Rs. 7800/- and most of them work as unskilled casual jobs with less than 3 %are in regular incomes.

Entitlements for the PAF as per the ESMF

3.12 The PAFs identified through socio economic survey are non-title holders (Squatters) and encroachers and the applicable entitlement for the non-title holders and encroachers are as follows:

3.12..1 Loss of House:

- Compensation as per market value for the structure without depreciation.
- Alternative house with minimum area as per Government norms.
- One time Subsistence grant equivalent to 180 days of minimum wages which will be worked out as per the prevailing MNREGA rates.
- One time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- as transport cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle .
- Right to Salvage affected materials.

3.12..2 Loss of Shop:

- Compensation as per market value of the structure without depreciation.
- One time Subsistence grant equivalent to 180 days of minimum wages which will be worked out as per the prevailing MNREGA rates.
- One time assistance of Rs.15,000/- towards economic rehabilitation.
- One time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- as transport cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle .
- Right to Salvage affected materials.

3.12..3 Loss of Income/Livelihood:

Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wage and other wage workers.

- Subsistence allowance equivalent to monthly minimum agricultural/industrial wages for 3 months.

3.12.4 Vulnerable PAFs:

- Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.
- One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.
- Additional assistance to the vulnerable PAFs whose livelihood/loss of shelter is impacted by the project will be paid additional one time assistance of Rs. 5000/¹-
- Wherever possible, the vulnerable people shall be assisted in enrolling the applicable government programmes.

3.13 Impacts to Encroachers

- Cash compensation for the affected structure as per the Market Value without depreciation.
- Right to salvage material.

3.14 Impacts to Community Assets:

Wherever possible the community assets will be relocated in consultation with community . When the relocation of the community assets are not feasible, will be provided afresh.

3.15 Impacts on Shopkeepers: Among the displaced households, there are 98 commercial squatters . Out of 98 commercial squatters 53 were covered in the survey including the no of employees affected. However, remaining 45 commercial squatters in padikuppam canal was not completed since there are some resistance, hence the survey was stopped. This will be resolved by holding further consultations and to complete the survey and the outcome will be reflected in the supplementary RAP.

3.16 Impacts to Tribal: The house hold survey did not reveal the impact to tribal people and also these vulnerable sections who are subject impact are mainstreamed in the sense that they do not stay as separate group and do not exist the characteristics slush a speaking a separate language or having separate institutions and look other people as different from the dominant society.

3.17 Impacts to Common Facilities: The impacts to common property resources is under preparation. Two religious structures identified in the padikuppam canal will be demolished and since the PAF surrounding the temple are relocated no reconstruction of temple is proposed.

3.18 Impact on Women: This sub project identified about 115 Women Headed PAFs who are going to be resettled. The other impacts will be captured through FGDs.

¹ The one time assistance to the Vulnerable PAFs will be paid to only one type of impact for the multiple vulnerable impacts.

3.19 **Downstream Impacts:** There will be downstream impacts due to flooding of certain parts of Chennai because of the proposed storm water drainage system focusing on improvements and widening of canals which are designed for the maximum rain fall due various constrains. This issue will be addressed once the ongoing Flood Modelling study that is being carried out by Anna University is completed and the recommendations are available for designing mitigation measures such as advance warning systems, etc.

IV. Consultations and Community Participation

4.1 The meeting and discussions with various sections of affected people as well as local people are in progress and the outcome of these consultations and meetings will be summarised in the final version of RAP. In addition, the draft RAP will also be presented to explain the process and provisions available for mitigation of impacts and resettlement of displaced families and available grievance redress process mechanism. The outcome of these consultations will be summarised in the final RAP.

4.2 At the first stage of consultation it is proposed to conduct FGDs. The methodology and number of FGDs are planned as below:

4.3 Focus Group Discussion (FGD):

4.3.1 The implementation of the ISWD in expanded areas of Corporation of Chennai involves resettlement and rehabilitation. The FGDs were conducted by the officials of Storm Water Drains Department of Corporation of Chennai and facilitated by Environmental and Social Safeguard Managers of TNUIFSL.

4.3.2 During the FGDs the entitlement options, mechanism of resettlement and options of TNSCB tenements available were disclosed to the PAFs and general public who participated in the FGDs.

4.3.3 The two options of the TNSCB tenements sites explained to them are Thirumazhisai and Ezhil Nagar in okkiam thoraipakkam. The consultations are also videographed.

Table 4.1 Details of the FGDs with the PAFs across project locations

Sl.No	Location	FGD type	Date and Time
1	JJ Nagar @ Nandampakkam Canal	General	27.12.2014 @ 11:30am
2	JJ Nagar @ Nandampakkam Canal	Women	27.12.2014 @ 12:30am
3	Gangaiamman Nagar @ Nolambur canal	Generl	27.12.2014 @ 3:30pm
4	Gangaiamman Nagar @ Nolambur canal	Women	27.12.2014 @ 4:00pm
5	Padikuppam Canal - zero point	General	05.01.2015 @ 4:00pm
6	Padikuppam Canal - zero point	Commercial Squatters	06.01.2015 @ 9:30am
7	Padikuppam canal - middle reach	Commercial Squatters	06.01.2015 @ 10:00am
8	Padikuppam Canal - middle reach	Commercial Squatters & Residential Squatter including Women	06.01.2015 @ 10:40am
9	Padikuppam canal - middle reach	Commercial Squatters	06.01.2015 @ 11:45 am

4.4 The Outcome of the consultations are summarised below:

FGD-1 General PAFs.

Location : Near Nandambakkam Canal @ JJ Nagar

Date: 27.12.2014 @ 11:30 AM

The JJ Nagar near Nandampakkam canal has 38 PAFs and FGD was conducted on 27.12.2014 @ 11:30 AM.

Two FGDs were conducted on the site of which first is for the general PAPs and followed by women specific FGDs. All the 38 identified PAFs in this location are squatters. There are about 30 people who were actively participated in the FGD and about 20 women were participated. The scheme details and entitlement options were explained to them in Tamil. All the consultations women are actively participated and expressed their views and suggestions. The outcome of the FGDs are as follows:

- PAFs explained that they are residing in that area for more than 20 years.
- There are about 40 children and most of them are studying in nearby schools.
- Majority of the males are wage labourers, masons and don't have a permanent job
- Females are also working as maids in the nearby residences.
- PAFs expressed that they don't want to move out from this place.
- PAFs also preferred to be resettled in Thirumazhisai TNSCB tenements rather than Ezhil Nagar (Okkiam Thoraipakkam) tenements. The reason stated is that the ezhil nagar is far from this place and fear of security.
- PAFs stated that all the houses are having electricity connection
- PAFs stated that Drinking water and toilet facilities are available.
- Concrete cement roads are provided.
- Also asked about the exact time of resettlement as their children are studying.
- PAFs asked about the completion of the project and also enquired that the after the construction of storm water drains whether they can come back to this site.
- The PAFs requested to consider alternate resettlement options very close the current location due to employment issues and also stated that if the government gives any promboke land available in that area, plots of even 10X10 sq.ft size would be enough.

FGD-2 with Women Households

Location : Near Nandambakkam Canal @ JJ Nagar

Date: 27.12.2014 @ 12:30 PM

- Women preferred to stay in this site due to its locational advantages.
- Women expressed that the Hospital, Transport and facilities are available in close proximity.
- Women expressed that they have easy access to all their basic requirements i.e., water supply, hospitals, schools and requested not to relocate them.
- Women also stated that they are working in nearby residence as house maid and they will lose this livelihood opportunity when they move out from this place.
- Regarding the options for relocation sites, women invariably preferred to go to Thirumazhisai site rather than Ezhil Nagar site. The reasons stated by them are safety and security, job etc.

- They also stated that most of the men will be away in daytime and only women will be available at home and feeling of insecurity in the new site.
- All of them stated that they have ration (PDS) cards and all of them are having voter IDs.
- They requested to provide an alternative place very close to this site and repeatedly enquired whether they can come back after the construction of storm water drain for stay.

FGD-3 With General PAFs

Location : Nolambur Canal – Mogappair, Gangai Amman Nagar

Date: 27.12.2014 @ 03:30 PM

- The people in this area first asked about the proposed width
- Than asked the officials to reduce the width of the canal in order to avoid impact and if possible, provide covered drains.
- PAFs asked the officials why they are not touching the patta lands or the housing board areas for the expansion of the canal.
- They don't want to go to any of the site proposed for the resettlement.
- The women expressed that the house is the asset and they don't want to loose.
- PAFs in this area invariably stated that the canal width may be reduced and so that the impacts will be minized.
- Many said that they are all poor and have taken loans for constructing their houses which they are repaying with great difficulty. They said the structure cost proposed as entitlement is nothing compared to the value of their houses and requested to spare them from resettlement exercise.

FGD -4 Women PAFs

Location : Nolambur Canal – Mogappair, Gangai Amman Nagar

Date: 27.12.2014 , Time: 04:00 PM

- Initially the women asked about the proposed alignment of the canal and proposed width.
- Women expressed that they have constructed the house by borrowing and still they are repaying.
- Women don't want to go to Ezhil Nagar resettlement site.
- Women asked the officials to consider to reduce the impact
- They also expressed that
- They don't want to go to any of the site proposed for the resettlement.
- The women expressed that the house is the only asset they have and which they don't want to loose.

FGD -5 General PAFs

Location : Padikuppam Canal – Date: 05.01.2015 , Time: 04:00 PM

- The people gathered there invariably stated to hold the meeting on the next day as most of their neighbours are not available.
- They also stated that whether the officials are planning to remove encroachments immediately.
- Also suggested to consult the Ward Councilor and conduct the meeting in the presence of the him.

- Also curiously asked about the impacts to the commercial squatters on the other side of the canal.

FGD-6, 7 and 8 Padikuppam Canal – Date: 06.01.2015, Time: 9:30pm

- The PAFs including women are gathered in the location
- The women stated that they are working in the nearby neighbourhood as housemaids and raised doubts that they will get the same employment opportunity in the resettlement site proposed by the Corporation.
- All of them invariably requested to reduce the canal width in order to reduce the impacts
- Also stated that the compensation package explained will not help to restore their livelihood.
- If the width of the canal reduced they themselves will help the officials to clear the sites for the construction work.
- Asked officials to step into their shoes to know the views.
- Also stated that the frequent visit of officials and subsequent survey and videography is annoying them and also stated that they are not resisting for the survey.
- Women not preferring to move to ezhil nagar
- The commercial squatters requested not to demolish the structures immediately.
- When the CoC will start relocation is the another question raised by many of the PAFs.
- Commercial squatters draw the canal portion and requested to reduce the width of the canal
- Commercial and residential squatters stated that they are allowed to stay in that place for a long period and why government allowed them to stay.
- One commercial squatter raised that how they will collect the proof for the employees in their shop for paying compensation.
- We are here for a long period why don't the government issue the patta to us.
- Why don't you construct the drain in the middle of the road or construct a fully covered drain.

FGD-9 Commercial Squatters at the end reach of the canal on 06.01.2015

- The compensation for the affected structure available was briefed to the commercial squatters.
- Some of the building owners raised that when they will start removing the encroachments. The officials stated that after the enumeration and working out compensation for the affected structure will be estimated. Only after payment of the compensation they have to relocate.
- Commercial squatters asked that who will be compensated, whether the lessee or the structure owner. The officials explained them that the corporation will explore the possibility of providing structure compensation to the owners and other assistance to the lessee in due consultation.
- Commercial squatters also stated that officials are coming on every day and disturbing them in the name of the survey.
- Some of the commercial squatters showed that they will handle this legally.
- The commercial squatters in the zero point stated that they have constructed these buildings several years back and asked officials to construct covered drain in the existing width.

- Commercial Squatters resistance for the further continuation of the survey and there are about 50 commercial squatters were not covered in the survey and accounted as project affected.

Table-4.2 Outcome of the Consultation

Issues raised during FGDs/	Action Taken by the CoC
The PAFs suggested to include the other squatters residing for the resettlement	CoC considered this and survey was carried out and subsequently the PAFs are included in nandambakkam canal.
People including PAFs requested to mark the area of the impact in Nolambur Canal and Padi Kuppam Canal	Accordingly CoC has initiated steps to mark the impact area.
People requested to shift the corridor to the other side of the canal where commercial structures are more.	Accordingly CoC has considered this and due to this the residential PAFs in padikuppam canal is substantially reduced and increased the commercial squatters.
People requested to change the meeting timing as others are not available inspite of prior information given by the CoC.	CoC has agreed and held consultations on the subsequent day.
Commercial squatters cooperated for the survey and also intimated that they will not attend the consultation.	However, CoC officials met the commercial squatters and explained the project and compensation packages in padi Kuppam canal.
People requested to come with their Ward Councillor for the meeting.	CoC officials explained that the ward councillors were informed about the project. CoC officials also explained the same to the Ward Councillors and Ward Councillors were present in the site during consultation on 6.01.2015.

4.5 The consultations necessitated to reduce the impact on residential structures and significant increase in the commercial structures among non-title holders (Squatters). As per the previous draft RAP the total PAFs is about 467 and it was reduced to 330. This is due to the fact that the reducing the width of the canal and shifting the alignment in a such way which will reduce impact in all the canal except Nandampakkam as the PAFs requested to consider the squatters living in the other side of the road.

Table 4.3 Before and After Consultation the PAF details are as follows

Impact Area	Before updation	After updation
Nandampakkam	38	44

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

Ambattur Sidco	30	19 (all are encroachers)
Nolambur	83	28
Padikuppam Canal	316	239* (increase in Commercial squatters)
Total PAFs	467	330
*About 50 commercial squatters were not covered in the survey due to resistance and accounted as project affected (PAPs) and will be covered in the subsequent survey.		

Disclosure

4.6 Disclosure: The current draft version of the - Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is available in the websites of the Corporation of Chennai and TNUIFSL. The links are as follows

Corporation of Chennai of <http://www.chennaicorporation.gov.in/images/swd/Draft%20RAP%20Chennai%20ISWD%20Dec%20, %202014.pdf>

TNUIFSL <http://www.tnuifsl.com/Draft%20RAP%20Chennai%20ISWD%20Dec%20, %202014.pdf>

4.7 Next set of Consultations with PAFs will be conducted prior to the disclosure of Final PAFs list.

4.8 In addition to RAP, the other documents that will be disclosed in the CoC website include the final list of eligible PAPs, progress reports, impact evaluation study and any other document related to implementation of RAP.

4.9 Further the final RAP will be disclosed after obtaining NoC from the Bank and subsequent to the approval of RAP by the competent authority CoC. Since Bank has issued the NoC on January 19, 2015.

V. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

5.1 **Institutional Arrangements:** Corporation of Chennai has proposed to take up the Storm Water Drains (ISWD) project for the selected areas of Chennai Corporation. The sub project will be implemented by the Storm Water Drain Department of the Chennai Corporation. Project Management Consultants (PMC) will be appointed by the CoC to assist in its implementation. The implementation of Resettlement will also be carried out by SWD department under overall in charge of The Superintending Engineer, Storm Water Drains Department, Corporation of Chennai.

5.2 The Chennai Corporation proposed to appoint Environmental and Social Safeguards specialists for ensuring adoption and compliance of RAP and EMPs during the implementation. These two specialists will manage the PMC support and coordinate with other implementing agencies and also with TNUIFSL who will be monitoring the implementation. The PMC will have full time social Development specialist with adequate number of social workers to provide implementation support for RAP implementation. The PMC will be responsible for mobilisation and preparing the displaced families to the new locations. They will also assist the PAPs in getting their grievances redressed and also assist during the transition and post resettlement period. The roles and responsibilities including financial limits of various officers for the purpose of RAP Implementation is summarised below:

5.3 The Deputy Commissioner (Works) will be implementing authority and the following officials will assist the DC (Works) in the implementation of RAP.

Officers	Roles and responsibilities	Remarks
Chief Engineer	Overall supervision of the implementation of RAP	Report to the DC (Works)
Zonal Officer/ Assistant Commissioners	Will handle the resettlement and rehabilitation and Grievance Redressal of the PAPs.	Report to the DC (Works)
Superintending Engineer (SWD)	Monitoring of the RAP implementation and coordination with TNSCB	Report to the CE and DC (Works)
Executive Engineers (SWD)	Releasing the compensation and resettling the PAPs in the alternative sites	Reports to SE (SWD) and CE
Social Development Specialist	Assist the PAPs for resettlement and liase with the TNSCB and	Will report directly to the DC (Works).

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

	PMC for the implementation of the RAP. Monitoring Physical and Financial Progress of the RAP implementation.	
PMC	Assist CoC in the implementation of RAP and related works.	Prepare progress and compliance reports to CoC.

5.4 **Competent Authorities:** The implementation RAP will require certain approvals and clearance at various stages. The following officers will act as competent authorities for certain key activities in the Implementation of RAP.

Approvals Required	Competent Authority
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	The Commissioner / CoC
Budget for RAP implementation	CoC/GoTN
Resolution of disputes/grievances/complaints / Grievance Redressal Committee	Handled by the Zonal Officers/Assistant Commissioners of the respective zones.
Allotment of Houses	TNSCB
Issue of Title Deeds	TNSCB

5.5 **Cut-off date:** The Census Socio Economic Survey was started on 30.10.2014 which is the cut-off date for this sub project. To estimate the cost for LA& RR in line with the Environmental and Social Management Framework . After the Cut Off date the respective Executive Engineers will be in charge for preventing further encroachment/encumbrances.

5.6 **Resettlement process:** Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) has a mandate to provide housing to the slum dwellers through multi-storied building on hire -purchase or other Government sponsored programs and also construct houses for the people affected by development projects. CoC is in dialogue to explore the possibilities of providing housing to the people displaced by ISWDP. AS soon as discussions are completed, a confirmation from TNSCB will be obtained for providing the houses to PAPs and all costs for alternative housing will be borne by CoC. If the PAPs are proposed to be resettled in any Government scheme, the eligibility conditions may affect the allotment to some people. In the event of such situations, the in eligible people will be provided other alternative houses where there are no eligibility requirements or the conditions will get be waived. The people will be consulted while finalising the sites and buildings and a resolution will be obtained from the people to avoid the situation of people refusing to move the site when they are actual ready for occupation. All the PAPs identified in the survey will be further verified by the Department and the final list of legible PAPs for resettlement will be notified and widely distributed in the affected area and invite any objections or corrections. Once the resettlement sites are finalised, a supplementary note on resettlement process, eligibility, terms and conditions allotment, details of housing and facilities, post resettlement support, role of TNSCB, etc. will be prepared, approved by the competent authority, disclosed and

shared with PAPs. The ownership of title to houses will be given in the joint name of wife and husband with women as first beneficiary.

5.7 TNSCB Tenements Sites: TNSCB has 1024 tenements at Gudapakkam near Thirumazhisai for the resettling the PAPs and will be expected to be available by March 2015 in Thirumazhisai.

5.8 Valuation of Structure/Assets: All the affected houses/shops and other assets will be at present will be valued as per current PWD Schedule of Rates without depreciation . The amounts will be approved by the officials designated for the implementation of CoC and will be paid to the PAPs prior to their move.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

5.9 Two tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism is proposed one at the project level and second at the Appellate level in addition to the present Grievance Redressal Mechanism of the CoC. The CoC has a 24 X 7 Complaints cell and reached by dialling 1913. The details are as follows:

5.10 A project level grievance redressal committee will be set up and the members are as follows (**preferably one of them as women**)

- The Zonal Officer / Assistant Commissioners of CoC
- Any one Elected representative
- A person who is publicly known in the local area
- Superintending Engineer (SWD) (Convener)

5.11 Appellate Level Grievance Redressal Committee

The appellate level GRC are as follows:

- Deputy Commissioner (Works)
- Regional Deputy/Joint Commissioners (Central/South)

5.12 All the grievances relating to the implementation of Integrated Storm Water Drain in shall be handled by the Zonal Officers/ Regional Deputy Commissioners of the respective zones of the project area. While selecting the persons of repute, the suggestions from the affected people will be obtained. The PMC will assist the PAPs to take up any issue that cannot be resolved from the CoC for redressing the complaints. The time for resolving the grievances is generally 30 days from receipt of the complaints. The people can submit the grievance in a written form and PMC will assist. The GRC will meet periodically to dispose of the complaints. Any one is not happy with the outcome may appeal to the Commissioner, who will be appellate authority for this purpose. The composition and contact details of GRC will be notified and widely disseminated among the affected people. TNUIFSL will provide sufficient briefing to the GRC on the ESMF provisions, so that they are in a position to deal with the grievances in line with the ESMF provisions.

5.13 The aggrieved person has to contact the project level GRC to air their grievances. The SE (SWD) is the convener and will convene the meeting as and when required or at frequent intervals in order to resolve the grievances. The proceeding of the meetings will be recorded and minuted. The decision taken on the grievances will be intimated to the aggrieved person. If the aggrieved person is dissatisfied with the decision He/She can approach the Appellate GRC and get the grievance resolved.

5.14 Coordination with Procurement and civil works: In order to ensure that entire stretch of canal is handed over to the contractors free of encumbrances, adequate care will be taken to implementation, the resettlement of displaced persons. Accordingly, the process for procurement of civil work packages involving resettlement will be initiated only after competition of certain key action related to resettlement. Therefore, the procurement process for four contracts involving resettlement may be delayed. Prior to invitation bids, the resettlement arrangements, eligibility list, issue of bio metric cards will be completed. The certification on completion of these actions will be obtained from the concerned officer prior to issue of invitation for bids. Depending upon the availability of alternative houses for shifting, the award of contract will be planned. Prior to award of contract, the shifting of PAPs, payment of R&R assistance and compensation for loss of assets, will be completed and certified.

5.15 The certification of payment and shifting of PAPs will be provided by the Zonal Officers for the respective Zones. In case of other contracts where no impacts are envisaged, a confirm that no impacts are triggered, should be obtained from the concerned officer prior to issue of bids.

5.16 Additional/Unforeseen Impacts: In addition to already identified impacts, it is expected that there may be some additional impacts due to changes in the alignments or additional impacts may be encountered during the implementation. All these additional impacts as and when encountered will be mitigated in accordance with the principals and procedures outlined in the ESMF. In case of additional impacts, addendums to this RAP will be prepared to mitigate those impacts. In addition, appropriate measures will take to prevent any new squatting or encroachments in the project area. If additional encroachments or squatting is noticed, then these will be removed to avoid the situations of people claiming the entitlements for their dependence on the site for livelihood or shelter. There will be an arrangement to periodically (once in a quarter) to provide a confirmation stating whether any impacts related to loss of assets or displacements, or loss of common facilities, etc. are encountered or not. If any impacts are encountered those will be mitigated as per the provisions of ESMF.

5.17 Assistance to vulnerable households²: Additional assistance will be provided to vulnerable people belong to SC/ST and Physically Challenged, Women Headed Households categories. The additional assistance includes: Additional one time assistance of Rs.5000 for the loss of shelter/livelihood. The list of vulnerable people is provided in Annexure-e. In addition, income generation training programs will be undertaken to enable the people to improve their income in the new location and wherever possible, the vulnerable people shall be assisted in enrolling the applicable government programmes. However, the one time assistance to the Vulnerable PAFs will be paid to only one type of impact for the multiple vulnerable impacts.

5.18 Post Resettlement support: The success of resettlement will depend how the resettlement people are assisted and prepare them to adjust to the new life and also take care further in the new houses and details of post resettlement support to the people will be

² The Vulnerable PAPs are those living below poverty line, SC/ST families and women headed households, widows, physically challenged persons and elderly persons above the age of 60 years among the affected families.

provided to ensure that there will be substantial improvement. At least, one year after their move to the new sites the support and will be provided through PMC services.

5.19 **Budget:** The total cost of implementation of this RAP is. Rs. 24.05 Crores and will be funded by CoC. The budget include provision for the cost of TNSCB flats of which 90 % of the cost of the tenements will be in the form of State and Central Government Grants and remaining 10 % ie beneficiary contribution will be borne by the Corporation. The actual R&R cost is only 9.57 crores only. The source of budget includes State & Central Government Grants towards the cost of the TNSCB tenements and remaining will be met out by the CoC. The R&R assistance included are Transportation, cost, subsistence allowance, compensation for loss of shop and Training Assistance for the PAFs. Further additional assistance to the vulnerable PAFs such as Female Headed PAF , SC/ST PAFs, Physically Challenged is included in the budget. Other provisions in the budget are hiring of NGO/PMC Services, cost for the Impact Evaluation Study are also included. However, the cost of structures, common property resources (as required), shifting of utilities will be included in the final RAP. The indicative budget of RAP has been provided in the annexure -g. This budget is part of overall cost of implementation of this project and accordingly will be reflected in the administrative cost for the project. The Income Tax will not be deducted form the compensation amount as per the provisions of the RTFCTLARR 2013.

Time Table: The following are the time lines for key activities

No	Activity	Responsibility	Target Date	Remarks
1	Constitution of Grievance Redressal Committee	CoC	March 31, 2015	CoC has to issue proceedings/ notification for formation of GRC
2	Safeguard Specialists in place in CoC	CoC	March 2015	
3	PMC services in place	CoC	March 2015	
4	Validation of PAFs, Finalising PAFs list and completion of Biometric & Consultation and Disclosure	CoC	April 15, 2015	Consultation will be held after finalising the PAFs list and prior to disclosure
5	Resolution of alternative sites and finalization of economic rehabilitation measures for shopkeepers	CoC	April 15, 2015	
6	Finalisation of Terms and Conditions of Allotment	CoC	April 15, 2015	CoC to finalise with TNSCB.
7	Structure valuation	CoC	April 15, 2015	
8	Supplementary Note on RAP	CoC	April, 30, 2015	After finalising the survey of commercial squatters, consultations and structure valuation and compensation mechanism
9	Issue of Bio Metric Cards issue	CoC	May 15, 2015	
10	Payment of R&R Assistance	CoC	May 15, 2015	Prior to award of contract
11	Shifting of PAPs to new sites	CoC	May 15, 2015	Prior to hand over of sites to the contractors.
12	Measures to mitigate downstream impacts	CoC	December 2015	
13	Post Resettlement Support	PMC		6 months from the date of resettlement.
14	End term R&R impact evaluation	CoC	June, 2016	One year after shifting of the PAPs
15	Issue of Title Deeds to the resettled PAFs	TNSCB	2020	Five years from the date of resettlement

5.20 Monitoring and Evaluation: The implementation of RAP will be carried out by E&S Specialists of the Corporation of Chennai and supported by PMC services. The concurrent monitoring will be carried out by TNUIFSL as a fund Manager and they will undertake monthly site visits to ensure that implementation process proceeds, as planned. The process followed for reporting includes monthly/quarterly progress report, site visit observations and feedback from the PAPs and other stakeholders and progress in GRC resolutions. Appropriate reporting formats will be designed by TNUIFSL. CoC will submit physical and financial progress of the RAP to TNUIFSL/ World Bank till the completion of RAP implementation.

5.21 **Impact Evaluation:** Once the implementation of resettlement measures for displaced families is completed and the people have experienced life at new site for at least for 12 months, an impact evaluation will be carried out to assess how the resettlement assistance has helped to improve the living standards. In case if any of those displaced families require additional support to restore their living standards, additional assistance will be proposed as needed based on the outcome of impact evaluations findings. This evaluation will be carried out with the support of independent consultants who are not directly associated with the implementation. The positive impact will be documented and will be disclosed through audio & visual media. If there are any negative impacts than corrective/mitigation measures will be taken.

Annexures

a. Socio Economic Survey Format



Corporation of Chennai

Storm Water Drainage Project



Socio Economic Survey of Project Affected Persons

I – Identification:

1. Street Name
2. Ward
3. Zone
4. Door No. (Old & New)
5. ISWD Basin (1.Cooum, 2.Adyar)
6. Name of the Canal
7. Available width for the canal
8. Proposed width covered in the survey
9. Chainage
10. Package No.
11. Date of Survey

II- Head of the Household Details

12. Name of Head of the Family
13. Gender (1-Male, 2-Female)
14. Father/Husband Name
15. Age of the Head
16. If Women Headed household provide the marital status
(1. Married; 2. Widow; 3.Destitute; 4.Single; 5.Divorced, 6. Others
(Specify)
17. Nationality & Mother Tongue
18. Community
(1.General, 2.OBC, 3.BC, 4.MBC, 5.SC, 6.ST)
19. Religions
(1.Hindu, 2.Muslim, 3.Christian)

III – Resident Proof:

20. Ration Card No. / Date of Issue
21. Voter Id of the Head of Household
22. Aadhar Card
23. Driving Licence/Bank Pass Book/ PAN / EN/ Passport / Others (If details
for 20 to 23 is not available)
24. Communication Mobile No.

25. How many years you are staying in this place?
 26. Paying any taxes/fees/fines to government (Yes/No)
 27. If yes amount paid and frequency

IV -Household Details

S.No	Name	Relati on to Head	Ag e	Gender	Educational Status	Occupational Status	Monthly Income	Is there any Physically /Mentally affected pl. specify
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

V- Health Status of the Households

S.No (follow the order in IV)	Any health related problems in the past one year (Y/N)	Type of Illness (see code below)	No. of days of illness	IF hospitalised, No. of days in the hospital	Mode of Treatment	Cost of Treatment (in Rs.)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Type of Illness Codes: 1. Malaria/Chinkungunya/dengue; 2. TB, 3. Jauthis, 4. HIV/AIDS; 5. Other Prolonged Illness(Specify):

Mode of Treatment: 1. Government Hospital; 2. Corpoation Health Centre; 3. Private; 4. Over the counter medicines; 5. Other (Specify)

VI -Details of Residence

28. **Type of Residence:**
 (1. Patta land; 2..Government Land; 3. Rent; 4. Assigned Land, 5. Others (Specify)
29. **Current Usage:**
 (1. Residence; 2. Commercial; 3. Both; 4. Vacant; 5. Others)
30. **Duration of Stay in the current residence (in years)**
31. **Area of the Residence (in sq.ft.)**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 32. Type of House:
(1.Concrete; 2.Tiled, 3.Thatched; 4. Asbestos/Tarpaulin Sheet; 5.Others) | |
| 33. Type of Floor:
(1.Earthen, 2.Brick, 3.Cement, 4. Others [specify]) | |
| 34. Electricity (Yes/No) If yes what are the bimonthly charges | |
| 35. Cooking Medium -(1.Kerosene, 2.Firewood, 3.Gas; 4.Others) | |
| 36. Cooking Place -(1.Inside the house, 2.Outside the house) | |
| 37. Drinking Water source | |
| 38. Drinking water –distance (if it is outside) | |
| 39. Toilet -(1.Available, 2.Open Defecation, 3.Public Toilet) | |
| 40. Bathing Place | |
| 41. Do you own any house in Chennai ? If Yes specify | |

VII- Indebtedness

- | | |
|--|--|
| 42. Is there any loan outstanding ? (Yes/No) | |
| 43. If yes specify the amount | |
| 44. Purpose of Loan | |
| 45. Source of Loan | |

VIII- Social Welfare Schemes

- | | |
|---|--|
| 46. Beneficiary of Any government Social Welfare Scheme ? (Yes/No) | |
| 47. If yes, provide details | |
| 48. | No. of members
availed (if yes) |
| 49. Old Age Pension | |
| 50. Widower Pension | |
| 51. Physically Challenged Assistance | |
| 52. Government Medical Insurance | |
| 53. House allotment from TNSCB in any other place. (Yes/No) | |
| 54. What kind of skill upgrading training interested in your family (Specify) | |

IX - Household Assets Details

- | | |
|---|--|
| 55. Electrical Appliances (1.Fridge, 2.Washing Machine, 3.Grinder, 4.Mixie, 5.Fan 6.Others (Specify)) | |
| 56. Electronic Appliances (1.TV, 2.Landline, 3.Radio, 4.Computer) | |
| 57. 1.Cycle; 2.Two Wheeler, 3.Car 4.Others (Specify) | |
| 58. Any Other (Specify) | |

X- Livelihood Status

S.No (follow the order in IV)	Place of Work / (Education institution for students)	Job description (1.Casual Labour, 2.Wage Labour; 3.Construction	Distance Travelled (in km)	Mode of Travel (1.By walk, 2. Cycle, 3.Bus, 4. Share Auto, 5.Train; 6.Others)	Days of employment in a month	Monthly income (in Rs.)

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

		Worker, 4.Others)				
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

59. Any Other Information you would like to stay related to the impact?

XI-Check List for the Investigator

- 60. Nature of impact –
(1.Fully affected 2. Partly affected)
- 61. Area of affected structure (in sq.ft.)
- 62. Status of Residence
(1. Encroacher, 2. Squatter, 3.Hawker)
- 63. Affected due to widening of drain (Yes/No)
- 64. Affected due to access the drain during construction (Yes/No)
- 65. Photo of the head of the household taken
- 66. Photocopy of the resident proof collected.

	Remarks of the Investigator on the PAF.	
--	--	--

Name of the Investigator:

Signature :

Date of Survey :

b. Key Socio Economic Profile of PAFs

Table -1 Project Affected Families in ISWD

Name of the Canals	No. of PAF	%
Ambattur SIDCO	19	6.8
Padi Kuppam	190	67.66
Nolambur	28	10.0
Nandampakkam	44	15.7
Total	281	100

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Table-2 Distribution of PAFs by Impact Category

Name of the Canals	Residential	Commercial	No. of PAF
Ambattur SIDCO	18	1	19
Padi Kuppam	145	45	190
Nolambur	28		28
Nandampakkam	37	7	44
Total	228	53	281

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Table-3 Distribution of PAF by Gender

Gender	Head of Household		All Members (PAPs)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Male	212	75.44	454	55.98
Female	69	24.55	357	44.01
Total	281	100	811	100

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Table -4 Distribution of PAF by Community

Name of the Canal	No. of PAF	%
General	17	6
OBC	9	3.2
BC	113	40.2
MBC	54	19.2
SC/ST	88	31.3
Total	281	100

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Table -5 Distribution of PAF by Religion

Name of the Canal	No. of PAF	%
Hindu	257	91.8
Muslim	10	3.6
Christian	13	4.6
Total	281	100

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Table-6 Distribution of PAFs by Type of Structure

Type of Structure	No. of PAF	%	Average Area of the structure (Sq.ft)
Concrete	130	46.26	525.19
Tiled	25	8.9	387.96
Sheet Houses (Asbestos/Tarpaulin)	29	10.3	749.31
Thatched	97	34.5	329.35
Total	281	100	465.79

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Note: Area of the affected structure is in the range of 50 to 5000 sq.ft with a SD of 542.81

Table-7 Distribution of Households by Area of House

Area of affected structure Size Class (in Sq.ft)	No of Houses	%
Upto 250	109	38.8
250 - 500	83	29.5
500 -750	45	16.0
750 - 1000	17	6.0
1000+	27	9.6
Total	281	100

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Table-8 Distribution of Households by Affected Area

Area of affected structure Size Class (in Sq.ft)	House Type (nos)			
	Concrete	Tiled	Thatched	Sheet
Upto 25	50	13	9	41
25 - 50	30	3	9	39
50 -75	21	7	4	13
75 - 100	7	1	5	3
100+	22	1	2	1
Total (281)	130	25	29	97

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Table-9 Usage of Structure by House Type

Area of House (in Sq.m) Size Class	House Type (nos)			
	Concrete	Tiled	Thatched	Sheet
Residence	93	22	20	82
Commercial	35	3		15
Both	2	0		
Total (281)	130	25	29	97

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Table-10 on Length of stay

Length of Stay (in years)	No of PAFs	%
Upto 5 years	50	17.8
5 -15 years	82	29.2
15 -30 years	118	42.0
30 - 45 years	29	10.3
45 and above	2	.7
Total	281	100

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Table-11 Length of stay across canals

Length of Stay (in years)	Ambattur Sidco	Nolambur	Padi Kuppam	Nandampakkam
Upto 5 years	2	16	20	12
5 -15 years	0	2	71	9
15 -30 years	15	10	70	23
30 - 45 years	0	0	29	0
45 and above	2	0	0	0
Total (281)	19	28	190	44

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Gender Disaggregated Socio Economic Details

Table-12 Female Headed Households

No of Female Headed PAFs	69 (24.6)
Minimum Age of Head	25 years
Maximum Age of Head	75 Years
Literates among Female Headed households	33.33 %
Widows among Female Headed Households	26.08 %
Reported to be working as Wage Labourers among female headed households	33.33 %
Physically Challenged among female headed households	1

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Table-13 Vulnerable PAFs across categoris

Vulnerable PAFs	No. of PAFs
Female Headed PAFs	49
SC/ST PAFs	43
Physically Challenged PAFs	6
Below Poverty Line	60
Total Vulnerable PAFs	158

Source: Census Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Health status

Only 17 PAFs reported to be ill. Needs to be probed further in the FGDs.

Reported illness is Malaria and Chickenguniya

About 11 PAFs report to be hospitalised for more than 15 days

Majority of them are accessing private hospitals than the government hospital.

c. Entitlement Matrix

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
I. Impacts to Title holders (Loss of Private Properties)			
A	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	<p>Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 criteria provided in Para 26 of the Act</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One time grant not exceeding Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to Consumer Price indexation. 2. One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for the displaced household. 	<p>Higher of (i) market value as per India Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements; or (ii) average sale price for similar land ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification to award. . The multiplied factor adopted by GoTN for distance from urban area to the affected area will be applied.</p> <p>In case of impacts to assigned lands, the compensation and other benefits will be provided to affected owners at par with the land owners. The provision of infrastructural amenities will be as per the Third Schedule of RTFCTLARR Act 2013, wherever alternative resettlement sites are provided.</p> <p>The provision of purchase or lease as available under RTFCTLARR act, 2013, will be exercised whoever appropriate. The acquiring entity shall consider acquisition of residual land or asset, if</p>

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
			it is not economically viable and shall compensate as per the provisions of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.
b	Loss of residential structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation as per the Market Value of the structure without depreciation and 100 % solatium. 2. Each affected family having cattle will be provided one time financial assistance of Rs.25,000 . 3. Provision of alternative house or Minimum of Rs,1,50,000 financial assistance in Urban Areas. Provision of House in case of rural area as per IAY specifications or equivalent cost of the house. 4. Each affected family which is displaced due to land acquisition shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs.3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award. 5. Transportation cost of Rs.50,000/- 6. Right to salvage affected materials 	<p>The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined without depreciation and as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne in case of new houses or sites</p> <p>Houses in urban areas may be provided in multi-storied building complexes.</p>
c	Loss of Commercial structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation as per Market Value for the Structure without depreciation and 100 % solatium. 2. One time grant to artisan, small trader and certain others shall get a one time financial assistance of Rs.25,000/- 3. Each affected commercial establishment which is displaced due to land acquisition shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs.3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award. 4. Transportation cost of Rs.50,000/- 5. Right to salvage affected materials 	<p>The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined without depreciation and as per Section 29 of RTFCTLARR Act 2013.</p>
d	Impacts to tenants (residential / commercial/agricultural)	<p>Residential</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each affected family (not the owner) which is displaced due to land acquisition shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs.3000/- per month for a period of one year from the 	

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
		<p>date of award.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. One time financial assistance of Rs.50,000 as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle. 3. Right to salvage affected materials <p>Commercial</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each affected commercial establishment (not the owner) which is displaced due to land acquisition shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent of Rs.3000/per month for a period of one year from the date of award. 2. One time financial assistance of Rs.50,000 as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle. 3. One time grant to artisan, small trader and certain others shall get a one time financial assistance of Rs.25,000 <p>Agricultural Tenants In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by agricultural department</p>	
e	Impacts to trees, plants and standing crops,	The Collector for the purpose of determining the value of trees, plants and standing crops attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.	The compensation for the affected trees, plants shall be determined as per Section 29 (2)& (3) of the RTFCTLARR Act 2013.
II. Impacts to Non-title holders (Squatters)			

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
(a)	Loss of House:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per market value for the structure without depreciation • Alternative house with minimum area as per Government norms. The cost of alternative housing to be provided can be set off against all or part of the compensation payable for the structure lost. • One time Subsistence grant equivalent to 180 days of minimum wages which will be worked out as per the prevailing MNREGA rates. • One time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle. • Right to salvage the affected materials. 	Houses in urban areas may, if necessary, be provided in multi-storied building complexes. The Titles for alternatives houses shall be provided in the joint name of the wife and husband.
(b)	Loss of shop:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per the market value of the structure without depreciation. • One time subsistence grant equivalent to 180 days of minimum wages which will be worked out as per the prevailing MNREGA rates. • One time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- as transportation cost for shifting. • One time assistance of Rs. 15,000/- toward economic rehabilitation. • Right to salvage the affected materials. 	
(c)	Encroached Structure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for the affected structure as per the Market Value without depreciation. • Right to salvage material. 	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by the Market Value of the encroached structure without depreciation.
(d)	Loss of Kiosk/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. 	
III. Loss of Income /Livelihood			

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wage and other wage workers	Subsistence allowance equivalent monthly minimum agricultural/industrial wages for 3 months	Only agricultural labourers, who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner or those affected full time employees of the business will be eligible for this assistance.
IV. Impact to Vulnerable PAFs			
a	Vulnerable PAFs	<p>Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.</p> <p>One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.</p> <p>Additional assistance to the vulnerable PAFs whose livelihood/loss of shelter is impacted by the project will be paid additional one time assistance of Rs. 5000.</p> <p>Wherever possible, the vulnerable people shall be assisted in enrolling the applicable government programmes.</p>	<p>Training will be provided through relevant training institutions</p> <p>The one time assistance to the Vulnerable PAFs will be paid to only one type of impact for the multiple vulnerable impacts.</p>
Section V Impacts to Community Assets			
		<p>Wherever possible the community assets will be relocated in consultation with community.</p> <p>When the relocation of the community assets are not feasible, will be provided afresh.</p>	
Section VI. Unforeseen Impacts			
		Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this policy	

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

d. List of PAFs list

SINO	WARD	ZONE	DOORNO	Name of the Head	Gender	Age	CurntUse	House
1	157	12	3/105	VALLIAAMMAL	Female	60	Residence	Asbestos/cement
2	157	12	3/17(B)	JOHN	Male	50	Residence	Tiled
3	157	12	3/18E	MADHIYAZHAGAN	Male	50	Residence	Asbestos/cement
4	157	12	3/28	S.KARUTHA SAMY	Male	62	Residence	Thatched
5	157	12	3/8	K. ANBU	Male	45	Residence	Thatched
6	157	12	41727	DHALAKSHMI	Female	32	Residence	Asbestos/cement
7	157	12	3/29	V. MANI	Male	60	Residence	Asbestos/cement
8	157	12	3/17	KUMAR	Male	45	Residence	Asbestos/cement
9	157	12	3/7	SRIDHAR	Male	58	Commercial	Tiled
10	157	12	3/E26A	KABALI	Male	67	Residence	Asbestos/cement
11	157	12	3/25E	P. SHANMUGAM	Male	30	Residence	Tiled
12	157	12	3/E26	RAJA PANDIYAN	Male	40	Residence	Tiled
13	157	12	3/E26	K VIYAYA	Female	54	Residence	Tiled
14	157	12	H11	GAMMAL	Female	53	Commercial	Tiled
15	157	12	3/23	JEGATHAMBAL	Female	52	Residence	Tiled
16	157	12	3/21E	JEGATHA	Female	55	Residence	Asbestos/cement
17	157	12	3/E 25	SARAVAN	Male	28	Residence	Asbestos/cement
18	157	12	3/E 25	ANURADHA SUNDARRAJAN	Female	26	Residence	Asbestos/cement
19	157	12	3/E16	K. MANICKAM	Male	48	Residence	Asbestos/cement
20	157	12	3/17C	JAGADEESH	Male	37	Residence	Thatched
21	157	12	20	CHANDRA	Female	60	Residence	Asbestos/cement
22	157	12	3/8A	RAJA	Male	27	Residence	Asbestos/cement
23	157	12	3/17(A)	RAJAVELU	Male	60	Residence	Tiled
24	157	12	3/17(E)	MUTHUMARI	Male	26	Residence	Asbestos/cement
25	157	12	3/23(A)	S. KAVITHA	Female	41	Residence	Tiled
26	157	12	3/16	MANMAL	Female	45	Residence	Tiled
27	157	12	4/7	MANIKANDAN	Male	28	Residence	Asbestos/cement
28	157	12	3/E13	RAMASAMY	Male	75	Residence	Thatched
29	157	12	17	SHANTHI N	Female	45	Residence	Asbestos/cement
30	157	12	3/E/6	SUBRAMANI	Male	35	Residence	Asbestos/cement
31	157	12	3/E16	SRITHAR	Male	29	Residence	Asbestos/cement
32	157	12	3/E7	MANIKKAM K	Male	45	Residence	Asbestos/cement
33	157	12	3/8	KANGI	Female	60	Residence	Asbestos/cement
34	157	12	E22/A	DHAMOTHARAN	Male	45	Residence	Asbestos/cement
35	157	12	3/E22	BASKARAN K	Male	38	Residence	Asbestos/cement
36	157	12	3/24	MARIAPPAN M	Male	33	Residence	Asbestos/cement
37	157	12	3/E27	SENTHILKUMAR K	Male	36	Residence	Asbestos/cement
38	157	12	3/30	SANTHI	Female	35	Residence	Asbestos/cement
39	157	12	1	RAJAPANDI	Male	25	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
40	157	12	2	RANGARAJAN	Male	49	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
41	156	12	1/175	BEGAM JHAN	Female	47	Residential	RCC
42	156	12	2	HANIFA	Male	55	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
43	156	12	3	SELLADURAI	Male	58	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
44	156	12	3	SIRAJUDEEN	Male	38	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
45	93	7	47	VENGATESAN.K	Male	50	Residence	RCC
46	93	7	A47/68	SHAKTHIVEL	Male	36	Residence	RCC
47	93	7	62/54	VALLIYAGAM	Male	60	Residence	RCC
48	93	7	7	KASTHURIRANGAN	Male	45	Residence	RCC
49	93	7	48/2	RAMAKRISHN	Male	45	Residence	RCC
50	93	7	48/1	SENTHIL KUMAR	Male	48	Residence	RCC
51	93	7	31	JAI SHANKAR	Male	33	Residence	RCC

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

52	93	7	84/32	VALARMATHY	Female	40	Residence	RCC
53	93	7	33	GAVALLI	Female	55	Residence	RCC
54	93	7	35	VIJAYA RAMESH	Male	0	Residence	Thatched
55	93	7	25A	M.PALANI	Male	66	Residence	Asbestos/cement
56	93	7	130	N.C RAMASAMY	Male	56	Residence	RCC
57	93	7	124	RAMAMOORTHY	Male	46	Residence	RCC
58	93	7	130	EAGAMBARAM	Male	30	Residence	RCC
59	93	7	131 A	A.LOGU	Male	55	Residence	RCC
60	93	7	135	RAJESH	Male	33	Residence	RCC
61	93	7	129	LAKSHMI DEVI	Female	48	Residence	RCC
62	93	7	127	VISAGAMOORTHY	Male	60	Residence	RCC
63	93	7	130	DHAPALLAN	Male	37	Residence	RCC
64	93	7	130	N.C RAMASAMY SAROJA	Male	56	Residence	RCC
65	93	7	124	RAMAMOORTHY	Male	46	Residence	RCC
66	93	7	7	SRI KRISHAN	Male	44	Residence	RCC
67	93	7	69	RAMALINGAM	Male	65	Residence	RCC
68	92	7	13	V.KUMAR	Male	60	Residence	RCC
69	92	7	13C	SATHISH	Male	60	Residence	RCC
70	92	7	13C	SANKAR	Male	60	Residence	RCC
71	92	7	13B	MARAN	Male	30	Residence	RCC
72	92	7	111	SANTHI VIJAYAKUMAR	Female	42	Residence	RCC
73	90	7	27/50	BOOBALAN S	Male	35	Residence	RCC
74	90	7	16/28	MURUGASAN	Male	60	Residence	Asbestos/cement
75	90	7	18/30	KATTIMUTHU	Male	72	Residence	RCC
76	90	7	24/42	MUNUSAMY	Male	54	Residence	Thatched
77	90	7	17/30	MOHAN.K	Male	55	Residence	RCC
78	90	7	19/32	K.S.GAMMAL	Female	58	Residence	RCC
79	90	7	30/60	RAMAR	Male	57	Residence	Thatched
80	90	7	36/70	PALANI	Male	48	Residence	Thatched
81	90	7	38/74	RAMESH	Male	40	Residence	Tiled
82	90	7	42SD	MALAR	Female	50	Residence	Thatched
83	90	7	28B/54	ETHIRAJ	Male	18	Residence	Thatched
84	90	7	38/74	DECY	Female	44	Residence	Thatched
85	90	7	36/21	GOWSALYA	Female	56	Residence	Thatched
86	90	7	42/24	ANBUDURAI	Male	32	Residence	Thatched
87	90	7	14/8	M.SELVARAJ	Male	52	Residence	RCC
88	90	7	46/26A	A.RAJENDHIRAN	Male	50	Residence	RCC
89	90	7	20/34	MAYANDI	Female	65	Residence	Tiled
90	90	7	39	ANBUVEL.M	Male	42	Residence	Thatched
91	90	7	39A	SURESH	Male	28	Residence	Thatched
92	90	7	39A	THIRUVARASU	Male	55	Residence	Asbestos/cement
93	90	7	42c/88	RAJASEKER	Male	82	Residence	RCC
94	90	7	30	THILAGAVATHI	Female	42	Residence	Asbestos/cement
95	90	7	4/6	T.VEERAAYYA	Male	60	Residence	Asbestos/cement
96	90	7	26A/48	R.MAGALIAMMAL	Female	70	Residence	Asbestos/cement
97	90	7	31/60	SEATHURAMAN	Male	63	Residence	Tiled
98	90	7	27/50	VIJAYAKUMAR	Male	38	Residence	RCC
99	90	7	41/80	SANGEETHA	Female	27	Residence	Asbestos/cement
100	90	7	12/7	GOVINTHAMMAL	Female	29	Residence	Asbestos/cement
101	90	7	20	RAMESH	Male	40	Residence	Asbestos/cement
102	90	7	39	SURIYA	Female	32	Residence	Tiled
103	90	7	42B	KANN	Male	90	Residence	RCC
104	90	7	7/7A	MUNUSAMY	Male	48	Residence	Asbestos/cement
105	90	7	30/60	LAKSHMI	Female	45	Residence	RCC

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

106	90	7 4/6	ANDHAN	Male	40	Residence	Asbestos/cement
107	90	7 28/55	SAMPATH	Male	40	Residence	RCC
108	90	7 16/9	MAKESHWARI	Female	50	Residence	RCC
109	90	7 86DI	K.RAJAMANICKAM	Male	56	Residence	Asbestos/cement
110	90	7 162/87C	VIJAYALAKSHMI	Female	32	Residence	Asbestos/cement
111	90	7 90A	M.RAJESWARI	Female	47	Residence	Asbestos/cement
112	40	7 42B/72B	SIVASUBRAMANI	Male	43	Residence	RCC
113	90	7 59A	PONNUSAMY	Male	59	Residence	Asbestos/cement
114	90	7 59A	MURUGAN P	Male	35	Residence	Asbestos/cement
115	90	7 59C	P,SHANKAR	Male	36	Residence	Asbestos/cement
116	90	7 59A	THANGARAJ	Male	45	Residence	Asbestos/cement
117	90	7 79/A	PAJAMMAL	Female	46	Residence	RCC
118	90	7 79/102	V.RAMKUMAR	Male	48	Residence	Asbestos/cement
119	90	7 80C	SHANKAR.S	Male	31	Residence	Thatched
120	90	7 80E	SELVAM	Male	45	Residence	Asbestos/cement
121	90	7 80E/N126	PALANI	Male	52	Residence	RCC
122	90	7 80E	DHAVUTH S	Male	52	Residence	RCC
123	90	7 80E	KANIYAMMA	Female	60	Residence	Thatched
124	90	7 132/80c	ARUMUGAM.P	Male	56	Residence	RCC
125	90	7 85/B	SASIKUMAR	Male	24	Residence	Thatched
126	90	7 85D	ESWAVAN.V	Male	37	Residence	Asbestos/cement
127	90	7 79/102	M.MURUGAN	Male	49	Residence	Asbestos/cement
128	90	7 72/B	BALAKRISHAN	Male	61	Residence	RCC
129	90	7 72/B	RAMAKRISHAN	Male	30	Residence	RCC
130	90	7 42/B	BALA SUBRAMANI	Male	53	Residence	Asbestos/cement
131	90	7 72B	VELMURUGAN.G	Male	45	Residence	Asbestos/cement
132	90	7 59A/96	KARPAGAMBAL	Female	59	Residence	RCC
133	90	7 87/B	G.MURTHY	Male	34	Residence	Asbestos/cement
134	90	7 41C	ANDAYAGI	Female	40	Residence	Asbestos/cement
135	90	7 79/A100	M.SRIKUMARJAYARAJ	Male	35	Residence	Asbestos/cement
136	90	7 80C/132	ARUMUGAM	Male	60	Residence	RCC
137	90	7 79A	SRIKUMARJAYARAJ	Male	36	Residence	RCC
138	90	7 80E	SURESH	Male	40	Residence	RCC
139	90	7 80E/128E	SOUNDARRAJ	Female	45	Residence	RCC
140	90	7 94/24	LAKSHMI	Female	42	Residence	RCC
141	90	7 915/22	K.RADHAKRISHN	Male	44	Residence	Tiled
142	90	7 89	AAYISHAP	Female	70	Residence	RCC
143	90	7 88,88A	M.KRISH SANKAR	Male	52	Residence	Asbestos/cement
144	90	7 96/20	DEVIKA	Female	48	Residence	RCC
145	90	7 107/A10	MUNIYAN	Male	29	Residence	RCC
146	90	7 84/42C	UMA	Female	25	Residence	RCC
147	90	7 108 A/16	BABY	Female	45	Residence	Asbestos/cement
148	90	7 106/8	C.JAYALAKSHMI	Female	32	Residence	Asbestos/cement
149	90	7 28/93 A	SRINIVASAN.G	Male	48	Residence	Asbestos/cement
150	90	7 104	ELUMALAI	Male	37	Residence	RCC
151	90	7 103/4	VIJAYA	Female	49	Residence	Thatched
152	90	7 90/36	RATHA	Female	55	Residence	Asbestos/cement
153	90	7 10/107A	PONN	Male	70	Residence	Thatched
154	90	7 71/11	V.KRISHN	Male	43	Residence	RCC
155	90	7 40	KAMALA	Female	46	Residence	RCC
156	90	7 43/29	RAMACHANTHIRAN	Male	46	Residence	RCC
157	90	7 87	JEVA	Male	55	Residence	RCC
158	90	7 36	MAGESWARI	Female	48	Residence	RCC
159	90	7 107/10	PALANI	Male	52	Residence	Asbestos/cement

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

160	90	7	106/8	GOVINDRAJ.S	Male	52	Residence	Asbestos/cement
161	90	7	108/14A	KAMALA	Male	60	Residence	Asbestos/cement
162	90	7	106/105	R.SEKAR	Male	48	Residence	Asbestos/cement
163	90	7	80/97	K.P.KANU	Male	60	Residence	Asbestos/cement
164	90	7	102/2	DHASEKAR	Male	29	Residence	Asbestos/cement
165	90	7	103/4	BALAKRISHN.N	Male	29	Residence	Asbestos/cement
166	90	7	1	VIYAGAM	Male	24	Residence	Asbestos/cement
167	90	7	102/2	MUNNIYAMMAL	Female	60	Residence	RCC
168	90	7	104/1	DURAI	Male	49	Residence	RCC
169	90	7	105	V.UMA	Female	44	Residence	Asbestos/cement
170	90	7	104	C.RAVI	Male	45	Residence	RCC
171	90	7	40B/88A	SELVAM	Male	35	Residence	RCC
172	90	7	93/28	JABAI	Male	69	Residence	RCC
173	90	7	98/97	MUHAMAD	Male	52	Residence	RCC
174	90	7	97/80	K.RAVI	Male	23	Residence	RCC
175	90	7	30/21	D.LAKSHMI	Female	48	Residence	Thatched
176	90	7	30/21	ARUMAITHAN	Male	38	Residence	Thatched
177	90	7	30/21	DHAKSHMOORTHY	Male	38	Residence	Thatched
178	90	7	30/21	JELKATHMERY	Female	65	Residence	Asbestos/cement
179	90	7	11	RANI DEAVER	Female	55	Residence	RCC
180	90	7	23	PONMMAL	Female	38	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
181	90	7	17	BALU	Male	45	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
182	90	7	31/22	ELUMALAI	Male	60	Commercial	RCC
183	90	7	16	RAMESH	Male	36	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
184	90	7	23	SELVI	Female	44	Commercial	RCC
185	90	7	15/24	KARPAGAM	Female	60	Commercial	RCC
186	90	7	25/16	HARIKRISHN	Male	47	Residence	Asbestos/cement
187	90	7	15/24	BASKAR	Male	46	Commercial	RCC
188	90	7	24/15	SAMPURAM	Female	60	Commercial	RCC
189	90	7	11/6	CHINDHURAI	Male	61	Commercial	RCC
190	90	7	2/3	RADHA	Female	55	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
191	90	7	9/5	KUMARI	Female	55	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
192	90	7	11	ELUMALAI	Male	34	Commercial	RCC
193	90	7	1/1	SENTHAMARAI	Female	48	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
194	90	7	17	THANGARAJ	Male	28	Residence	Asbestos/cement
195	90	7	25/16	VELAUTHAM	Male	46	Residence	Asbestos/cement
196	90	7	13	PANDIYAN	Male	60	Residence	RCC
197	90	7	27/19	GOVINTHASAMY	Male	33	Residence	Asbestos/cement
198	90	7	17/14	MOHAN	Male	65	Residence	RCC
199	90	7	25/18	RAMAN	Male	60	Residential	RCC
200	90	7	21	PONNUSAMY	Male	45	Residence	RCC
201	90	7	10	PANDARABALAN	Male	49	Commercial	RCC
202	90	7	9	KRISHMOORTHY	Male	47	Commercial	RCC
203	90	7	11	SENTHAMARAI	Female	53	Commercial	RCC
204	90	7	11	SARAVAN	Male	42	Commercial	RCC
205	90	7	9/17	VIJAYAKUMAR	Male	34	Commercial	RCC
206	90	7	11/16	PARITHANGAM	Male	32	Commercial	RCC
207	90	7	9/5	KUTTY	Male	36	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
208	90	7	2/3	SELVAM	Male	28	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
209	90	7		RAJI	Male	61	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
210	90	7	23/13	SELVAM	Female	31	Commercial	RCC
211	90	7	13	S.MURUGAN	Male	36	Commercial	RCC
212	90	7	13/A	VIJAYAKUMAR	Male	39	Commercial	RCC
213	90	7	13/B	ANTHONYRAJ	Male	35	Commercial	RCC

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

214	90	7	13/C	DASTHAGIRBASHA	Male	32	Commercial	RCC
215	90	7	13/D	MURUGESAN	Male	44	Commercial	RCC
216	90	7	13/E	DHURAI	Male	70	Commercial	RCC
217	90	7	21	THAMEEM	Male	30	Commercial	RCC
218	90	7	15/19	KARUNITHI	Male	48	Residential	Asbestos/cement
219	90	7	27/19	BALU	Male	60	Residential	Asbestos/cement
220	90	7	4	VIJAYAKUMAR	Male	49	Commercial	RCC
221	90	7	8	MEGATHAN	Male	54	Commercial	RCC
222	90	7	3/5	KALIDHAS	Male	39	Commercial	RCC
223	90	7	4	SHAMSUDHEEN	Male	42	Commercial	Tiled
224	90	7	3/3	VEDIYAPPAN	Male	38	Commercial	RCC
225	90	7	4	LAKSHMI SATHIYARAYAN	Female	51	Commercial	RCC
226	90	7	3	RAJAN	Male	42	Commercial	RCC
227	90	7	2	RIYAS	Male	28	Commercial	RCC
228	90	7	2	RIYAS	Male	25	Commercial	RCC
229	90	7	2	SELVARAJ	Male	45	Commercial	RCC
230	90	7	2	KAMALUDHIN	Male	31	Commercial	RCC
231	90	7	2	SEKAR	Male	52	Commercial	RCC
232	90	7	2	PRABU	Male	0	Commercial	RCC
233	90	7	5	RAJENTHIRAN	Male	43	Commercial	RCC
234	90	7	7	KANN	Male	46	Commercial	RCC
235	90	7	33/24	A.R.MABUPBASHA	Male	61	Residence	RCC
236	90	7	25	C.KUMAR	Male	41	Residence	RCC
237	90	7	25/16	R.REVATHI	Female	25	Residence	RCC
238	90	7	28/19	BABU	Male	0	Residence	RCC
239	90	7	01	GANESHAN	Male	54	Residence	RCC
240	90	7	1	PATHMAVATHY	Female	45	Residence	RCC
241	90	7	20/29	PICHAY	Male	61	Residence	RCC
242	90	7	06	ABDULFAROOLE	Male	57	Residence	RCC
243	90	7	42B/92	DAVID	Male	60	Residence	RCC
244	90	7	no;8	KUMAR	Male	39	Residence	Thatched
245	90	7	4	KUPPUSAMY	Male	55	Residence	Tiled
246	90	7	8(A)	THANGASAMY	Male	53	Residence	Tiled
247	90	7	22/12	PARASURAMAN	Male	58	Residence	RCC
248	90	7	6	E.RAJAPANDY	Male	44	Residence	Asbestos/cement
249	90	7	8	DHARMALINGAM	Male	50	Residence	Tiled
250	90	7	9/21/9	YESUDOSS	Male	42	Residence	Thatched
251	90	7	5	SIVALINGAM	Male	56	Residence	Tiled
252	90	7	42D/82	KANNIYAPPAN	Male	38	Residence	Thatched
253	90	7	10A	GANESHAN.P	Male	0	Residence	Asbestos/cement
254	90	7	4(A)	MUNI ANDAN	Male	49	Residence	Tiled
255	90	7	157	PERUMAL	Male	55	Residence	Tiled
256	90	7	20/38	GURUSAMY	Male	27	Residence	Thatched
257	90	7	20/38	SUBRAMANI	Male	69	Residence	Asbestos/cement
258	90	7	37/20	SAMYTHAN	Male	42	Residence	Thatched
259	90	7	45	VELU	Male	70	Residence	Thatched
260	90	7	22/39	SARAVAN	Male	30	Residence	Tiled
261	90	7	22/39	DHARMAN	Male	55	Residence	Tiled
262	90	7	157	VENKATESH	Male	38	Residence	Tiled
263	91	7	35/29	KAGAVALLI	Female	35	Residence	RCC
264	91	7	33/25	BALARAMAN	Male	74	Residence	RCC
265	91	7	33/25	SURIYAKALA	Female	33	Residence	RCC
266	91	7	35/29	SRINEVASAN	Male	48	Residence	RCC
267	91	7	23/27	KADARKARITHANGAM	Male	53	Residence	RCC

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

268	91	7	32/25	DANIEL SOBITHARAJ	Male	60	Residence	RCC
269	90	7	49/1	V.VEERA RAGAVAN	Male	56	Residence	Asbestos/cement
270	90	7	50/1A	MURUGAN	Male	63	Residence	Asbestos/cement
271	90	7	37/1/28	RAJENDHRAN	Male	51	Residence	Asbestos/cement
272	91	7	51/2	K.GUSEKAR	Male	49	Residence	Asbestos/cement
273	91	7	49/2	S.LAKSHMI	Female	30	Commercial	Asbestos/cement
274	91	7	41/27	UTHAYAKUMAR	Male	50	Residence	Asbestos/cement
275	91	7	42-4	D.MANI	Male	45	Residence	Asbestos/cement
276	91	7	42/4	GAJENTHIRAN	Male	40	Residence	Asbestos/cement
277	91	7	23B / 15	MALLIKA	Female	65	Residence	Asbestos/cement
278	91	7	23B	GOVINDARAJAN	Male	57	Residence	Asbestos/cement
279	91	7	3/549	N.PURSOTHAMAN	Male	68	Residence	Asbestos/cement
280	91	7	43/3	CHANDRASEKAR	Male	41	Residence	Asbestos/cement
281	91	7	43/3	VASANDHA	Female	59	Residence	Asbestos/cement

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

e. List of Vulnerable PAFs

vslno	ward	zone	DoorNo	Name of the Head	Gender	Age
1	157	12	3/105	VALLIAAMMAL	2	60
2	157	12	3/18E	MADHIYAZHAGAN	1	50
3	157	12	3/8	K. ANBU	1	45
4	157	12	41727	DHALAKSHMI	2	32
5	157	12	3/E26A	KABALI	1	67
6	157	12	3/E26	K VIYAYA	2	54
7	157	12	H11	GAMMAL	2	53
8	157	12	3/23	JEGATHAMBAL	2	52
9	157	12	3/21E	JEGATHA	2	55
10	157	12	3/E 25	ANURADHA SUNDARRAJAN	2	26
11	157	12	3/17C	JAGADEESH	1	37
12	157	12	20	CHANDRA	2	60
13	157	12	3/23(A)	S. KAVITHA	2	41
14	157	12	3/16	MANMAL	2	45
15	157	12	4/7	MANIKANDAN	1	28
16	157	12	3/E13	RAMASAMY	1	75
17	157	12	17	SHANTHI N	2	45
18	157	12	3/E/6	SUBRAMANI	1	35
19	157	12	3/8	KANGI	2	60
20	157	12	3/E22	BASKARAN K	1	38
21	157	12	3/30	SANTHI	2	35
22	157	12	1	RAJAPANDI	1	25
23	156	12	1/175	BEGAM JHAN	2	47
24	93	7	A47/68	SHAKTHIVEL	1	36
25	93	7	62/54	VALLIYAGAM	1	60
26	93	7	7	KASTHURIRANGAN	1	45
27	93	7	48/2	RAMAKRISHN	1	45
28	93	7	48/1	SENTHIL KUMAR	1	48
29	93	7	31	JAI SHANKAR	1	33
30	93	7	84/32	VALARMATHY	2	40
31	93	7	33	GAVALLI	2	55
32	93	7	35	VIJAYA RAMESH	1	0
33	93	7	130	N.C RAMASAMY	1	56
34	93	7	130	EAGAMBARAM	1	30
35	93	7	131 A	A.LOGU	1	55
36	93	7	135	RAJESH	1	33
37	93	7	129	LAKSHMI DEVI	2	48
38	93	7	127	VISAGAMOORTHY	1	60
39	93	7	130	DHAPALLAN	1	37
40	93	7	130	N.C RAMASAMY SAROJA	1	56
41	93	7	7	SRI KRISHAN	1	44
42	93	7	69	RAMALINGAM	1	65
43	92	7	13	V.KUMAR	1	60
44	92	7	13C	SATHISH	1	60
45	92	7	13C	SANKAR	1	60
46	92	7	13B	MARAN	1	30
47	92	7	111	SANTHI VIJAYAKUMAR	2	42
48	90	7	16/28	MURUGASAN	1	60
49	90	7	18/30	KATTIMUTHU	1	72
50	90	7	24/42	MUNUSAMY	1	54
51	90	7	19/32	K.S.GAMMAL	2	58

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

52	90	7	30/60	RAMAR	1	57
53	90	7	38/74	RAMESH	1	40
54	90	7	42SD	MALAR	2	50
55	90	7	38/74	DECY	2	44
56	90	7	36/21	GOWSALYA	2	56
57	90	7	14/8	M.SELVARAJ	1	52
58	90	7	20/34	MAYANDI	2	65
59	90	7	39	ANBUVEL.M	1	42
60	90	7	39A	THIRUVARASU	1	55
61	90	7	30	THILAGAVATHI	2	42
62	90	7	26A/48	R.MAGALIAMMAL	2	70
63	90	7	41/80	SANGEETHA	2	27
64	90	7	12/7	GOVINTHAMMAL	2	29
65	90	7	20	RAMESH	1	40
66	90	7	39	SURIYA	2	32
67	90	7	42B	KANN	1	90
68	90	7	7/7A	MUNUSAMY	1	48
69	90	7	30/60	LAKSHMI	2	45
70	90	7	16/9	MAKESHWARI	2	50
71	90	7	86DI	K.RAJAMANICKAM	1	56
72	90	7	162/87C	VIJAYALAKSHMI	2	32
73	90	7	90A	M.RAJESWARI	2	47
74	90	7	59C	P,SHANKAR	1	36
75	90	7	79/A	PAJAMMAL	2	46
76	90	7	79/102	V.RAMKUMAR	1	48
77	90	7	80C	SHANKAR.S	1	31
78	90	7	80E	SELVAM	1	45
79	90	7	80E/N126	PALANI	1	52
80	90	7	80E	DHAVUTH S	1	52
81	90	7	80E	KANIYAMMA	2	60
82	90	7	85/B	SASIKUMAR	1	24
83	90	7	85D	ESWAVAN.V	1	37
84	90	7	42/B	BALA SUBRAMANI	1	53
85	90	7	59A/96	KARPAGAMBAL	2	59
86	90	7	87/B	G.MURTHY	1	34
87	90	7	41C	ANDAYAGI	2	40
88	90	7	79/A100	M.SRIKUMARJAYARAJ	1	35
89	90	7	80C/132	ARUMUGAM	1	60
90	90	7	80E	SURESH	1	40
91	90	7	80E/128E	SOUNDARRAJ	2	45
92	90	7	94/24	LAKSHMI	2	42
93	90	7	915/22	K.RADHAKRISHN	1	44
94	90	7	89	AAYISHAP	2	70
95	90	7	96/20	DEVIKA	2	48
96	90	7	84/42C	UMA	2	25
97	90	7	108 A/16	BABY	2	45
98	90	7	106/8	C.JAYALAKSHMI	2	32
99	90	7	103/4	VIJAYA	2	49
100	90	7	90/36	RATHA	2	55
101	90	7	40	KAMALA	2	46
102	90	7	87	JEVA	1	55
103	90	7	36	MAGESWARI	2	48
104	90	7	107/10	PALANI	1	52
105	90	7	106/8	GOVINDRAJ.S	1	52

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

106	90	7	108/14A	KAMALA	1	60
107	90	7	106/105	R.SEKAR	1	48
108	90	7	80/97	K.P.KANU	1	60
109	90	7	102/2	DHASEKAR	1	29
110	90	7	103/4	BALAKRISHN.N	1	29
111	90	7	1	VIYAGAM	1	24
112	90	7	102/2	MUNNIYAMMAL	2	60
113	90	7	104/1	DURAI	1	49
114	90	7	105	V.UMA	2	44
115	90	7	104	C.RAVI	1	45
116	90	7	93/28	JABAI	1	69
117	90	7	30/21	D.LAKSHMI	2	48
118	90	7	30/21	ARUMAITHAN	1	38
119	90	7	30/21	DHAKSHMOORTHY	1	38
120	90	7	30/21	JELKATHMERY	2	65
121	90	7	11	RANI DEEVER	2	55
122	90	7	23	PONMMAL	2	38
123	90	7	17	BALU	1	45
124	90	7	31/22	ELUMALAI	1	60
125	90	7	16	RAMESH	1	36
126	90	7	23	SELVI	2	44
127	90	7	15/24	KARPAGAM	2	60
128	90	7	25/16	HARIKRISHN	1	47
129	90	7	24/15	SAMPURAM	2	60
130	90	7	11/6	CHINDHURAI	1	61
131	90	7	2/3	RADHA	2	55
132	90	7	9/5	KUMARI	2	55
133	90	7	1/1	SENTHAMARAI	2	48
134	90	7	17	THANGARAJ	1	28
135	90	7	25/16	VELAUTHAM	1	46
136	90	7	11	SENTHAMARAI	2	53
137	90	7	23/13	SELVAM	2	31
138	90	7	4	LAKSHMI SATHIYARAYAN	2	51
139	90	7	3	RAJAN	1	42
140	90	7	33/24	A.R.MABUPBASHA	1	61
141	90	7	25	C.KUMAR	1	41
142	90	7	25/16	R.REVATHI	2	25
143	90	7	28/19	BABU	1	0
144	90	7	01	GANESHAN	1	54
145	90	7	1	PATHMAVATHY	2	45
146	90	7	20/29	PICHAY	1	61
147	90	7	06	ABDULFAROOLE	1	57
148	90	7	no;8	KUMAR	1	39
149	90	7	4	KUPPUSAMY	1	55
150	90	7	9/21/9	YESUDOSS	1	42
151	90	7	5	SIVALINGAM	1	56
152	90	7	157	PERUMAL	1	55
153	90	7	20/38	SUBRAMANI	1	69
154	90	7	37/20	SAMYTHAN	1	42
155	90	7	45	VELU	1	70
156	90	7	22/39	SARAVAN	1	30
157	90	7	22/39	DHARMAN	1	55
158	90	7	157	VENKATESH	1	38

f. Snapshots of Consultations



g. RAP Budget Estimate

SI.No	Item	Total Cost (In Rs.)
1	Structure Cost	59735885
2	Subsistence Grant	6225120
3	Economic Rehabilitation assistance	795000
4	Transportation Cost	2620000
5	Vulnerable PAF	
	a. Female Headed	345000
	b. SC/ST	440000
	c. Physically Challenged	5000
	d. BPL Hholds	
6	Loss of income/livelihood	954000
7	Training Assistance	228000
8	NGO Services	228000
9	Impact Evaluation Study	750000
10	Cost of TNSCB Tenements*	156750000
	R&R Cost	229076005
	Contingency	11453800.3
	Total R&R Cost	240529805

Note: Additional budget if required will be provided

* For the item 10 - 90 % is in the form of Grants and remaining 10 % will be the actual expense of the CoC.

Format for Readiness Certification

TNSUDP –Storm Water Drainage Project for the Areas of _____ of Chennai

Readiness Certificate

Package No	
Package Description	
Total Length of the drain	
No of Residential Squatters (as per RAP)	
No. of Commercial Squatters (as per RAP)	
Compensation Paid to	
a. Residential Squatters (Nos)	
b. Commercial Squatters (Nos)	
No. of PAF Resettled	

This is the certify than the site from the starting from chainage ____ to ending chainage ____ with a total distance of _____m, in which all the identified PAFs was relocated and compensation were paid and the site is ready for starting of civil works.

Name of the Officer
Designation

Date:

h. Baseline Key Socio Economic Indicator of PAFs

S. No.	Baseline Indicators	Baseline 2014-15	Survey
I	Socio Economic of PAFs (Residential Squatters)		(N=228)
1	% women headed families		24.6
2	% families having disabled persons		3.9
3	% of SC/ST families		31.6
4	% of families residing in the current location for more than 5 years		82.2
5	% of PAFs earning less than BPL income (RS.47/person/perday)		21.35
6	Average house size (sq ft)		465.79
7	% of families who have borrowed money		About 20 %
8	% of PAFs in the service sector		4.92 %
9	% of PAFs in Commerce or Trade		About 36 %
10	% of PAFs as skilled labour		About 5 %
11	% of PAFs have regular income jobs		2.14
12	Average Monthly Earning (Rs) (Residential Non-Title holders)		About Rs.7800/-
13	Average Earners/ family		2
II	Household Amenities (Residential Squatters)		(N=228)
14	% of electrified houses		100
15	% families having separate Kitchens		94.2
16	% of covered with piped water supply		Nil
17	% of houses having toilets		89.1
III	Household Assets (Residential Squatters)		(N=228)
18	% of families having electrical appliances (Fridge, Washing Machine, Grinder, Mixie, Fan, etc)		64.23
19	% of families having electronic appliances (TV, Landline, Radio, Computer etc)		85.0
20	% of families having vehicles		55.65
IV	Type of Affected Structures (%)	Residential	Commercial
21	Concrete	32.02	12.45
22	Tiled	7.82	1.06
23	Sheet (Asbestos/Tarpaulin)	25	5.33
24	Thatched	10.32	-
V	Current Use of Affected Structures		
25	Residence non title holders (N)		228
26	Commercial non-title holders (N)		102
VI	Encroachers		
	Encroachers losing only compound wall		11
	Encroachers who are losing structures		8

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

VII	Commercials Squatters (N=102)	
	Nandampakkam	7
	Ambattur Sidco canal	1
	Nolambur	28
	Padikuppam	94

i. Details of width of Corridor of Impact along the Canals

Padikuppam canal				
First Node	Second Node	Length (m)	Width(m)	Depth (m)
C01012	C01011	471	2	1.7
C01011	C01010	615	2.7	2
C01010	C01009	266	6.4	2.2
C01009	C01008	5	6.4	3.35
C01008	C01007	34	10	4.35
C01007	C01006	5	10	4.35
		39		
C01006	C01005	789	10	4.4
C01005	C01004	73	10	4.4
C01004	C01003	66	10	4.4
C01003	C01002	382	10	4.4
		1310		
C01002	C01001	72	8.6	4.8
		2778		

Ambattur Sidco Canal Abstract- 68 mm				
First Node	Second Node	Length (m)	Width(m)	Depth (m)
C05017	C05016	412	1.5	1.7
C05016	C05015	200	7.8	2.6
C05015	C05014	15	7.8	2.6
C05014	C05013	123	7.8	2.6
C05013	C05012	160	7.8	2.6
C05012	C05006	151	7.8	2.6
		649		
		1061		

Nolambur Canal Abstract-68 mm				
First Node	Sec ond Node	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Length (m)
C05011	C05010	4	1.65	142
C05010	C05009	4	1.65	263
				405
C05009	C05008	7	2.3	403
C05008	C05007	6.5	2.3	377
C05007	C05006	6.5	2.3	70
				447
C05006	C05005	10.5	3.3	412
C05005	C05004	10	3.3	297
				709
C05004	C05003	11	3.35	366
C05003	C05002	10	3.35	40
C05002	C05001	10	3.35	20
				60
				2024

ADAYAR BASIN				
Nandampakkam Canal-Abstract-68 mm				
1st Node	2nd Node	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Length(m)
A09018	A09017	2.00	2.00	409
A09017	A09016	2.00	2.00	218
A09016	A09015	2.00	2.00	269
A09015	A09014	2.00	2.00	198
				1094
A09014	A09013	6.50	2.25	392
A09013	A09012	7.00	2.30	143
A09012	A09011	7.00	2.30	189
A09011	A09010	7.00	2.30	41
				373
A09010	A09009	7.40	2.45	322
A09009	A09008	7.40	2.45	200
				522
A09008	A09007	7.40	2.60	304
				304
A09003	A09002	7.50	3.00	344
				344
A09002	A09001	8.30	3.40	867
A09007	A09006	9.50	3.00	341
A09006	A09005	9.50	3.00	644
A09005	A09004	9.50	3.00	694
A09004	A09003	9.50	3.00	42
				1721

j. R&R Reporting Formats

Format -1 – ISWD to expanded areas of Chennai Corporation

Date:

Issue of Bio metric Cards	No. of PAFs	Remarks
Location 1		
Location 2		
Location 3		
Location 4		
Payment of R&R Assistance	No. of PAFs	R&R Assistance paid (in Rs.)
Location 1		
Location 2		
Location 3		
Location 4		

Format -2 Quarterly Progress Report

Sl. No.	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Implementation Target		Achieved till Last Month		Progress this Month		Cumulative Progress		Remarks
		Nos.	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	
I	R&R Assistance									
1.1	No. of PAFs provided with subsistence grant									
1.2	No. of PAFs provided with one time transportation cost									
1.3	No. of vulnerable PAFs paid with compensation									
1.4	No. of Commercial Non-title holders provided with structure cost.									
1.5	No. of Commercial non-title holders provided with Economic Rehabilitation assistance.									
1.5	No of employees provided with subsistence allowance									
II	PMC									

*Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
RAP for SWD to selected areas of CoC*

	No. of Social Specialists mobilised					
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Format -2 Quarterly Progress Report

Sl. No.	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Implementation Target		Achieved till Last Month		Progress this Month		Cumulative Progress		Remarks
		Nos.	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	
I	R&R Assistance									
1.1	No. of PAFs provided with subsistence grant									
1.2	No. of PAFs provided with one time transportation cost									
1.3	No. of vulnerable PAFs paid with compensation									
1.4	No. of Commercial Non-title holders provided with structure cost.									
1.5	No. of Commercial non-title holders provided with Economic Rehabilitation assistance.									
1.5	No of employees provided with subsistence allowance									
II	PMC									
	No. of Social Specialists mobilised									