



Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR CHENNAI PERIPHERAL RING ROAD SECTION V FROM SINGAPERUMAL KOIL ON NH 32 TO MAMALLAPURAM

February 2023

Tamil Nadu Road Development Company (TNRDC)



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ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Affected People
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BT Road	Black Top Road
CPR	Common Property Resources
COL	Corridor of Impact
CBO	Community based Organization
DBMS	Data Base Management System
DPA	Displaced Project Affected
DPR	Details Project Report
DRO	District Revenue Officer
DTP	Directorate of Town Planning
EE	Executive Engineer
EMP	Environmental Management Plant
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental Social Management Framework
ESF	Environmental Social Framework
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FMB	Filed Measurement Book
GRM	Grievances Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievances Redress Committee
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
GH	Government Hospital
GOI	Government of India
HIV/ AIDS	Human Immune Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HD	Highways Department
HR & CE	Hindu religious & Charitable Endowment
ID	Identification Card
KMs	Kilo Meter
LA	Land Acquisition
LPS	Land Plan Scheduled
RTFCTLARR	The Right To Fair Compensation And Transparency In Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Act,2013
LARRU	Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Unit
MD	Managing Director
MOM	Minutes of Meeting
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NTH	Non-Title Holder
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Population
PAF	Project Affected Family
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PROW	Proposed Right of Way
PWD	Public Works Department
PRO	Public Relation Officer
PLGRC	Project Level Grievance Redressal Committee
PLC	Project Level Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoB	Road Over Bridge
ROW	Right of Way



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R & R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SDU	Social Development Unit
SMP	Social Management Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TNUIFSL	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Finance Service Ltd.
TH	Title Holder
ToR	Terms of Reference
TNRSP	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
WHH	Women Headed Household
ZLC	Zonal Level Committee



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Terms	Definition of Terms	Description
Affected area	:	Affected area means such area as may be notified by the appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition and which land will be acquired under RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 through declaration by Notification in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government or for which land belonging to the Government will be cleared from obstructions.
Below poverty line (BPL) or BPL family	:	BPL means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time and those included in the BPL list for the time-being in force.
Building	:	Building means a house, out house or other roofed structure whether masonry, brick, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever but does not include a tent or other portable and temporary shelter.
Corridor of impact (COI)	:	COI refers to the minimum land width required for construction including embankments, facilities and features such as approach roads, drains, utility ducts and lines, fences, green belts, safety zone, working spaces etc. Additional land width would be acquired/purchased or taken on temporary lease if the Corridor of Impact extends beyond the available Right of Way
Cut-off date (YET TO BE NOTIFIED)	:	In the cases of land acquisition affecting land holders the cut-off date would be the last date of publishing Notification for land acquisition u/s 11 (1) of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 in the local newspaper. Those without any valid pass, the cut-off date would be the start date of the Census and Socio-Economic survey.
Encroacher	:	A person who has extended their building, agricultural lands, business premises or work places into public/government land without authority.
Income	:	Income of the PAP shall mean the amount prior to the cut-off date from all occupations taken together calculated by an objective assessment.
Land	:	"Land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.
Notification	:	Notification means a notification issued from time to time by appropriate government for land acquisition under the provisions of RTFCTLARR, 2013.
Land acquisition" or "acquisition of land"	:	Land acquisition means acquisition of land under the RTFCTLARR, 2013.
Non-agricultural labourer	:	Non – Agricultural labourer means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area for a period of not less than five years immediately before the declaration of the affected area and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area
Project Affected Families (As defined in RTFCTLARR Act 2013)	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;•a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants



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Terms	Description
	including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition;•a family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land.•Any person affected either directly or indirectly by the project and/or project related activity, irrespective of the legal status and would include: a) Patta/Title holders, b) Encroachers, c) Squatters, d) Tenants, Leaseholders, Sharecroppers, e) Employees, Landless labourers,
Project Affected Household (PAH)	: PAH is a social unit consisting of a family and/or non-family members living together, and is affected by the project negatively and/or positively
Project Affected Person (PAP)	: Persons/members in the affected families were termed as the PAPs.
Rent	: Rent means whatever is lawfully payable in cash or in kind, partly in cash and partly in kind, whether as a fixed quantity of produce or as a share of the produce, on account of the use or occupation of land or on account of any right in land but shall not include land revenue.
Replacement Cost	: A replacement cost/value of any land or other asset is the cost/value equivalent to or sufficient to replace/purchase the same land or other asset and other applicable taxes to be incurred by the affected person. The depreciation and salvage value will not be subtracted in determining the structure cost.
Shop	: Shop means any premises where any trade or business is carried on and where services are rendered to customers.
Squatter	: Squatter is a person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority.
Temporary Impact	: Impact expected during implementation of the project in the form of earth spoil, tremors and vibrations, etc. affecting land and structure
Tenant	: A person who holds/occupies land-/structure of another person and (but for a special contract) would be liable to pay rent for that land/structure. This arrangement includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of the tenant but does not include mortgage of the rights of a landowner or a person to whom holding has been transferred; or an estate/holding has been let in farm for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue; or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear or a person who takes from Government a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of



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Terms	Description
Vulnerable Households	: subletting it. Vulnerable PAPs: Vulnerable PAPs are those living below poverty line, SC / ST families and women headed households, Widows, Physically Challenged persons; Elderly persons above the age of 60 years among the affected families.
Wage earner	: Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer. The person must be in continuous employment for at least six months prior to the cut-off date with the said employer and must have reliable documentary evidence to prove his/her employment.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preface

Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu and is the fourth largest metropolitan area in India with a population of over 86 lakhs (2011). The population was around 70 lakhs in 2001 and has increased by over 22% in 10 years. The Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) has an area of 1,189 km² spread over three districts, including the whole of Chennai District (176 km²), part of Tiruvallur District covering 637 km² and part of Chengalpattu District covering 376 km².

Chennai is located on the coast of the Bay of Bengal which makes the road layout in the metropolitan area of radial pattern. There are four principal radial arterials, viz. NH-5, NH-205, NH-4, and NH-45, to the north, north-west, west and south respectively. In addition, there are three more radial arterials, (i) Along the coast on the northern side (Thiruvotriyur High Road), (ii) between NH-4 and NH-45 (Arcot Road) and (iii) along the south coast (ECR). The radial roads are congested and inadequate to handle the growing traffic need. The connecting road system, with a lot of missing links, has put tremendous strain on the radial network. The city has three circumferential roads viz., Inner Ring Road, Chennai Bypass and Outer Ring Road which connect the radial roads. As the city is developing beyond the limits of these circumferential roads, a new circumferential road is required.

Chennai Airport is the third busiest airport in India. The city is served by 2 Major Ports, (i) Chennai Port is the largest in the Bay of Bengal and India's second busiest container hub, handling automobiles, motorcycles and general industrial cargo and (ii) Ennore Port currently handles cargo such as coal, iron ore, other bulk and rock mineral products and future expansion plans are on the anvil. Chennai city has got one more private seaport at Kattupalli near the northern town of Ennore. Road connectivity to the Ennore and Kattupalli Ports needs to be provided from the radial roads without congesting the city roads.

In the face of rapid developments in the districts surrounding Chennai and the expansion of the city, a new regional planning model on the lines of the National Capital Region is being examined by the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) and a detailed report was prepared for the Government's consideration. For balanced regional development, better infrastructure facilities like developing a larger road network, implementing an integrated transport plan, etc. will be planned besides decongesting the city.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is in the process of identifying and implementing projects to bridge the huge gap in the demand and supply of infrastructure projects. One of the major projects included in VISION 2023 is Chennai Peripheral Road.



Figure 1-1 Location Map

1.2 Approved Alignment of Peripheral Road

The alignment for Chennai Peripheral Road is approved by the Steering Committee and is finalized by the Principal Secretary, Highways and Minor Ports, Government of Tamil Nadu on 09.07.2014. The approved



alignment plan is given in Figure 1.1.

The Peripheral Road starts at Ennore Port and ends at (km 56/800 of ECR) Mahabalipuram. The proposed road connects four National Highways – NH- 5, NH-205, NH-4 and NH-45, and eight State Highways – SH-51, SH-50A, SH-50, SH-48, SH-57, SH-49B, SH-49A (OMR) and SH 49 (ECR). The length of proposed peripheral road is 133.38 km which is split into 5 sections.

1.3 Social Assessment

Highway Projects are primarily intended to improve the socio-economic status of the people. Some adverse impacts on socio-economic, cultural and educational aspects may also take place during the process of implementation of road projects.

As a part of the project feasibility assessment, the social screening task was undertaken in parallel with the Environment, Engineering and Economic analysis to determine the significant social issues which were submitted earlier envisages the need for the preparation of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study and Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The Social Survey of the project is based on the impact of Displacement of Households (DPHS) and/ or Indigenous People (IP) or Scheduled Tribes. But this information has been ascertained only based on the data collected through the Socio-Economic Survey, verification of assets & losses and consultations with the public at the project locations.

1.4 Objectives of the Social Study

To ensure that the project contributes to the social well-being of all sections of the population along the project road, especially of the vulnerable sections in a manner that they do not suffer from any adverse impacts due to the project activities. It envisages a consultative and participative approach in the design and implementation of the projects to ensure that the benefits intended are socially, economically, culturally and educationally compatible.



2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Profile of the District

Chengalpattu district is situated on the North East Coast of Tamil Nadu and is adjacent to the Bay of Bengal. It is bounded in the West by Kancheepuram district and Thiruvannamalai District, in the North by Chennai district, in the South by Villuppuram District and in the east by Bay of the Bengal. The District headquarters is located at Chengalpattu town. The Chengalpattu district came into existence on 29 November 2019 when it was carved out of erstwhile Kancheepuram district. The district has a total area of 2,944.96 km², with net irrigated area of 77,966 ha. The forest area under the district is 19,610.095 ha.

2.2 Administrative Set-Up

For administrative reasons, the district has been divided into 3 Revenue divisions comprising of 8 taluks with 636 revenue villages. On the development side, it is divided into 8 development blocks with 359 Village Panchayats.

Table 2-1 Number of Administrative Units in Section 5

Revenue Divisions	3
Revenue Taluks	8
Blocks	8
Municipalities	8
Villages	636
Town Panchayat	12
Village Panchayat	359

2.3 Industries

Chengalpattu district consists of a number of industries and it contributes a significant share to the economy. Siruseri SIPCOT IT Park which is the largest IT parks in Asia is situated in Thirupporur Taluk. Madras Export Processing Zone has large number of IT and BPO based companies in Tambaram. Maraimalai Nagar is Detroit of Chengalpattu district having various automobile manufacturing units such as Ford motors, Hyundai, Rane TRW etc. Mahindra World City has large number of companies in IT SEZ, Auto Ancillary SEZ, Apparel & Fashion SEZ and DTA. Madras Atomic power station is present in Kalpakkam. Marg Swarnabhoomi SEZ present in Kodur. Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) is about to be setup in Cheyyur by government of India. Distilleries are present in Chengalpattu and Madurantakam areas.

2.4 Chennai Road Network

Chennai is located on the shores of Bay of Bengal which makes the road layout in the metropolitan area is of radial pattern. There are 4 primary road networks - NH-5 towards Kolkata on North, NH-205 towards Tirupathi on North-West, NH-4 towards Bangalore on West and NH-45 towards Trichy in South. In addition, there are Secondary roads - Thiruvottiyur High Road, Arcot Road, OMR and ECR. Key Plan of existing road network is given in Figure 2-1.

The existing road network within city includes inner ring road of ~ 25 km which connects OMR in south and TPP road in north, crossing all radial roads. The Chennai Bypass is a full-access controlled expressway that interconnects all four radial National Highways, covering a distance of 32 km from



NH-45 at Perungalathur to NH-5 at Madhavaram. This expressway now forms a part of the circular transportation corridor.

The existing outer most road for the city is Outer Ring Road. The Outer Ring Road is a major transport corridor being developed along the periphery of Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) by the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA). It is 62.3 km long connecting NH-45 at Vandalur, NH-4 at Nazarethpet, NH-205 at Pattabiram to NH-5 at Nallur and TPP road at Minjur. Outer Ring Road has six lane configurations with service roads on both sides of main road for entire length. The right of way for ORR is 122 m, in which a strip of 50 m earmarked for commercial development on the inner side of the alignment and a strip of 22 m at centre of carriageway is earmarked for locating a Public Transportation Corridor.

The Project is being developed in 2 phases under BOT (Annuity) mode. The Phase-1 of the project covers a distance of 29.65 km, is open to public in August 2014 and the Phase 2 covers a distance of 33.1 km is under construction.

In the face of rapid developments in the districts surrounding Chennai and the expansion of the city, it has become necessary to develop an alternative road facility away from ORR which will take away commercial and personalized vehicles entering city centre and at the same time relieve city roads of traffic congestion. Ideally, Chennai should have a ring road beyond existing ORR with connection to ORR and city through radial roads (primary and secondary roads). This will reduce traffic congestion on all radial roads, ORR and city roads. Chennai Peripheral Road is one of the major projects included in VISION 2023.

The project is conceptualized to provide better connectivity around the city catering future traffic requirements and provide efficient commercial transportation by enhancing port connectivity. This road will facilitate container movement from southern districts to Ennore Port.

2.5 Proposed Project Stretch - CPRR Section 5 (Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram)

Section 5 starts at km 101/700 of NH 32 in Singaperumal Koil, where the Interchange- cum-ROB is under construction and ends at km 129/166 in Mamallapuram. Total length of this stretch is 26.30 km and balance is new alignment (Greenfield Corridor). The land use pattern observed was predominantly agricultural fields/ vacant and barren land all along the road. The project road will be 4-lane with paved shoulder carriageway with 2-lane service road on both sides. Proposed right of way is 60 m. At-grade rotary intersection is proposed up to Mamallapuram.



Figure 2-1 Existing Road Network of Chennai

There are 6 vehicular underpasses and 7 light vehicular underpasses proposed in this section. There is 1 major bridge proposed in this section. As the project section is developed as an access-controlled facility, entry/exit ramps from service road to main carriageway are proposed on both sides of the project road. The road passes entirely through Kancheepuram district and falls under the Chengalpattu and Thirukalukundram Taluk covering around 28 settlements

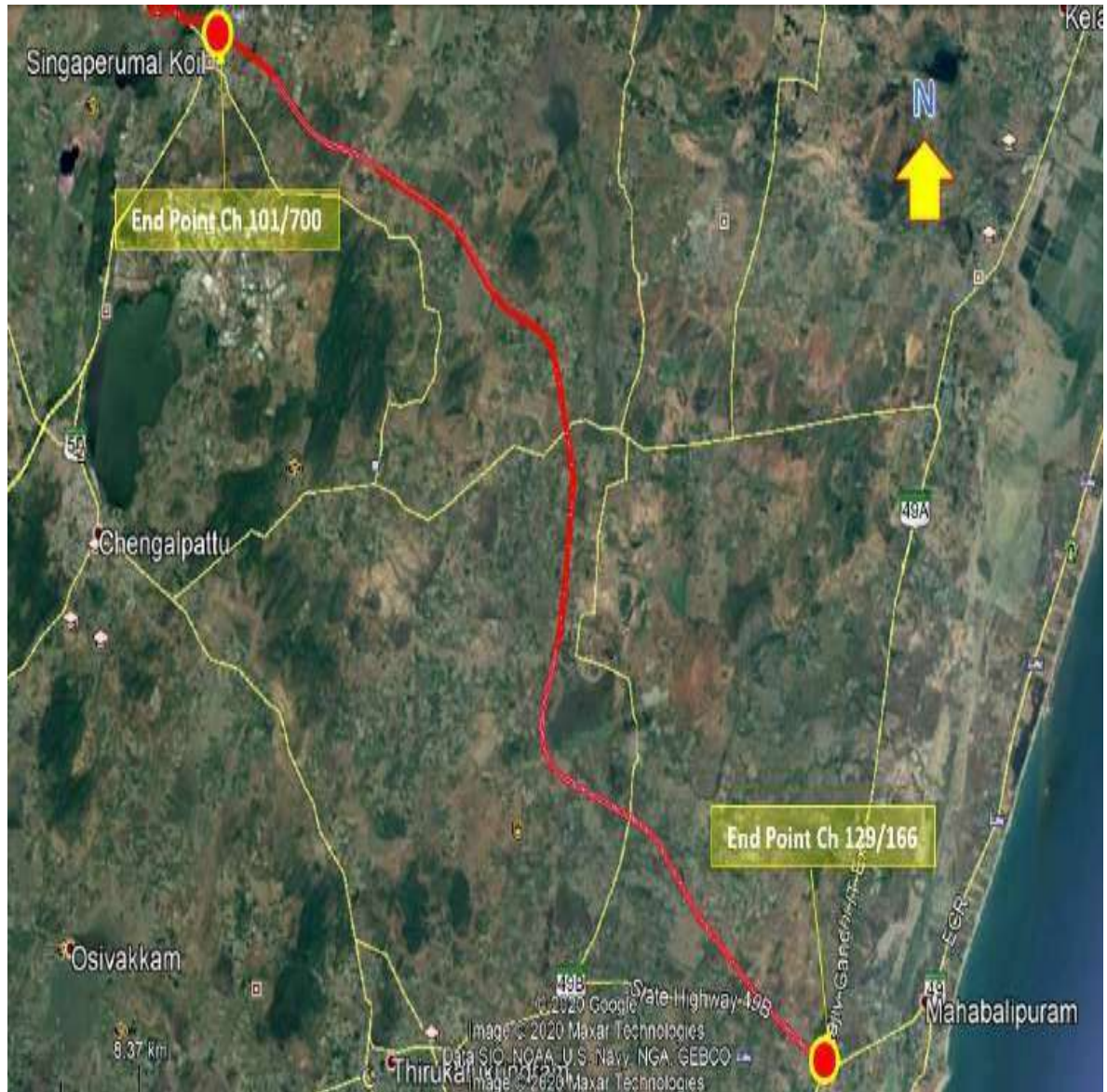


Figure 2-2 Section 5 – Satellite Imagery



2.6 Analysis of Alternatives

2.6.1 Evaluation of alternative plans and proposed plan for whole CPRR sections

Evaluation of alternative plans and proposed plan for whole CPRR section was conducted under the JICA Preparatory Study for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Development in 2018 as follows.

The Government of Tamil Nadu proposed a draft alignment of the Chennai Peripheral Road, herein after called the Original Plan, which had a total length of 162.1 km consisting of 85.1 km new installation and 77.0 km existing road improvement as described in Figure 2-3.

The DPR does not contain information on the timing of the start of the study on the Original Plan. On the other hand, DPR states that the New Plan (Current Plan), shown in red in Figure 1, was approved by HMPD in July 2014. Therefore, it is assumed that the Original Plan was studied by June 2014 or before. The major characteristics of the Original Plan are as follows:

The point of origin in the Original Plan was set in Mahabalipuram in the south of Chennai, and the end point was set in Kattupalli in the north. In the New Plan, Mahabalipuram is set as the end point, while Kattupalli is set as the point of origin.

- (1) Maximum utilization of the existing road for improvement.
- (2) Bypassing the major residential areas from south to north, a total of about 26 km:
- (3) Sriperumbudur Bypass about 4 km,
- (4) Thiruvallur Bypass about 12 km,
- (5) Thamarapakkam Bypass about 2 km,
- (6) Vengal Bypass about 3 km,
- (7) Vadamadurai Bypass about 2 km, and
- (8) Periyapalayam Bypass about 3 km.

The new installation sections, a total of about 58 km, except for the bypass, consist of:

- 1) from the point of origin in Mahabalipuram to Singaperumal Koil for about 27 km, and
- 2) from Kattupalli to the end point in Pudukkottai for about 31 km.

The Government of Tamil Nadu sets up three committees, namely the Steering Committee, the Technical Committee, and the Sub-technical Committee, for assessing the Original Plan. The Steering Committee assessed the plan from the political aspect, while the Technical Committee and Sub-technical Committee assessed the plan from the technical aspect and delivered the following comments for the improvement of the plan:

The point of origin in Mahabalipuram is in the World Heritage sites, where alterations to existing conditions are not permitted by the Archaeological Survey of India.

The proposed Sriperumbudur Bypass passes through built-up sections and water bodies and wetlands of Sriperumbudur Lake and surrounding areas.

The proposed Thiruvallur Bypass starts/passes through built-up sections and industrial areas. The section between NH5 in Thatchur and the Ennore Port is a new road alignment.

Considering the items pointed out by the committees as described above, HMPD prepared the DPR with the New Plan. The New Plan was approved by the Principal Secretary of HMPD on 9 July 2014.



The outline of the major characteristics and mitigation measures by section of the New Plan (Current Plan) are described in Table 2-2. Section-wise comparisons of the Original Plan and the New Plan in Section 5 of CPRR is shown in Figure 2-4.

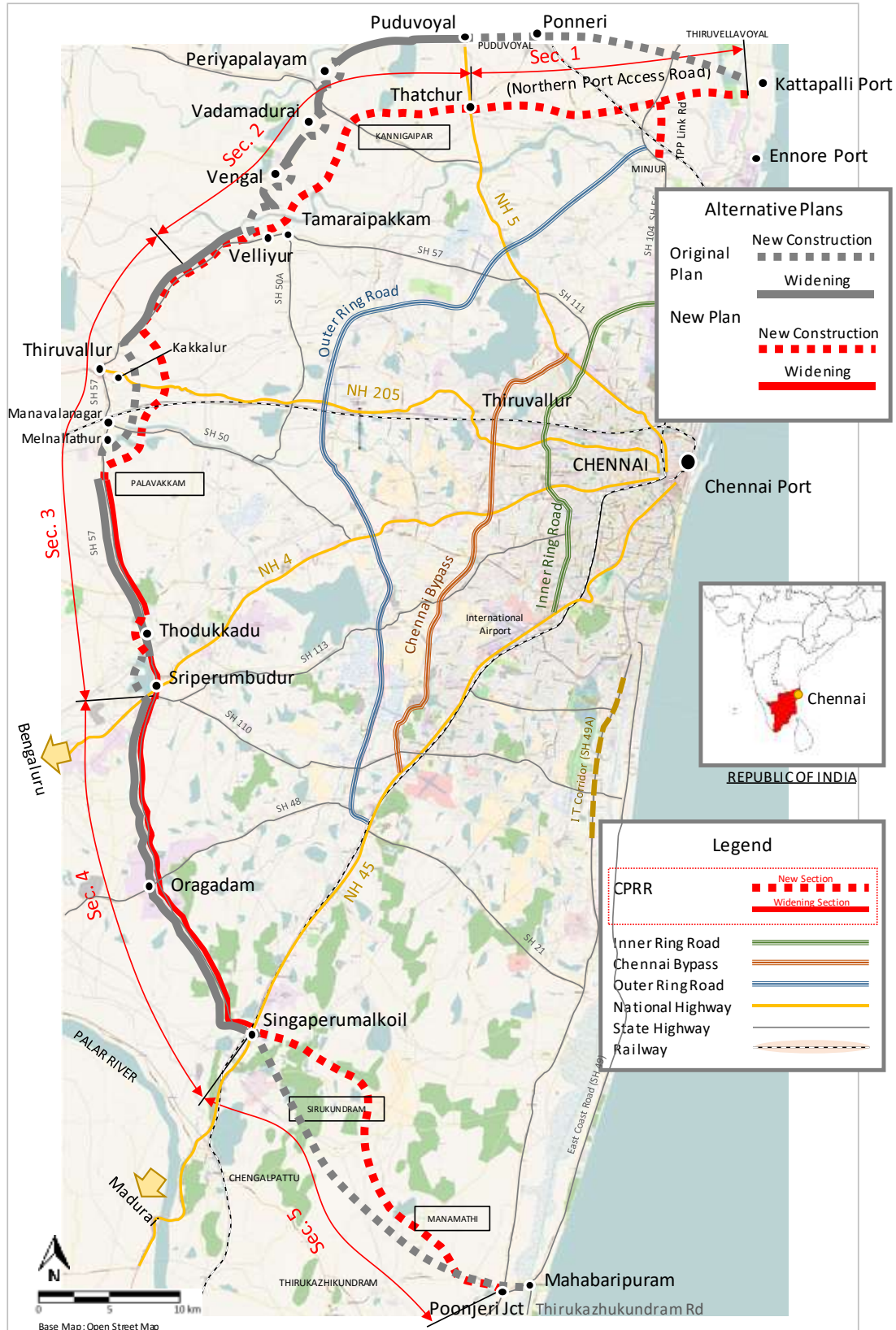
Table 2-2 Consideration of Avoidance, Mitigation, and Minimization of Impacts in the New Plan

Sec. 1	The alignment of the Main Road and the TPP Link Road, which had been prepared by NHAI independently, is also followed in the New Plan. The alignment of the Main Road and the TPP Link Road passes south of the Original Plan to avoid residential areas such as Pudukoyal, Ponneri, and others.
Sec. 2	(North of Tamaraipakkam) The New Plan avoids residential areas, such as Vengal, Vadamadurai, and Periyapalayam. The Vengal Bypass Road and the Vadamadurai Bypass Road are no longer necessary. (South of Tamaraipakkam) Not by improving the existing road but by constructing a new bypass road, the New Plan avoids the residential areas, such as Tamaraipakkam and Velliyur, as well as religious facilities, such as Hindu temples and Christian churches.
Sec. 3	The New Plan avoids the residential areas, such as Thiruvallur, Kakkalur, and Manavalangar, as well as Melnallathur industrial area in order to minimize the adverse impacts. For the area close to Sriperumbudur residential area and Sriperumbudur Lake, the adverse impacts are minimized by improving the existing road rather than installing a new road.
Sec. 4	Improvement of the existing road is planned for this section, so there is no difference between the Original Plan and the New Plan.
Sec. 5	By traversing the north of Singaperumal Koi through farmlands as well as paddy fields, the New Plan avoids adverse impacts to the residential area. By moving the end point to the cross point of NH49 close to Poonjeri, the New Plan avoids adverse impacts on the World Heritage sites. The end point, originally set up as the start point, is at Thirukazhukundram Road in Mahabalipuram.

Source: Final Report for Preparatory Study for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Development in India, JICA, Dec. 2018



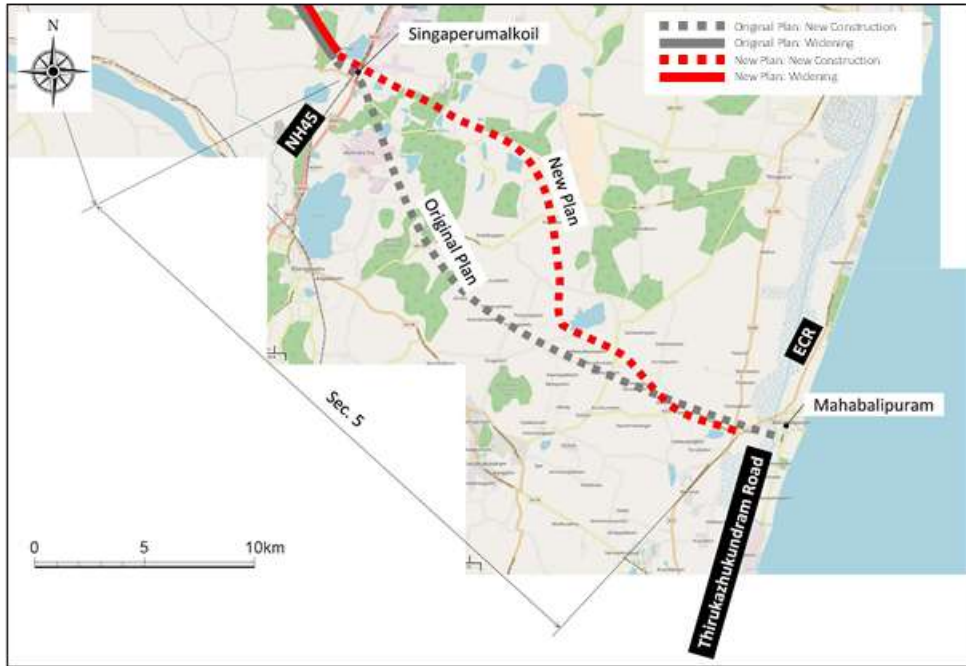
Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram



Note: The new installation intervals are expressed in gray line while the existing road improvement intervals are in gray dotted line.

Source: Final Report for Preparatory Study for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Development in India, JICA, Dec. 2018

Figure 2-3 Original Plan and New Plan of CPRR



Source: Final Report for Preparatory Study for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Development in India, JICA, Dec. 2018

Figure 2-4 Comparison of the Original Plan and the New Plan for Section 5 of CPRR

Five alternative plans were compared, namely the zero-option (no project option), the Original Plan, the New Plan, the New Plan without Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), and the New Plan without TPP Link Road. Table 2-3 shows the comparison of alternative plans. It was concluded that the New Plan is the most reasonable plan among the alternatives.



Table 2-3 Comparison of Alternative Plans

Compared Items	Plan-0 Zero-Option -without any project-	1. Original Plan	2. Proposed Plan (New Plan)	3. New Plan (without ITS)
Outline	<p>The peripheral road is not implemented while the existing road network handles the expected traffic demand.</p> <p>The current road network as well as the current traffic conditions are maintained.</p>	<p>In addition to the existing road network, the peripheral road with original alignment handles the expected traffic demand.</p> <p>Peripheral Ring Road: L = 162 km Main road with 4-6 lanes with one-lane service roads on both sides and a total length of 162 km consisting of 85.1 km of new installation intervals and 77.0 km of improvement (widening) intervals Maximize the use of the existing road while bypasses are installed to avoid passing through the residential area along the suburbs of Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA).</p>	<p>In addition to the existing road network, the peripheral road with the current proposed alignment and ITS facilities handle the expected traffic demand.</p> <p>Peripheral Ring Road: L=133 km Main road with 4-6 lanes with one-lane service road on both sides and a distance of 133 km consisting of 96.2 km of new construction intervals and 36.5 km of improvement (widening) intervals.</p> <p>ITS Facilities: Traffic control system covering the project proposed intervals consists of traffic management system and toll collection system Traffic information system covers the whole CMA, City Bus Management System, and Traffic Control System in CMA The alignment of Plan-2 is approved by the committees set by the state government.</p>	<p>In addition to the existing road network, the peripheral road with current proposed alignment and ITS facilities handle the expected traffic demand.</p> <p>Peripheral Ring Road: L=133 km Main road with 4-6 lanes with one-lane service road on both sides and a distance of 133 km consisting of 96.2 km of new construction intervals and 36.5 km of improvement (widening) intervals.</p> <p>The alignment of Plan-2 is approved by the committees set by the state government.</p>



Compared Items	Plan-0 Zero-Option -without any project-	1. Original Plan	2. Proposed Plan (New Plan)	3. New Plan (without ITS)
Improvement of the traffic condition	<p>×</p> <p>Without the project, the traffic condition is expected to be worsen according to the social and economic growth of Chennai area.</p>	<p>○</p> <p>The Peripheral Ring Road is expected to properly allocate the incoming traffic to Chennai by working as a ring road, and is expected to alleviate traffic congestion in the city in a certain level.</p>	<p>◎</p> <p>The Peripheral Ring Road is expected to properly allocate the incoming traffic to Chennai by working as ring road, and is expected to alleviate traffic congestion in the city in a certain level.</p> <p>By including the TPP Link Road in this project and ITS implementation, systematic utilization of the road network in Chennai area becomes available; thus, the effects of traffic congestion alleviation are expected to be maximized.</p> <p>The distance to the Ennore/Katapari Port from the industrial zone is shorter than that of Plan-1; thus, this plan contributes greatly to the improvement of accessibility to the ports.</p> <p>By having longer new installation intervals, the flexibility of designing the alignment is increased. This leads to better traveling performance and road safety compared with those of Plan-1.</p>	<p>○</p> <p>The Peripheral Ring Road is expected to properly allocate the incoming traffic to Chennai by working as ring road, and is expected to alleviate traffic congestion in the city in a certain level.</p> <p>By including the TPP Link Road in this project, systematic utilization of the road network in Chennai area becomes possible; thus, the effects of traffic congestion alleviation are expected to be better than those of Plan-1.</p> <p>The distance to the Ennore/Katapari Port from the industrial zone is shorter than that of Plan-1; thus, this plan contributes greatly to the improvement of accessibility to the ports.</p> <p>By having longer new installation intervals, the flexibility of designing the alignment is increased. This leads to better traveling performance and road safety compared with those of Plan-1.</p>



Compared Items	Plan-0 Zero-Option -without any project-	1. Original Plan	2. Proposed Plan (New Plan)	3. New Plan (without ITS)
Impact on living and local conditions	△ The degraded traffic condition leads to the disturbance of community life, such as commuting to work, offices, and hospitals. In addition, the possibility of having health deterioration is expected to be higher due to the increase of exhaust gases from increased traffic. No fragmentation of the community is expected.	△ Traffic congestion is expected to be alleviated, and the possibility of health deterioration due to exhaust gas will be decreased. By having a service road on both sides of the highway, the fragmentation of the local area will be alleviated to a certain degree.	△ Traffic congestion is expected to be alleviated, and the possibility of health deterioration due to exhaust gas will be decreased. By having a service road on both sides of the highway, the fragmentation of the local area will be alleviated to a certain degree.	△ Traffic congestion is expected to be alleviated, and the possibility of health deterioration due to exhaust gas will be decreased. By having a service road on both sides of the highway, the fragmentation of the local area will be alleviated to a certain degree.
Adverse impacts on natural environment and mitigation measures	⊙ Neither direct adverse impact nor any change by the project is expected.	△ There is a possibility of having adverse impact on the natural environment by altering the land use of the CRZ area and the reserved forest partially.	○ There is a possibility of having adverse impact on the natural environment by altering the land use of the CRZ area and the reserved forest partially. The length of intervals passing through the reserved forest is shorter than that of Plan-1.	○ There is a possibility of having adverse impact on the natural environment by altering the land use of the CRZ area and the reserved forest partially. The length of intervals passing through the reserved forest is shorter than that of Plan-1.
Adverse impacts on social environment and mitigation measures	△ No change regarding illegal occupation in the right-of-way (ROW) is expected while no resettlement occurs. The degree of traffic congestion is expected to worsen.	× Land acquisition and resettlement are required, which may cause adverse effects on the livelihood of the residents. The total length of the proposed alignments is 162 km; therefore, the area for land acquisition becomes bigger than that of Plan-	○ Land acquisition and resettlement are required, which may cause adverse effects on the livelihood of the residents. The total length of the proposed alignment is 133 km; therefore, the area for land acquisition becomes smaller (255 ha) than	○ Land acquisition and resettlement are required, which may cause adverse effects on the livelihood of the residents. The total length of the proposed alignment is 133 km; therefore, the area for land acquisition becomes smaller (255 ha) than



Compared Items	Plan-0 Zero-Option -without any project-	1. Original Plan	2. Proposed Plan (New Plan)	3. New Plan (without ITS)
		<p>2. In addition, the interval of the improvement by widening the existing road is 77 km long; therefore, the expected number of residents for resettlement becomes larger than that of Plan-2. There is a gap between the JICA guideline and the Indian legal system regarding resettlement. This can be filled by conducting gap analysis and proper countermeasures. Traffic congestion in the central area will be alleviated.</p>	<p>that of Plan-1. In addition, the intervals of the improvement by widening the existing road is 37 km long; therefore, the expected number of residents for resettlement becomes smaller than that of Plan-1. The shape of the alignment avoids the existing residential areas which is reasonable. With the above reasons, the residential resettlement (198 households) is smaller than that of Plan-1. Although the length of the new installation intervals is longer than that of Plan-1, the expected adverse impacts can be smaller than that of Plan-1 as long as proper compensation for farmland, wasteland, and paddy field is done where the alignment passes. There is a gap between the JICA guideline and the Indian legal system regarding resettlement, but this gap can be filled by conducting gap analysis and proper countermeasures. Traffic congestion in the central</p>	<p>that of Plan-1. In addition, the intervals of the improvement by widening the existing road is 37 km long; therefore, the expected number of residents for the resettlement becomes smaller than that of Plan-1. The shape of the alignment avoids the existing residential areas which is reasonable. With the above reasons, the residential resettlement (198 households) is smaller than that of Plan-1. Although the length of the new installation intervals is longer than that of Plan-1, the expected adverse impacts can be smaller than that of Plan-1 as long as proper compensation for farmland, wasteland and paddy field is done where the alignment passes. There is a gap between the JICA guideline and the Indian legal system regarding resettlement, but this gap can be filled by conducting gap analysis and proper countermeasures. Traffic congestion in the central</p>



Compared Items	Plan-0 Zero-Option -without any project-	1. Original Plan	2. Proposed Plan (New Plan)	3. New Plan (without ITS)
			area will be alleviated.	area will be alleviated to a certain extent.
Economic Performance	○ Initial cost and any operational costs are not required. Social loss due to traffic congestion becomes worst.	△ It is necessary to secure the cost as initial investment for equipment, construction, and its management and supervision, land acquisition and resettlement, compensation, as well as operation and maintenance cost for road and ITS. Social loss due to traffic congestion becomes less than that of Plan-0.	△ It is necessary to secure the cost as initial investment for equipment, construction, and its management and supervision, land acquisition and resettlement, compensation, as well as operation and maintenance cost for road and ITS. Social loss due to traffic congestion becomes less than that of Plan-1.	△ It is necessary to secure the cost as initial investment for equipment, construction, and its management and supervision, land acquisition and resettlement, compensation. Social loss due to traffic congestion becomes less than that of Plan-1.
Total Evaluation*	△ Due to the non-implementation of any project activity, no budget is required and no direct adverse impact on the environmental and social conditions is expected, but there are economical and social losses due to worst traffic condition.	○ Although the initial cost and the operational costs are required, positive impacts on social environment are expected due to the alleviation of traffic congestion. This plan may cause adverse impacts on both natural and social environments; thus, mitigation measures and monitoring activities are required.	◎ -Proposed plan- Although the initial cost and the operational costs are required, positive impacts on social environment are expected due to the alleviation of traffic congestion over a side range. This plan may cause adverse impacts, which are lesser than those of Plan-1, on both natural and social environments; thus, mitigation measures and monitoring activities are required.	○ Although the initial cost and the operational costs are required, positive impacts on social environment are expected due to the alleviation of traffic congestion to a certain extent. This plan may cause adverse impacts, which are lesser than those of Plan-1, on both natural and social environments; thus, mitigation measures and monitoring activities are required.

Note: Legends for evaluation results.

◎: Most appropriate, ○: Appropriate, △: Fair, ×: Not appropriate

Source: Final Report for Preparatory Study for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Development in India, JICA, Dec. 2018



2.6.2 Alternate alignment study at Thirutteri and Sengundram Reserve Forests

Alternate alignment study at Thirutteri and Sengundram Reserve Forests, which was conducted by TNRIDC and is described in the forest clearance application letter dated 3 March 2021¹, is shown as follows.

Thirutteri RF and Sengundram RF fall in the Section-V of the peripheral road which is entirely a new formation connecting Singaperumal Koil and Mahabalipuram with 4 lane carriageway and service road on both sides with 60-m Right of Way.

As this section is new formation, alternate alignments were studied. The following things were taken into account before finalizing the alignment.

There are number of Reserve Forests on the eastern side of NH-45 in the project area i.e. Thirutteri RF, Sengundram RF, Sirukundram RF, Irutteri RF, Anjur RF, etc.

These forests are spread in north-south direction and located stagger to each other.

In order to avoid forest area, an alignment was studied along the periphery of the forests. Due to the position and spread of these forests, the road alignment needs to take sharp turns, travel reverse direction, etc. As the proposed peripheral road is an access-controlled highway with 100 kmph design speed, this horizontal alignment in the periphery of Forest is not technically viable as per the standards set out by Indian Road Congress (IRC).

Hence, another alignment was studied which runs through RF with minimum land requirement to cross the forest area. The alignment is designed as per the IRC standards.

The length of the project road through forest area is about 3.5 km shorter than the alignment running in the periphery for avoiding the forest area.

The proposed alignment requires about 21 ha of less land acquisition thereby cause less social impacts. The proposed alignments were reviewed by various technical committees and finally approved by the Steering Committee constituted by Government.

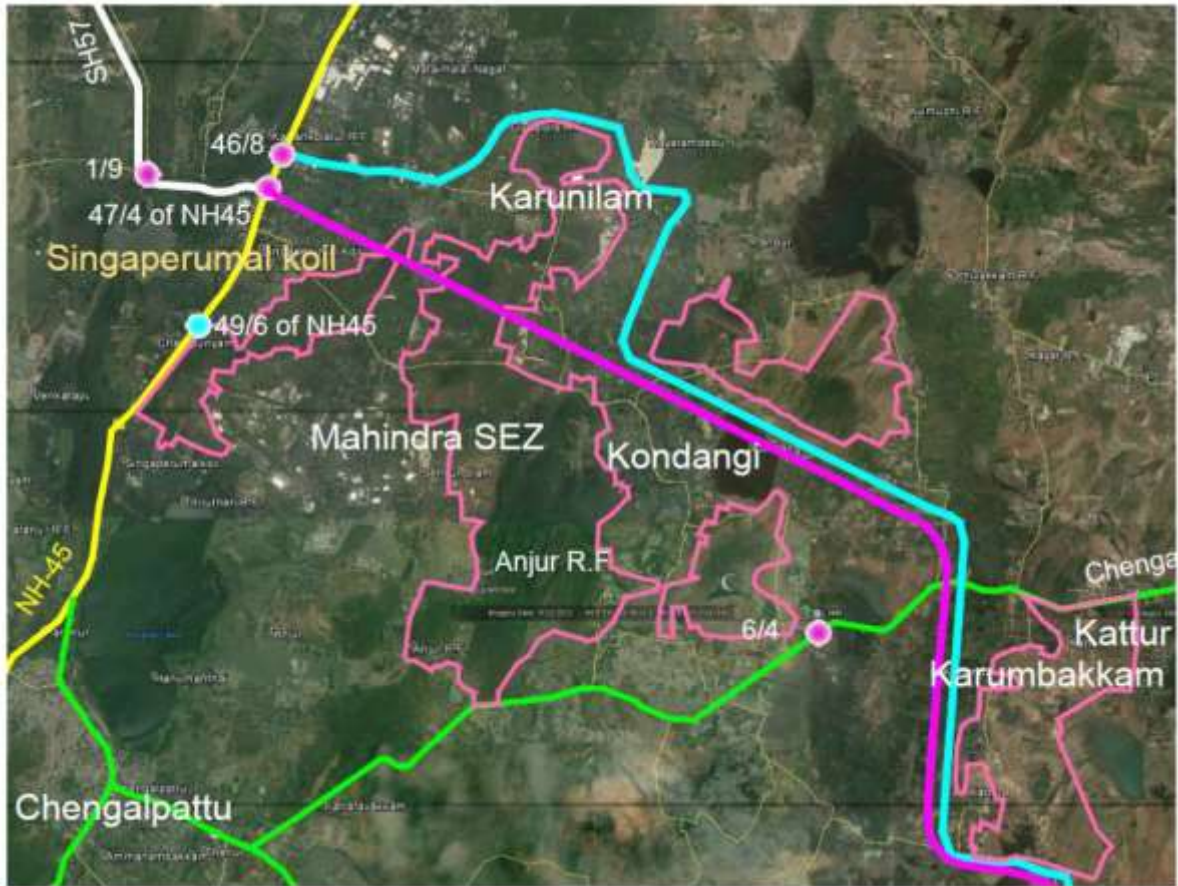
Further, during the inspection of DFO, Kancheepuram on 09.02.2021 in Thirutheri RF, the DFO has requested to explore the possibility of detouring the alignment in the boundary of Thirutheri RF to avoid fragmentation of small portion of forest land from the total area and also to avoid disturbances for the animal movements in the Forest area. The observation of DFO, Kancheepuram with regard to Thirutheri RF was studied. In this regard, it is informed that the alignments cannot be modified abruptly at particular location.

Here, in this case, shifting of horizontal alignment on Singaperumalkol side is not technically viable as per IRC Standards due to its nearest proximity to Singaperumalkol Town. Further this section is proposed to be connected to the Road Over Bridge already constructed in lieu of Railway level crossing at LC. No. 47 through an interchange at NH-32 near Singaperumalkol. Further the proposed road is an

1 Lr. No.TNRIDC/CPRR/Forest Clearance/2019, Proposal for diversion of 10.23 ha of Forest land in Mannur RF, Sengundram RD and Thirutheri RF for Forming Peripheral road Connecting Mahabalipuram to Ennore Port - Online proposal submitted - Justification of alignment - Furnishing - Reg



access-controlled Highway with 100 kmph design speed which requires large curve radius and do not cope for sharp and abrupt turns.



Source: TNRIDC

Figure 2-5 Comparison of Alternative Alignments

Cost-Benefit Analysis of the proposed alignment

Length of selected alignment is about 3.5 km lesser than the alternate alignment, which reduces the construction cost of Rs. 138 crores and annual maintenance cost of Rs. 28 lakhs per year (in 2019) which will increase around 5% per annum throughout the life of the project road.

Travel distance savings in selected alignment is about 3.5 km which will reduce vehicle operating cost for all the vehicles using the project road throughout the life of the project road.

From the above, it is clear that the selected alignment will have more benefits to,

- Government in terms of construction cost and maintenance cost
- Road users in terms of savings in vehicle operating cost, travel time savings, etc.
- Local people in terms of less social impacts, etc.

Correction in Area

Further, it is observed that, the user agency while applying online for forest clearance, it was proposed for diversion of 1.86 ha of land in Thirutheri RF and 8.09 ha of land in Sengundram RF. However, the area was corrected as 2.56 ha of land in Thirutheri RF and 7.39 ha of land in Sengundram RF after reconciliation of measurements while applying for transfer of two times of land to Forest Department. The District Collector, Kancheepuram has also recommended only the corrected area viz. 2.56 ha of land in Thirutheri RF and 7.39 ha of land in Sengundram RF to the Commissioner of Land



Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram

Administration.

2.7 Salient Features of the Project

The following table describes the salient features of the project.

Table 2-4 Salient Features of the Project

Sl. No.	Description	Chainage/No.	Remarks
1	Start of Project	Ch. 101/800	NH-32 - under constructing interchange at Singaperumal Koil
2	End of Project	CH. 128/100	SH-49B - start of proposed Trumpet interchange of NHAI for NH-332A
3	Length of Section	26.3 km	New alignment 25.3 km & existing road (SH-49B) 1 km
4	Vehicular Underpass (25m x 5.5m)	108+919	
		114+018	
		119+254	
		122+362	
		125+480	
5	Light Vehicular Underpass (12m x 4m)	127+104	
		103+590	
		106+780	
		111+497	
6	Small Vehicular Underpass (7m x 4m)	117+788	
		120+762	
		116+477	
7	Animal Underpass (7m x 4m)	7 Nos.	250-m interval in the reserved forest areas
8	Minor Bridges	124+210	
		102+790	5 spans of each 10m
		106+150	5 spans of each 10m
		110+277	5 spans of each 10m
		110+635	5 spans of each 10m
		115+474	3 spans of each 10m
		118+040	3 spans of each 10m
		118+500	2 spans of each 10m
		120+000	2 spans of each 10m
		121+404	5 spans of each 10m
		121+971	5 spans of each 10m
122+835	2 spans of each 10m		
123+524	2 spans of each 10m		
9	Toll Plaza	113+100	
10	Truck Lay-bye	107+550	On both sides
11	Entry / Exit Ramps	102+500	Entry on LHS & Exit on RHS
		108+200	Combined entry & exit on both sides
		121+630	Combined entry & exit on both sides
		126+400	Combined entry & exit on both sides
12	Horizontal curves	15 Nos.	Design speed 100 kmph
13	Height of Main Carriageway	3.1m average	5 m in RF areas as requested by Forest Dept.
14	Height of Service Road	1.8m average	5 m in RF areas as requested by Forest Dept.
15	Canal Realignment	3 stretches	Ch. 115/100 to 115/500 - 400m length on LHS - Addl. RoW of 15m reqd.
			Ch. 124/470 to 124/640 - 170m length on LHS - Addl. RoW of 10m reqd.
			Ch. 113/850 to 113/950 - 100m length on RHS - Addl. RoW of 10m reqd.



3 BASIC PRINCIPLES ON SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the need for Social Impact Assessment (SIA), social screening and its outcomes, and the methodology of the SIA.

3.2 Need for Social Impact Assessment

The Social Impact Assessment considers the following elements for the proposed elevated Project Corridor:

- To assess the socio-economic profile of the people living along the Project site;
- To capture the details of the magnitude of loss;
- To understand the Resettlement and Rehabilitation requirements for the Project
- To develop an implementable Resettlement Action Plan.

The following set of parameters are used for preparing the SIA and RAP and to identify and enumerate the structures, properties, etc.

- Built-up structures and properties - residential, commercial or both and types
- Land resource
- Community facilities - for public uses, religious institutions, statue, etc. and
- Public utilities - Government offices, bus stop, school, police station, etc.

SIA/RAP describes the impact of the road pertaining to the socio-economic profile of the Project area and its people. This is based on the detailed measurement survey in relation to the final improvement proposals. Detailed survey of structures within RoW helped in identifying social hot spots such as congested segments, community properties such as worship places, etc. Despite efforts made to minimize negative impacts some of them could not be avoided. These negative impacts include affecting the land, structures and other immovable properties/assets. Based on impact on land and structures, a census survey was carried out; results of census survey in the form of Social Assessment report are discussed in this report. SIA/RAP highlights the need and the requirement for Resettlement Action Plan.

3.3 Social Screening of the Project Area

The social assessment process generally commences with screening stage. The social screening exercise was carried out during the kick-off of the DPR work and the screening report has been submitted to TNRDC. The screening enable the project to understand the requirement of preparation of SIA/RAP report.

At this stage, social analysis is made for the project area and steps are taken from the beginning in such a way that to the extent possible, adverse impacts are avoided / reduced at the design stage itself to make the project road as people and environment friendly.

Wherever avoidance / reduction of the adverse social impact is not possible, those impacts should be compensated, resettled and rehabilitated properly by adopting proper mitigation measures and the living condition of the people are to be improved. The key steps are:

- Avoiding / reducing / minimizing the adverse social impacts at the design stage;
- Mitigating the unavoidable adverse impacts at planning, construction and implementation phase;



Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram

and

- Compensating the affected people and common properties at replacement costs and by adopting appropriate rehabilitation and resettlement measures.

Based on the Social Screening process, the minimizing impact measures have been identified and necessary modifications in alignment were suggested to the design team to minimize impacts and losses.

3.4 Outcome of the Social Screening Exercise

Outcome of the Social screening exercise enables the DPR consultant to understand the need for the following;

- a) To prepare Social Impact Assessment considering all vital element of road project
- b) To assess socio economic conditions of people living along the project
- c) To conduct Baseline Census survey for all the project affected households
- d) To conduct Baseline Socio – Economic survey for PAHs
- e) To conduct Stakeholders consultations for briefing the project
- f) To conduct Community consultations for briefing the project
- g) To prepare Resettlement Action Plan.

3.5 Social Impact Assessment Process

Social Assessment process mainly consists of following types of activities:

- a) Study of the project background
- b) Collection of data from secondary sources
- c) Reconnaissance survey
- d) Data collection from primary sources– Census and Social Survey
- e) Data analysis and interpretation
- f) Data screening
- g) Community Participation and Consultations
- h) Focus group discussions for sensitive locations
- i) Stakeholder consultation workshop

3.6 Study of the Project

The project documents were studied to have a better understanding of the project objectives, components and scope. Review the applicable laws and regulations enacted by Government. Detailed socio-economic characteristics of the project area with respect to the Chengalpattu and Thiruporur and Thirukhazhikundram Taluks.

3.7 Collection of Data from Secondary Sources

After having the background information about the project and its social aspects from legal and policy points, guidelines on such studies, next step would involve collection of data from primary and secondary sources. The data related to the affected families, common properties and their impacts were collected through primary sources. The data will be collected on demography and related aspects, land use pattern, topography, etc.



Table 3-1 Data to be collected and Secondary Source

Information	Secondary Source
Demographic	Chengalpattu District Census Handbook
Land use	Chengalpattu District Census Handbook & Site Inspection
Meteorology	India Meteorology Department, Government of India
Topography	Topo sheets from Survey of India, Government of India
Rivers, Nallah, etc.	Topo sheets from Survey of India, Government of India
District Profile	District Gazetteer of Chengalpattu
Archaeological monuments	Department of Archaeology
RoW Details	As per Revenue Records and RoW Pillars available on site

Apart from these published data sets, additional relevant social data were collected from individual research workers on the ground, these could be either published or unpublished. The sources of the data are documented in the report as reference. The data collected are broadly subjected to the ground truth verification during detailed field investigations and modifications that may be necessary to the database were carried out.

3.8 Reconnaissance survey

Social development team comprising of social development specialist, R&R specialist and Community development professionals visits extensively throughout the Project corridor, carry out a reconnaissance survey and collect social features along the project road.

The consultations were carried out with both individuals and groups during the reconnaissance survey involving local people, affected families, and custodian of CPRs, opinion leaders, health workers, and administrators. Informal discussions with the people during reconnaissance enable the study team to understand the inhibitions and informing the people about the basic details of the project and to invite their suggestion and comments.

3.9 Primary Data Collection – Census and Socio-Economic Survey

The social impact assessment shall consist of two surveys namely,

- a) Census survey of 100% of PAHs (inventory of lost assets)
- b) Baseline socio-economic survey for 90% of the PAHs to establish the monitoring and evaluating parameters.

3.10 Socio Economic Environment Study

The study on the following aspects enable to prepare the SIA/RAP,

- a) Drinking water sources
- b) Schools/hospitals/college (declared silence zones)
- c) Cultural properties such as temples/shrines and other religious and archaeological monuments and properties
- d) Common Property Resources Residential /Commercial properties

3.11 Analysis of Social & Cultural Condition

The objective is to establish a base line profile of population which includes data on gender, ethnicity, social structure, employment and labour patterns, sources of income (including production and



marketing activities), local tenure and property rights arrangements, access to social services and facilities (including health, education, and agricultural extension and credit), use of community and natural resources relevant to formulation of development strategies in order to assist in determining project impacts on the social, economic, cultural, and livelihood activities of affected communities.

No national or state-designated cultural heritage sites are distributed on and around the project site. The common property resources (CPRs) within the RoW are planned to be relocated based on the results of consultations with the local community and local government prior to the start of construction.

3.12 Indigenous Population

There are no designated tribal areas along the project road stretches.

3.13 Analysis of Corridor Profile

Analysis of micro level socio-economic condition i.e. corridor level is imperative from the social assessment point of view to understand the project level issues, magnitude of social constraints that the project should be considered at the time of planning. As avoidance is the best form of mitigation measures for the assessment of social impact, the corridor level analysis facilitates in identifying those sensitive locations and issues that need to be evaluated and considered in overall project design to minimize the negativity of project outcomes and maximize the project benefits.

3.14 Poverty and Gender Assessment

The objective of infrastructure development is not the parochial view of only the 'construction' of a technological entity but it is coupled to the poverty reduction and gender empowerment endeavors by way of better accessibility to services, greater mobility of the people, faster and safe transport of agriculture produces too far flung markets and ultimately improving the quality of life of the community stakeholders in general. The analysis of present poverty and gender circumstances would help in understanding the existing condition, since such a project of regional magnitude is likely to have some form of adverse impact and adequate efforts need to be rendered, not to affect adversely those are already in poverty and in the event of negative impact, preparing a social management plan for improvement in standard of living of affected population.

3.15 HIV/AIDS/ Pandemic profile/Assessment of the state

The disease HIV/AIDS is spreading like epidemic in the world and the proportion of HIV afflicted in India is significant. With billion plus population, illiteracy, lower gender status, social stigma and migration, addressing HIV and AIDS in our country is more challenging than other parts of the world. Pandemic on the other hand, especially COVID19 started hitting our country in all the parts. This chosen area is close to Chennai which is one of the most Covid affected area. In a project like road construction, which is labour intensive, it is likely that many labour and other project related people will migrate to the state for the project period. People coming from outside the project impacted area may be carrying HIV virus/covid-19 and mixing with other area people may transmit on the disease. The understanding will facilitate in understanding the magnitude of existing scenario and preparing a plan to address the issue with an objective that the project should not aggravate to the existing scenario negatively.



4 POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Regulatory Framework

The projects that are meant for infrastructure development and has impact on livelihood loss of the people needs to be consistent and complied with and meet the requirements of the following applicable acts, notifications and policies. The compensation and assistance provided to the project affected is estimated based on the applicable acts, legislations, regulations besides the Operational Policies of the World Bank/ JICA.

4.2 Relevant National and State Level Laws and Policies

Relevant national and state level laws and policies are shown below.

- a) The Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001
- b) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013
- c) The Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017
- d) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014
- e) The Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL).
- f) Resettlement Policy Framework – (Adopted from TNRSP)
- g) World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)
- h) JICA’s Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, 2022

4.3 Gaps between the JICA Guideline and the Standard Land Acquisition of HMPD

Gaps among the JICA Guideline, TNHA 2001, and LARRA 2013 are summarized in Table 4-1.



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Table 4-1 Gaps Between JICA Guideline and Standard Land Acquisition of HMPD and Policies Taken in Project

SI No.	JICA Guidelines (2022), WB ESS5	TNHA 2001	LARRA 2013	Gap	Policies approved in the 2016 DPR Entitlement Matrix et al.
1	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided, when feasible, by exploring all viable alternatives.	16. If before actual possession of such land it appears to the government that the land is not required for the purpose of this Act, the government may withdraw the land from acquisition. On the publication of such notice, the land will revert with retrospective effect in the person from whom it was divested of.	8. (1) (c) The government will ensure that only the minimum area of land required for the project is proposed to be acquired. 8. (2) The government will examine the report of the Collector and the report of the Expert Group on the SIA study, and will recommend such area for acquisition which would ensure minimum displacement of people, minimum disturbance to the infrastructure, ecology, and minimum adverse impact on the individuals affected.	No gap (LARRA 2013)	During the DPR study, social analysis is made for the Project area and alternative alignment and design were examined in such a way to the extent possible, adverse impacts are avoided/reduced at the design stage itself to make the project road people and environment friendly. (RAP p. 2-2)
2	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.	15. (2) The government will call upon the owner and any other person having interest in such land to show why the land should not be acquired. 18. Every owner or person interested in any land (includes benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to the earth) acquired under this act will be entitled to receive and be paid an amount.	4. (1) (4). Whenever the government intends to acquire land for public purposes, it will carry out an SIA study that contains information on minimization of the impact, extent of remaining impact, and measures to compensate for losses.	No gap (LARRA 2013)	The final alignment was chosen to minimize the displacement by avoiding existing built-up areas. The compensation for loss of assets will be done based on the LARRA 2013.



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SI No.	JICA Guidelines (2022), WB ESS5	TNHA 2001	LARRA 2013	Gap	Policies approved in the 2016 DPR Entitlement Matrix et al.
3	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels to pre-project levels.	2. (15) The definition of 'Land', the target of compensation, includes benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.	3. (p), 27. 29. The definition of 'Land', the target of compensation, includes benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth. 26. Land value will be the higher value of the following: a) the market value specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 in the area where the land is situated, or b) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area. 28. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land, the Collector will take into consideration the expenses to change the residence or place of business. Second Schedule. Eleven types of entitlement for R&R are listed to be given in addition to the award provided by the First Schedule.	No gap (LARRA 2013)	Those who were counted on the cut-off date and are to be relocated by the Project implementation, no matter whether he/she is a title or non-title holder, will be eligible to subsistence allowance, resettlement allowance, and shifting allowance. Vulnerable households will be eligible for vulnerable assistance and skills training. (RAP Table 3.3 - 3.9).
4	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as	19 (6) In determining the amount for such acquisition,	26. Land value will be the higher value of the following:	The compensation is to be based on market value, not	The replacement value of houses, buildings, and other



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SI No.	JICA Guidelines (2022), WB ESS5	TNHA 2001	LARRA 2013	Gap	Policies approved in the 2016 DPR Entitlement Matrix et al.
	much as possible.	<p>the Collector will be guided by the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894.</p> <p>In the factual HMPD projects, the formula and multiplier in the LARRA 2013, including the award of solatium, are applied.</p>	<p>a) the market value specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 in the area where the land is situated, or</p> <p>b) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area.</p> <p>29. In determining the market value of the standing crops or trees, the Collector used the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field.</p> <p>30. The Collector having determined the total compensation to be paid (land and other added), will impose a 'Solatium' amount equivalent to 100% of the compensation amount.</p>	<p>exactly the replacement cost. However, the total compensation value must be doubled by adding 100% solatium. (LARRA 2013).</p>	<p>immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates (SSR) as on the date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. (RAP p. 7-5)</p> <p>Compensation of the land will be calculated by an equation directed by the LARRA 2013, which provides 100% solatium added to the land value.</p> <p>It can be concluded, therefore, that the size of compensation will surpass the full replacement cost.</p>
5	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.	16 (2) The government may direct any person who may be in possession of the land to surrender or deliver possession within 30 days of the service of the order under subsection (1) of Section 15.	46. (4) No land use change will be permitted if rehabilitation and resettlement is not compiled fully.	No gap (LARRA 2013)	<p>According to HMPD, standard operation of possession of land occurs usually four weeks or more after payment of compensation of land and structures.</p> <p>The Resettlement Policy Framework that include the same policy is already approved by the state government on 9 May 2018.</p>



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SI No.	JICA Guidelines (2022), WB ESS5	TNHA 2001	LARRA 2013	Gap	Policies approved in the 2016 DPR Entitlement Matrix et al.
6	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, RAPs must be prepared and made available to the public.	-	105. Schedule 4. The provisions of this act will not apply to the land acquisition based on the National Highways Act 1956. LARR (TN Amendment) Act 2014. The provisions of LARRA 2013 will not apply to the LA based on the TNHA 2001. 2017 TN Rule to LARRA 2013. 15. The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme will be widely published in the affected areas through the Official Gazette, newspapers, in the local government offices, the website of the government, and on a public notice in the affected areas.	In the Indian legal system, highway projects are exempted from preparation of resettlement action plans. In the World Bank assisted TNRSP, on the other hand, HMPD has experience on the preparation of RAPs and publication of it by combining required process of TNHA 2001 and LARRA 2013.	HMPD, in the same manner with TNRSP, conducted identification of necessary land using LPS data, developed a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, and explained the policy in public consultations in 2014. For Section 1, SIA survey updates similar to the one conducted for other sections were implemented in 2017. Public consultations were held in April and May 2018 at two locations on Section 1. Draft resettlement action plan and plan on compensations and assistances were explained, and opinions were requested. A handbook of the plans in Tamil was distributed in the meetings.
7	In preparing RAPs, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance.	-	4. (2) The notification (to carry out an SIA) will be made available in the local language and will be published in the affected areas and uploaded on the website of the government. 5. Whenever an SIA is required, the government will ensure that a public hearing is	Since the LA for public purpose is governed by the District Collector, it is not clear whether the detailed project information is shared at the early stage of consultation to the affected people. (LARRA 2013).	Engineers from HMPD gave a presentation on the Project in the public consultations in 2014. The surveys on PAFs and assets in the ROW and socio-economic conditions of the PAFs were implemented in 2016, 2017, and 2018 by consultants procured by



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SI No.	JICA Guidelines (2022), WB ESS5	TNHA 2001	LARRA 2013	Gap	Policies approved in the 2016 DPR Entitlement Matrix et al.
			held at the affected area after giving adequate publicity about the date, time, and venue for the public hearing.		HMPD. During the surveys, the consultants, in person, provided information on the Project and collected opinions on the Project from the interviewees. Public consultations were held in April and May 2018 at two locations on Section 1. Invitation activities, including visits at houses and VAOs and oral explanation of the Project, were actively implemented. Draft RAP and plan on compensations and assistances were explained, and opinions were invited in the meetings. A handbook of the plans in Tamil was distributed in the meetings.
8	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that is understandable to the affected people.	-	5. Whenever an SIA is required, the government will ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA report. 6. The SIA report is prepared and made available in the local language and will be published in the affected areas and	No gap (LARRA 2013)	Tamil and English are the most common languages in the Project area. The Entitlement Matrix in Tamil and English was prepared, distributed, and explained in the public consultations in 2014 and 2018.



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SI No.	JICA Guidelines (2022), WB ESS5	TNHA 2001	LARRA 2013	Gap	Policies approved in the 2016 DPR Entitlement Matrix et al.
			uploaded on the website of the government.		
9	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of RAP.	-	<p>5. Whenever an SIA is required, the government will ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA report.</p> <p>50. The state government will constitute a State Monitoring Committee for review and monitoring the implementation of R&R schemes.</p> <p>Notification No. SRO A-41 (c-8) of 2017 TN Rule to LARRA 2013 Implementation authorities of land acquisition, R&R are formed in each district in the state.</p>	No clear indication of PAPs participation in the implementation and monitoring phase.	<p>In the planning phase, public consultations were held at the affected area in 2014 and 2018. PAHs had an opportunity to be heard during the SIA survey in 2016, 2017, and 2018.</p> <p>In the implementation phase, the implementing NGO/Consultant will meet with each PAH, and custom-made micro RAP with all the needs and requests reflected will be developed and implemented.</p> <p>In the monitoring phase, a Monitoring Specialist will facilitate the participatory research, target group monitoring and sample survey. With the above record and planning, opportunities for participation of the PAPs are secured.</p>
10	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.	15. The government (District Collector) will call upon the owner and any other person having interest in such land to show the reasons why the land should not be acquired.	<p>7. The government will ensure that the SIA report is evaluated by an independent Expert Group, including two representatives of Panchayat.</p> <p>15. Any person may object to the area, justification for</p>	The mechanisms of land acquisition based on the TNHA 2001 have a long history and are well recognized by the local society, but they only target title holders. The LARRA 2013 does not give	The NGO/Consultant that assists the implementation of the RAP will assist PAHs throughout the RAP implementation and monitoring phase. (RAP p. 10-11)



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SI No.	JICA Guidelines (2022), WB ESS5	TNHA 2001	LARRA 2013	Gap	Policies approved in the 2016 DPR Entitlement Matrix et al.
			<p>public purpose, and the findings of the SIA report to the Collector.</p> <p>16. (4) (5) (6) The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme will be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area. A public hearing will be conducted. The claims and objections raised in the public hearing will be reported to the Collector.</p> <p>44. The Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement will be responsible for the post-implementation social audit.</p> <p>45. Where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than 100 acres, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee will be constituted. The committee will include a representative of women residing in the affected area and a voluntary organization working in the area.</p>	<p>clear structure of grievance mechanisms.</p> <p>The 2017 TN Rule to LARRA 2013 has been enacted, while there is no particular project which has a track record of following the new rule. yet.</p>	<p>According to the Tamil Nadu Highways Act, three levels of Grievance Redress Committees will be formed. The Project Level Committee will be attended by the NGO/ Consultant as well as representatives of local residents. The District Level Committee will be chaired by the District Collector. State Level Committee will be chaired by the Secretary of HMPD.</p> <p>If not solved yet, the issue will be referred to the arbitration and legal system.</p>
11	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to	16. (1) When a notice under subsection (1) of Section 15 is published in the Official	4. (1) Whenever appropriate government intends to acquire land for public purpose, it shall	The DRO is under process of issuance of the notice under sub-section (2) of Section 15 of	Following WB and JICA Guidelines, HMPD conducted baseline surveys listed below



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SI No.	JICA Guidelines (2022), WB ESS5	TNHA 2001	LARRA 2013	Gap	Policies approved in the 2016 DPR Entitlement Matrix et al.
	<p>establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut- off date, asset inventory, and socio-economic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advantage of such benefits. (WB OP4.12, Para. 6)</p>	<p>Gazette, the land to which the said notice shall, on and from the date of such publication, vest absolutely in the government, free from all encumbrances. (Issuance of a notice under subsection (2) of Section 15 serves as a cut-off date and any change of existing condition of the land and attached assets is prohibited.)</p> <p>28. (1) The Highways Authority or any person authorized on his/her behalf shall, at such time as may be considered necessary, conduct such checks and periodical inspection of the highway boundaries, with the view to ensure the prevention of unauthorized encroachment and the removal of such encroachment. (After the 15(2) Notice, HMPD/TNRDC has power to prevent influx of unauthorized encroachment.)</p>	<p>consult the concerned Panchayat, municipality, or municipal corporation, as the case may be, at the village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment Study in consultation with them, in such manner and from such date as may be specified by such government by notification.</p>	<p>the Tamil Nadu Highways Act to the land and asset owners to be affected by Section 1. In this study phase, therefore, it is difficult to confirm all the PAHs (asset owners). At the same time, HMPD is not authorized to legally identify the PAHs.</p> <p>LARRA 2013 does not specify the timing to carry out the baseline surveys. In the past HMPD projects, PAPs and PAHs are confirmed by the joint survey conducted by DRO, PIT/PIU, and NGO in the RAP implementation phase. In this study phase, therefore, it is difficult to confirm all the PAPs and PAHs.</p>	<p>at an earlier project phase compared with their ordinary practice in order to identify and record the PAPs and PAHs. 2016: Identification of assets (structures) and residents (owners) within the ROW 2017: Identification of squatters and their assets within the ROW 2018: Identification of absentee land owners and PAPs (including absentee land owners) in the TPP Link Road (New Alignment) Also, HMPD sets the cut-off date as the start date of the baseline survey following the JICA Guidelines, and announced that the structures built after the cut-off date and any structures build up after the Census Survey shall not be eligible for compensation and assistance. (RAP 25/07/2018 p.viii) At the Census 2018, it was announced to individual survey respondents and the VAO that the cut-off date was the start date of the survey which is 20 April 2018 for</p>



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SI No.	JICA Guidelines (2022), WB ESS5	TNHA 2001	LARRA 2013	Gap	Policies approved in the 2016 DPR Entitlement Matrix et al.
					Section 1. Afterwards, due to the alignment change of the TPP Link Road, the additional survey was conducted and it was announced individually to the additional PAHs that the cut-off date in the TPP Link Road (New Alignment) is 13 July 2018.
12	Eligibility of benefits includes the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets, and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying. (WB OP4.12 Para. 15)	<p>15. (2) The government will call upon the owner and any other person having interest in such land to show the reasons why the land should not be acquired.</p> <p>18. Every owner or person interested in any land (includes benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth) acquired under this act will be entitled to receive and be paid an amount.</p> <p>In factual HMPD projects, only legal title holders of land or leaseholders with contract documents are paid for the compensation.</p>	<p>3. (c) 'Affected Family' includes (i) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired; (ii) a family which does not own any land, but a member or members of such family may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of land, whose primary source of livelihood is affected by the acquisition of land.</p> <p>4. (4) The SIA study will include (b) estimation of affected families and the number of families likely to be displaced.</p>	PAPs need to be located at least three years before the cut-off date to be eligible, and whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land.	<p>DPR SIA/RAP Entitlement Matrix 4 provides compensation and assistances to the tenants, and Matrix 7 and Matrix 8 provide special care and assistances to the non-title holders.</p> <p>The cut-off date for eligible persons is the starting date of the Joint Verification Survey to be conducted in the implementation phase of the RAP.</p> <p>The cut-off date for land and assets and their owners is the publication date of the 15 (2) Notification based on TNHA 2001.</p>



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SI No.	JICA Guidelines (2022), WB ESS5	TNHA 2001	LARRA 2013	Gap	Policies approved in the 2016 DPR Entitlement Matrix et al.
13	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (WB OP4.12 Para. 11)	-	The Second Schedule. Land for land-type compensation is made available for landowners for affected families owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost.	An agricultural tenant who does not have official contract with the landowner is not eligible for assistance in finding another tenant opportunity.	The DPR compensation plan proposes cash compensation for the loss of land for landowners, and three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops, or lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by Agricultural Department. (RAP Tables 3.3 and 3.8).
14	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para. 6)	-	The Second Schedule. As the support for the transition period, all the affected families will be eligible for the following: choice of annuity or employment (employment in the project, one-time payment, and annuity policies per month for 20 years), subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year (monthly subsistence), and one-time resettlement allowance.	No gap (LARRA 2013)	Those who were counted on the cut-off date and who need to be relocated due to the Project implementation, regardless if he/she is a title holder or non-title holder, will be eligible to subsistence allowance, resettlement allowance, and shifting allowance. Vulnerable households will be eligible for vulnerable assistance and skills training. (RAP Tables 3.3 - 3.9)
15	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women,	-	41. As far as possible, no acquisition of land will be made in the scheduled areas. In case of acquisition, special provisions will be provided for Scheduled Castes and	The definition of vulnerable group is limited in the LARRA 2013.	Vulnerable PAPs are defined based on the WB OP as those living below poverty line. SC/ST families and women-headed households, widows, physically challenged persons,



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SI No.	JICA Guidelines (2022), WB ESS5	TNHA 2001	LARRA 2013	Gap	Policies approved in the 2016 DPR Entitlement Matrix et al.
	children, ethnic minorities, etc. (WB OP4.12 Para. 8)		Scheduled Tribes.		and elderly persons above the age of 60 years are among the affected families. (RAP p. 3-14)

Source: Modified for the Section 5 of CPRR based on the Final Report for Preparatory Study for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Development in India, JICA, Dec. 2018



4.4 Cut-off Date

The following dates will be applied as the cut-off date at F/S stage until cut-off date is renewed based on the detailed design.

- Informal settler (20 PAHs): Date socio-economic survey for formal/informal settlers of the RAP started (September 16, 2022)
- Landowner (for 1,538 land parcels), Formal settler (55 PAHs) (Title Holder): Date of First Notification based on Land Acquisition Act. Cut-off dates under the law have been declared between 6 February 2021 and 5 November 2022 in 15 villages out of the 22 villages. The remaining 7 villages are still under the process and will be declared by January 2023)
- Other PAPs related to land (i.e. agriculture workers, street vendors, etc.): Date of micro-plan survey for remaining PAPs (10 December 2022)

Encroachment of people into the project area after the cut-off date may occur if no measures are taken. For it, the cut-off date will be disclosed through HMPD website as well as posting in the notice board at the respective district and village offices. Titleholders such as landowners and structure owners will be notified directly at the time of the survey in the preparatory stage of the land acquisition process. Non-title holders will be notified through census surveys of all affected PAPs to be conducted in the future.

Table 4-2 Cut-off Date for Title-holders in the Respective Villages

Sl. No	Name of Village	Cut-off Date
1	Sengundram	Yet to Finalise
2	Kondamangalam	Yet to Finalise
3	Hanumanthapuram	14.09.2022
4	Dasarikuppam	26.01.2023
5	Sirukundram	Yet to Finalise
6	Vengur	04.03.2022
7	Viralpakkam	04.03.2022
8	Royalpattu	04.03.2022
9	Edarkundram	12.01.2022
10	Poondi	07.12.2021
11	Royamangalam	29.10.2021
12	Otteri	21.10.2021
13	Thirunilai	03.09.2021
14	Melkanagampattu	01.09.2021
15	Manamathi	Yet to Finalise
16	Agaram	26.01.2023
17	Amayampattu	06.02.2021
18	Santhanampattu	13.08.2021
19	Valavanthangal	05.11.2022
20	Kunnampattu	Purampoke Land
21	Karanai	12.08.2021
22	Perumaleri	Yet to Finalise

Source: TNRDC

4.5 Entitlement Matrix

The displaced persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the principles of the RPF of the project:



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- a) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets; provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and
- c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (squatters and encroachers occupying the RoW or Government land).

Entitlement matrix is shown in Table 4-3. The entitlement matrix was prepared for the Section 1 of CPRR 5 and approved in August 2022. Though the entitlement matrix is supposed to be applied for the Section 5 of CPRR as well, unit rates need to be revised before actual application in the Section 5 of CPRR, since the current unit rates were set for FY2022 - 2023.

- a) Compensation above the replacement cost will be paid to owners who lose land/structures due to this project.
- b) Compensation for land = market value x correction factor + compensation equivalent to the corrected land value + 12% per annum delay from the cut-off date to the payment date
- c) Compensation for structure = market value without taking depreciation into account + compensation equivalent to market value without taking depreciation into account + 12% per annum delay from cut-off date to payment date

For the non-title holders such as squatters and encroachers, the following compensation and assistance are provided as per the entitlement matrix as follows.

(1) Squatters

Loss of house

- a) Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure
- b) Right to salvage the affected materials
- c) House construction grant of Rs. 87,380 for all those who have to relocate
- d) Additional house site grant of Rs. 62,410 to those who do not have a house site
- e) One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 22,470/-
- f) Shifting assistance of Rs. 12,480/-

Loss of shop

- a) Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure
- b) Right to salvage the affected materials
- c) One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 24,970 for reconstruction of affected shop
- d) One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 22,470/-
- e) Shifting assistance of Rs. 12,480/-

Impact to Kiosk

- a) Onetime rehabilitation grant of Rs. 21,960/- for severe affected kiosks
- b) Cultivation
- c) Two-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops

(2) Encroacher

Cultivation

- a) Two-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given

Structure

- a) One-month notice to demolish the encroached structure
- b) Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure



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c) Right to salvage the affected material

In addition to the above, for the PAH who opt for skill development training, training for skill development, wherein assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food, will be provided.



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Table 4-3 Entitlement Matrix

(Imp. N/C=RAP Implementing NGO/Consulting Firm)

No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency
Section I. Title Holders - Loss of Private Property					
1	Titleholder - Loss of land (agricultural, homestead, commercial, or otherwise)	<p>a. Land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013</p> <p>or</p> <p>Land will be acquired with the consent of the landowner, while ensuring that such consented sale value is 25% more¹ that the compensation amount which would otherwise have been awarded, if the said land was acquired, if the said land was acquired invoking the provisions of the TNHA (where compensation is determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act, 2013).</p> <p>1: G.O.Ms.No.411, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)) Department, dated 06.08.2020.</p>	<p>Higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding three years</p> <p>The market value calculated as above in rural areas shall be multiplied by a factor as notified by GoTN2.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium and 12% additional market value³ from date of 15(2) notification to award</p> <p>Title holders whose land is severed, will have the option of surrendering the severed portion of the remaining unviable land</p> <p>2: Vide Gazette Notification of the Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017 read with G.O.Ms.No.300, Revenue & Disaster Management (LA-I(1)), dated 20.09.2017 - Multiplying factor of 1.25 for land in rural area while lies within 30km from urban area, factor of 1.5 for land in rural area which lies beyond 30km and within 50km from urban area and factor of 2.0 of land in rural area which lies beyond 50km from urban area.</p> <p>3: The 12% additional market value will be computed on the basic market value of land and will not include the</p>	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency	
			multiplication factor in line with G.O.Ms.No.29, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1))) Department, dated 24.01.2019			
		b.	Agricultural landowners whose livelihood is lost due to the land acquired will be entitled to Rs. 609,900/- as interim payment in lieu of annuity policy.	As and when the Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) issues rules regarding one-time/annuity payment towards economic rehabilitation, the difference, if any, will be paid to the affected landowner.	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
2	Titleholder - Loss of residential structure	a.	In addition to compensation for land listed under S.No.1(a) above Cash compensation at PWD plinth area rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium	When the project activities affect part of a structure belonging to title holder, then the structure-owner will have the option of surrendering the full house/building, provided the un-affected portion of the structure is either (unsafe) or (ii) not usable/liable or (iii) adequate set-back is not available. In such cases, the compensation for the entire structure will be paid after obtaining an undertaking (sworn affidavit) from the structure owner, that s/he would demolish the entire/full structure within 30 days from the receipt of structure compensation. If the un-affected portion of the structure is found to be safe and unable/livable, and if structure-owner's demand of compensation for the full structure is considered to be unreasonable by DE(H), then in such cases the DE(H) shall reject such demand of the structure owner giving due reason and justification.	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		b.	Right to salvage affected materials		Property owner	Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		c.	One time assistance of Rs. 31,210 to all families who		Special District Revenue Officer	HMPD (Budget)



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency
		lose a cattle shed		(land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		d. One time assistance of Rs. 31,210 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed who has to relocate			HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		e. An alternative house in rural areas with a plinth area not less than 269 sq.ft and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50sq.m in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted(the cash in lieu of house will be Rs. 197,0004/- in line with Gol PMAY standards in rural areas and Rs.187,2505/- in case of urban areas), for those who have to relocate. 4: Government of India financial assistance under PMAY-G is Rs. 149,800/- and through convergence with SBM-G an additional Rs. 14,980/- and with MGNREGA an additional Rs. 32,300/- (at Rs.340/- per day for 95 days), totaling Rs. 197,080/- or rounded to	Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne in case of new houses or sites. Title for house will be issued in the name of the wife/women of the family.		HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency
		nearest ten thousand Rs. 197,000/- 5: Government of India financial assistance under PMAY-U is Rs. 187,250/-			
		f. One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 44,940/- for affected families who require to relocate due to the project		Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		g. Shifting assistance of Rs. 62,410/- for those who have to relocate			
		h. One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 62,410/- for those who have to relocate		Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	
		i. Residential structure owners, who are deriving rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired, as per a registered lease/rental deed, and whose livelihood is lost due to acquisition of land will be entitled for Rs. 624,150/- as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy.	Any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said residential structure) on the rental income from the acquired residential building will be treated as livelihood loss.	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	
3	Titleholder - Loss of commercial structure	a. In addition to compensation for land listed under	When the project activities affect part of a structure belonging to titleholder, then the structure-owner will	Special District Revenue Officer	HMPD (Budget)



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency
		<p>S.No.1(a) above</p> <p>Cash compensation at PWD plinth area rates for structure without depreciation with 100% solatium</p>	<p>have the option of surrendering the full building, provided the un-affected portion of the structure is either (i) unsafe or (ii) not usable/livable or (iii) adequate set-back is not available. In such cases, the compensation for the entire structure will be paid after obtaining an undertaking (sworn affidavit) from the structure owner, that s/he would demolish the entire/full structure within 30 days from the receipt of structure compensation.</p> <p>If the un-affected portion of the structure is found to be safe and usable/commercially viable, and if structure-owner's demand of compensation for the full structure is considered to be unreasonable by DE(H), then in such cases the DE(H) shall reject such demand of the structure owner giving due reason and justification.</p>	(land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		b.	Right to salvage affected materials	Property owner	Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		c.	One-time grant of Rs. 31,210/- for loss of trade/self-employment for the business owner who require to relocate the business	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget)
		d.	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 44,940/- for affected families who require to relocate the business		Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		e.	Shifting assistance of Rs. 62,410/- for those who have to relocate the business	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition)	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency	
				CPRR in coordination TNRDC	(Communication w/ PAPs)	
		f.	One-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 62,410/- for those who have to relocate the business	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)	
		g.	Commercial structure owners, who are deriving business income and/or rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to the acquisition, will be entitled for Rs. 624,150/- as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy.	Any affected family, whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the business operation carried out from the acquired commercial structure) on the business income derived from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss. And any affected family whose livelihood is primarily defendant (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the acquired commercial structure) on the rental income derived from the acquired commercial structure, as per a registered lease/rental deed, 6 will be treated as livelihood loss. 6: In accordance with Tamil Nadu Regulation of Rights and Responsibilities of Landlords and Tenants Act, 2017, applicable to all urban areas of the State of Tamil Nadu.	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
4	Impact to tenants (residential/commercial/agricultural of Title holders)	4.1 a.	Residential One-month notice to vacate the rental premises	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)	



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency
		b.	Rental allowance at Rs. 3,740/- per month in rural areas and Rs. 4,990/- per month in urban areas, for six months		HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		c.	Shifting assistance of Rs. 12,480/-		
		4.2 a	Commercial tenants One-month notice to vacate the rental premises	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		b.	Rental allowance at Rs. 4,990/- per month in rural areas and Rs. 7,490/- per month in urban areas, for six months	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		c.	Shifting assistance of Rs. 12,480/-		
		d.	Commercial tenants will receive the one-time grant of Rs. 31,210/- for loss of trade/self-employment provided under 3(c) above in lieu of the owner		



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency
		4.3 a. Agricultural tenants In case of agricultural tenants, advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by the Agricultural Department		Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Agricultural Department (Appraisal) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
5	Titleholder - Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial, and non-perennial crops	a. Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department with 100% solatium		Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Agricultural Department (Appraisal) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		b. Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees (perennial trees) by the Horticultural Department with 100% solatium		Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Forest & Horticultural Departments (Appraisal) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		c. Loss of other properties, such as irrigation wells, will be compensated at scheduled rates of PWD with 100% solatium		Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Public Works Department (Appraisal) Imp. N/C (Communication



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency
					w/ PAPs)
Add itio nal	PAHs who opt for skill development training	a. Training for skill development, wherein assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food	One adult member of the displaced household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.	TNRDC/Consultant	HMPD (Budget) Local training institutions (provision of trainers and resources)
Section II. Additional Assistance for Women (Title and Non-Title Holders)					
6	Additional Assistance for Women Loss of land/house/shop	a. Reimbursement of stamp duty and registration charges, for purchase of property out of the compensation/R&R assistance	The property should be purchased in the name of women in the family either solely or jointly within 3 years from land acquisition award/R&R award	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
Section III. Non-Title Holders - Impact to Squatters/Encroachers					
7	Impact to squatters	7.1 a. Loss of house Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure		Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Public Works Department (Appraisal) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		b. Right to salvage the affected materials		Property owner	Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		c. House construction grant of Rs. 87,380 for all those who have to relocate		Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition)	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency		
		d.	Additional house site grant of Rs. 62,410 to those who do not have a house site	CPRR in coordination TNRDC	(Communication w/ PAPs)		
		e.	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 22,470/-				
		f.	Shifting assistance of Rs. 12,480/-				
		7.2	Loss of shop	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Public Works Department (Appraisal) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)		
		a.	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for structure				
		b.	Right to salvage the affected materials			Property owner	Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		c.	One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 24,970 for reconstruction of affected shop			Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		d.	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 22,470/-				
		e.	Shifting assistance of Rs. 12,480/-				
		f.	Impact to Kiosks Onetime rehabilitation grant of Rs. 21,960/- for severe affected kiosks				
		7.3	Cultivation	Special District Revenue Officer	HMPD (Budget)		
		a.	Two-month notice to				



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency	
		harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops		(land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	Agricultural Department (Appraisal) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)	
8	Impact to encroachers	8.1 a.	Cultivation Two-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the Special District Revenue Officer (DRO) in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department.	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Agricultural & Horticulture departments (Appraisal) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		8.2 a.	Structure One-month notice to demolish the encroached structure		Village Administration Office and Chengalpattu District Revenue Office	Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		b.	Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure		Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Public Works Department (Appraisal) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		c.	Right to salvage the affected material			



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency
Add itio nal	PAH who opt for skill development training	a.	Training for skill development, wherein assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food	One adult member of the displaced household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.	TNRDC and Imp. N/C	HMPD (Budget) Local training institutions (Provision of trainers and resources)
Section IV. Loss of Livelihood Opportunities						
9	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage workers	a.	Subsistence allowance equivalent to the minimum agricultural wages for three months Rs.281/- per day, Rs. 25,290 (Rs.281×3 months ×30 days) Minimum Wages (Gol Gazette Publication No 1385, dated. 20.03.2022)	Only agricultural or non-agricultural labourers who are in full time/permanent employment of the landowner, or those full time employees of the business requiring relocation, will be eligible for this assistance.	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
Add itio nal	PAH who opts for skill development training	b.	Training for skill development, wherein assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food	One adult member of the displaced household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.	TNRDC and Imp. N/C	HMPD (Budget) Local training institutions (Provision of trainers and resources)
Section V. Impact to Vulnerable DPs						
10	Vulnerable households	a.	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food	One adult member of severally affected families whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development. The LARRU with support from the NGO/Consultant will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced	TNRDC and Imp.N/C	HMPD (Budget) Local training institutions (Provision of trainers and



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency
				persons based on the 100% census of the displaced families and will conduct training need assessment in consultation with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region.		resources)
		b.	One-time assistance of Rs. 9,990 for all those displaced families and families who require to relocate their business		Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination with TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
		c.	Displaced vulnerable families will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.	Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by LARRU and NGO/Consultant in consultation with local training institutes.		
Section-VI. Impact During Civil Works						
11.	Damages to assets (such as structure/assets/tree/crops) during construction	a	The contractor is liable to pay damage to assets/trees/crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance.	TNRDC / Consultant	
12.	Use of private land	a	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	The land will be restored to the original condition.	Contractor	
Section-VII. Impact to Common Property Resources						
13.	Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community	a	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or compensation at replacement cost		Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication



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No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines	Implementation Agency	Assisting Agency
	buildings, schools, etc.				in coordination TNRDC	w/ PAPs)
14.	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	a	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in accordance with the civil works schedule.	Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)
Section VIII. Unforeseen Impacts						
15.	Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this framework				Special District Revenue Officer (land acquisition) CPRR in coordination TNRDC	HMPD (Budget) Imp. N/C (Communication w/ PAPs)

Source:

- R.C.No.1015/CPRR/Unit rate/2022, Proceeding of the Project Director, Highways Chennai Kanyakumari Industrial Corridor Project / Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project, Chennai - 600 025 (Sub: Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project - Resettlement and Rehabilitation - Entitlement Matrix - Unit Rates for Entitlement for the Financial Year 2022-2023 - Orders Issued.), 30 Aug. 2022
- Annexure to G.O.Ms.No.78, Highways and Minor Ports (EAP-II (1)) Department, dated 19.05.2022



5 LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION PROCESS

5.1 Valuation of Land and Assets

5.1.1 Compensation for Land

Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Tamil Nadu Highway Act, 2001 and while determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The compensation includes 1-2 times of higher of guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale deed rates for last 3 years or any rates consented for PPP or private projects. In addition, 100% solatium or involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property provided the residual land is less than the minimal land holding of the district/State.

5.1.2 Compensation for Structures

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

5.1.3 Compensation for Trees

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

Even after payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 15 days of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

5.2 Joint Verification of Impacts

The Joint Verification survey played a key role in the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan



which will be carried out by the following teams.

- a) Highways Engineering department
- b) Revenue department
- c) Non-Governmental Organization/Consultant

5.2.1 Need for Joint Verification

The assignment will be carried out to update and to enlist the PAHs, which has been conducted long time back by the DPR consultant and further the ownership and vulnerable PAHs shall be identified only during exercise. The main task of the joint verification assignment was:

- a) Defining, identifying and enumerating the people affected by the project.
- b) Verification of Boundary stones (Corridor of Impact).
- c) Identifying the Land Parcels – Private, Government & Highways
- d) Defining, identifying and enumerating the affected structures.
- e) Assessment of Socio, economic and cultural parameters.
- f) Assessment of Vulnerability status of the Project affected.
- g) Enumerating the number of affected trees and other assets.
- h) Identifying the Common Property resources.
- i) Identifying the land for relocation.

5.3 Land Acquisition Procedure

The project road is predominantly in new alignment which requires acquisition of private land and alienation of government land, except in Section-4 where the improvements are proposed within existing RoW. The process of land acquisition for private land is elaborated below.

5.3.1 Methodology

The proposed RoW was established based on village maps and field measurement books (FMB). The land plan schedule (LPS) were prepared using FMB, chitta (ownership details with total land holding information), adangal (cultivation details) and A-register (extent with owner details) extracts. This provided the details of landowners as per record and the extent of land being acquired as a percentage of total land held in that land parcel. The census and socio-economic surveys covered landowners whose land is proposed for acquisition.

5.3.2 Acquisition of Land

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

5.3.3 Compensation for Land

Compensation to private land will be paid by the borrower at replacement cost to all titleholders from whom land will be acquired for the project as per the below procedures.

For private land acquisition, the joint verification team shall ascertain the land ownership and notify



the extent of loss and name of the title holders under 15/1 notification shall be published in local newspapers and follow the usual land acquisition process as per applicable laws. Land compensation will be made as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 with multiplier factor.

The compensation for private land is considered with the registration fees of 13% which shall be borne by the project. The compensation of another 13% for other losses such as assets and trees lies is considered for private land.

The compensation amount will be made available to the landowners prior to taking over of the affected properties.

5.3.4 Land Acquisition Process

The extent of private land and government land required will vary marginally as the 15(2) statement prepared for land acquisition is being verified and exact extent will be available at the time of notification.

The notification under Section 15(2) of Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 shall be published for the project road. Section 15(2) notification once published for the proposed road stretch and landowners shall be given 30 days' time for making representation, on why the land should not be acquired. Apart from newspaper publication of 15(2), the landowners were issued individual intimation through revenue staff. The landowner or interested person can make a representation on why the land should not be acquired, claims with respect to ownership, apportionment or any other matter to the TNHD and revenue / competent authority.

Upon receiving the representation, the Spl DRO, competent authority for land acquisition, will seek the views of the concerned authority of DE (H) and intimate to the landowner giving 15 days' time for a hearing. After hearing the landowner or interested person and based on the submission made by DE(H), the competent authority will pass appropriate orders.

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

Though ownership vests with the Government and the Government becomes the legal owner of the land, free from all encumbrances, on publication of notice in Gazette under Section 15(1), possession of land will be taken only after payment of compensation to the landowner. In case the landowner is unable to produce the documents to establish either his/her ownership or unable to establish his/her share in the property, the compensation amount of such cases will be retained in an interest bearing account for a period of 3-years before remitting with the LARR Authority. In case of disputes to ownership and refusal to accept the compensation awarded, the compensation amount of such cases will be remitted with LARR Authority.

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

The landowner or interested person will have two opportunities to be heard:



- a) Once after 15(2) notification and before 15(1) publication; and
- b) For the second time after 15(1) publication and before passing of award.

5.3.5 Two-stage in LA Award

Since the rules pertaining to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, is yet to be notified by GoTN, the payment of compensation for land acquisition would be made in two stages, viz.

- a) Through an interim award which will be made as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 with multiplier factor 1.
- b) Through a subsequent final award by making the second and final payment to cover the difference arising out of multiplication factor and other assistances, as and when the rules and clarifications for the RFCTLARR Act are received from GoTN, as per the final multiplier factor decided under the Rules. This two-tier approach to payment of compensation is unavoidable considering the special backdrop of a major legislative transition in India.

5.3.6 Updating of Land Records

The section 15(2) notification having been issued, the updating of land records in the affected area is being undertaken to ensure that the landowner records are up-to-date prior to issue of section 15 (1) notification. This is to ensure that the bonafide landowner names are figured in the LA process and the bonafide landowner receives the compensation in time. The LARRU units are coordinating with the concerned revenue departments to complete the land records updation in time. The updating of land records will include incorporation of apportionment details, transfer of ownership and registered mortgage in the revenue records.

5.3.7 Disputes in Land Acquisition

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

5.3.8 Land Acquisition Procedures under the Tamil Nadu Highway Act (2001)

All the affected landowners who are eligible for land compensation and R&R assistance will be notified along with details of eligible compensation and assistance as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. Initially a draft list will be notified by giving minimum of 15 days' time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and quantum of assistance.

The final list will be notified after taking into account the objections, if any. Similarly, the list of those affected non- title holders will also be notified along with the details of land compensation and R&R assistance.



Table 5-1 Land Acquisition Procedures under the Tamil Nadu Highway Act (2001)

Tasks	Estimated Completion Dates	Period
Section 15(2) Notification	Once LPS finalized and title holders list and extent finalized, Sec 15(2) Notification will be made.	First month
Period for Receiving Objections	One month from date of Sec 15(2) Notification made.	Third month
Hearing of Objections	One month after receiving objections and hearing starts.	Fourth month
Preparation of Draft 15(1)	Three months from finalizing and settling issues raised during objections hearing.	Seventh month
Submission of Draft 15(1) to GoTN	One month from draft preparation	Eighth month
15(1) Publication in Gazette	One month from submission of draft to GoTN	Ninth month
Award Enquiry	One month from submission of draft to GoTN	Tenth month
Award Preparation	15 days from award enquiry	Tenth month
Passing of Interim Award	3 days from passing interim award	Tenth month
Payment of Compensation for Land and Structure	10 days from Passing interim award	Eleventh month
Possession of Land	One week from payment of compensation of land and structures	Twelfth month
Passing of Final Award	Two months from Notification of Draft Rules by GoTN	Tenth month

Source: Land Acquisition Procedures under the Tamil Nadu Highway Act (2001)

The various stages in land acquisition are presented below in the work plan.

5.3.9 Alienation of Patta Land

The need for resettlement and rehabilitation arises when the land which is acquired or alienated or transferred results in involuntary displacement and/or loss of livelihood, sources of income and access to common properties/resources on which people depend for economic, social and cultural needs irrespective of their legal status.

Though the squatters and encroachers are not entitled to legal compensation for land that they have occupied, this policy will provide for resettlement and rehabilitation of such persons with the aim of improving their standard of living. This will also be applicable to those landowners from whom land would be acquired. In case of those affected families living in the lands reserved under Development Plans with or without approval of construction of structures will also be assisted for resettlement and rehabilitation as per the Entitlement Framework approved by TNHD.

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

5.3.10 Alienation of Government Lands

The lands belonging to other land owning departments can be used for the project. Transfer proposal will be prepared by LARRU for all government land required for the project and submitted to District Collector for initiating the transfer. The District Collector's no objection or enter upon permission will be obtained prior to handing over of the lands to the contractors.



Generally, necessary permissions and approvals for land alienation take long time. In case of all Government lands, obtaining “Enter upon permission” from land owning agencies or other authorities concerned, prior to contract award is a pre-requisite and the land alienation or conditions for enter upon permissions must be completed as soon as possible and prior to commencement of construction in those respective facilities / sites. Land alienation will be completed as soon as possible after obtaining the enter upon permission.

5.3.11 HR & CE Land/ Temple Land

Land under the direct control of HR&CE and land belonging to temple trusts that are under the supervision of HR&CE will be acquired in accordance with the provisions of TN Highways Act, 2001 and compensation will be determined as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013. However, the sites will be screened for social impacts and mitigation plans will be prepared in line with the policy provisions of TNHD, as required.

The project will require to obtain a no-objection certificate for such land from HR&CE.

5.3.12 R&R Implementation Unit

To expedite land acquisition and implement the provisions of the subproject RPs, three regional level Land Acquisition Units (LAU) have been constituted. These units will be entrusted with responsibilities of implementation of the RP involving:

- a) Acquisition of land and assets;
- b) Payment of compensation for land and assets;
- c) Payment of compensation for the loss of Trees
- d) Disbursement of resettlement assistances including development of resettlement sites.



6 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

6.1 Land Acquisition

(1) Land area to be acquired

Total land area of land acquisition for the project is approximately 167 ha, which consists of approximately 47 ha of government land and approximately 120 ha of private land: The exact figures of affected Land areas by type of land use are shown as follows:

Table 6-1 Affected Land Areas by Type of Land Use

Land Type	Area (ha)	Percentage
Wet (Agriculture)	81.08	48.4%
Dry	38.78	23.1%
Barren	0.27	0.2%
Reserved Forest	11.16	6.7%
Govt Land except reserved forest	36.32	21.7%
Total	167.61	100.0%

(2) Affected land parcels and landowners

As part of the preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) the land acquisition plan has also been prepared by the DPR consultant. As per the draft land acquisition plan prepared by the DPR consultant 1,538 land parcels in 22 villages are to be acquired for this project from private individuals/firms. The chainage wise villages and the number of land parcels to be acquired in each project affected village are summarized in Table 6-2. In Kunnappattu Village, there is no private land acquisition as per the land records. However, the exact number of land parcels and the number of landowners could be identified on completion of the joint measurement survey and document verification during the land acquisition award enquiry as per the Act.

Table 6-2 Chainage wise affected Villages and Affected Number of Land Parcels

Sl. No	Name of Village	Chainage			Number of Land Parcels	Land Use
		From	To	Length		
1	Sengundram	101+798	105+785	3.987	132	Developed house plots with apartments
2	Kondamangalam	105+785	107+685	1.900	108	Mix of developed house plots and agriculture land
3	Hanumanthapuram	107+685	108+500	0.815	62	Mix of developed house plots and agriculture land
4	Dasarikuppam	108+500	109+725	1.225	20	House sites & houses
5	Sirukundram	109+725	113+580	3.855	170	Agriculture fields
6	Vengur	113+580	113+789	0.209	1	Agriculture fields
7	Viralpakkam	113+789	114+842	1.053	37	Agriculture fields
8	Royalpattu	114+842	115+127	0.285	45	Agriculture fields
9	Edarkundram	115+127	116+489	1.362	140	Agriculture fields
10	Poondi	116+489	117+350	0.861	102	Agriculture fields
11	Royamangalam	117+350	118+288	0.938	70	Agriculture fields
12	Otteri	118+288	119+263	0.975	100	Agriculture fields
13	Thirunilai	119+263	120+129	0.866	52	Agriculture fields



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Sl. No	Name of Village	Chainage			Number of Land Parcels	Land Use
		From	To	Length		
14	Melkanagampattu	120+129	121+441	1.312	68	Mix of developed house plots and agriculture land
15	Manamathi	121+441	122+640	1.199	164	Agriculture fields
16	Agaram	122+640	122+812	0.172	20	Agriculture fields
17	Amayampattu	122+812	123+570	0.758	20	Agriculture fields
18	Santhanampattu	123+570	124+228	0.658	35	Agriculture fields
19	Valavanthangal	124+228	124+613	0.385	23	Agriculture fields
20	Kunnappattu	124+613	124+667	0.054	0	Vacant Govt land
21	Karanai	124+667	126+546	1.879	93	Mix of house plots and agriculture land
22	Perumaleri	126+546	126+980	2.434	76	Mix of commercial and residential sites
Total					1538	-

Source: Draft land acquisition plan prepared by the DPR consultant

Out of the 22 project affected villages, paddy cultivating (wet land) land is proposed for acquisition in 14 villages, as discussed above there is no private land acquisition in one village, a mix of developed house sites and agriculture land in 4 villages, the developed house sits with multistoried apartments in one village, houses & vacant house sites in one village and mix of residential and commercial buildings are proposed for acquisition in one village, the land use of each affected villages are shown in Table 6-2.

6.2 Project Affected Households (PAHs) and Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

As shown in Table 6-3, the estimated total number of the PAHs is 1,409 households, which consists of 865 titleholders and 544 non-titleholders as follows.

- 865 titleholders = 55 structure owners + 810 landowners
- 544 non-titleholders = 20 tenants + 0 squatters + 470 agri labors + 54 shop employees

Table 6-3 Project Affected Households (PAHs) and Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Total Project Affected Households (PAHs) (Total of items (1) to (5) in the note)	1,409 HH / 6,144 persons	Legal: 1,389 HH / 6,054 persons Illegal: 20 HH / 90 persons
PAHs which need to be resettled (as resident) (= Item (1) below) (1) Number of residential PAHs/PAPs, who live in the structure in the RoW ➤ Approx. 330 persons: 75 houses (households) ^(a) x average 4.36 persons/HH ^(c)	75 HH / 330 persons	Legal: 55 HH / 240 persons Illegal: 20 HH / 90 persons
PAHs which do not need relocation (land acquisition, relocation of non-resident structures) (Total of items (2) to (5) below) (2) Number of affected landowners and his/her HH ➤ 810 HH (3,530 persons): 302 surveyed sample landowners possess 580 land parcels ^(c) . => An average of 1.9 parcels/landowner. => Total 1,538 land	1,334 HH / 5,814 persons	Legal: 1,334 HH / 5,814 persons Illegal: 0 HH / 0 persons



<p>parcels^(b) divided by 1.9 parcels/landowner = 810 HH (1 landowner counts as 1 HH)</p> <p>(3) Number of affected regular agricultural labours (employees out of family member of the landowner)</p> <p>➤ About 270 persons^(c) (Assuming an average of 4.36 persons/household per agricultural worker^(c)), number of affected household members: 1,177 persons): 924 agricultural plots, about 23% (about 112 persons) of about 486 agricultural land owners (924 plots / 1.9 landowners) employ on average 2.4 persons ⇒ 112 x 2.4 = about 270 persons</p> <p>(4) Number of affected seasonal agricultural labours (employees out of family member of the landowner)</p> <p>➤ Approx. 200 people (assuming an average of 4.36 persons/household per agricultural worker^(c), number of affected households: 872 HH)</p> <p>(5) Employees in the shop</p> <p>➤ About 54 people: about 5.6% of landowners (17 stores) / 302 total sample) employ about 1.2 persons (21 persons in 17 stores) in their stores. Assuming an average of 4.36 persons/household for each employed person^(c), number of affected household members: 235 persons</p>		
Business owners who need relocation	0 persons	
Business owners who do not need relocation	3 persons	The figure is not included in the number of PAHs above.

Note: Definition of the term in the table:

(1) "titleholder" means those who has legal title (document) of possession of either land and structure. On the other, "non-titleholder" falls other than the titleholder.

(2) "Legal" means those who occupy the land and/or structure without any legal document and/or contract document to occupy/use such land and structure for any purpose.

Source: (a) Socio-economic survey for residential structure by HMPD between 16 and 29 September 2022

(b) Land parcel survey since Feb 2021 by Tamil Nadu State government as a preparatory process of the land acquisition (already complete for Section 5)

(c) Follow-up survey on land parcel survey by HMPD through the socio-economic survey for sample 302 landowners between 10 and 22 December 2022.

(d) Field reconnaissance by HMPD

6.3 Project Affected Structures

Based on the result of the socio-economic survey for the PAPs in affected structures by ABC Technolab in Sept. 2022, seventy-five residential structures were identified within the RoW. Details of the socio-economic survey for those PAPs are explained in the subsequent section. In addition, three factories are partially affected for their land and structure. For those factories, relocation is not expected since the impact (affected land and structure) is limited and considered to maintain their business.

6.4 Project Affected Crops and Trees

All the affected 81 ha of the agricultural land is paddy. Regarding the affected trees, total 2,995 trees are located in the RoW and will be affected. Of these, 1,085 trees are subject to transplantation. Note that the number of affected trees in the affected Reserved Forests is not included. The Forestry Department conducts its own surveys, and the HMPD/TNRDC coordinates with the Forestry



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Department about twice the affected area of conservation forests to become new Reserved Forest as compensatory reforestation measure, as mentioned in the EIA report in detail.



7 SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

7.1 Socio-economic Survey for the Project Affected Landowners

In order to understand the socioeconomic characteristics of the project affected people, a sample survey has been conducted among the 302 project affected landowners between 10 to 22 December 2022, which covered 37.71% of the total affected land parcels (refer table 2). A large number of agricultural landowners hold more than two survey numbers (land parcels), in their name in the same village, however the number of property owners is high in developed residential plots and apartments, as it is fragmented into small portions. Most of the owners of the house sites are not staying locally, from the enquiry it has been noticed that, most of them are staying in Chennai City and the plots have been purchased and kept as an investment. The approach and methodology adopted in the household survey and findings of the sample socioeconomic survey done among the 302 households are presented in the following section.

(1) Approach and Methodology

Since the proposed highway is a green field alignment, the affected landowners were called in groups (village wise) to public spaces, mainly at Panchayath hall, office of the Village Administrative Officer (VAO) and community center. At the outset the survey team has explained the project, the procedures being followed in land acquisition and resettlement of the project displaced families (both physically and economically) and the importance of obtaining the socioeconomic details of the project affected families, etc. Further, the details have been gathered from the respective property owners/close relatives of the property owners by the trained enumerators. The survey team has also approached the landowners at their doorsteps and done the survey.

A senior social development expert has organized the respective meetings in discussion with the engineers of TNRDC, land acquisition officials, respective Village Administrative Officers, Presidents of the respective Panchayat (local administrative unit), etc. The number of households covered in each of the project affected villages are shown in Table 2. Even though the people of Manamathi, Valavanthangal and Agaram Villages were contacted by the team, the landowners told that as of the date they are not aware of the details of the impacted land and households, hence the survey could be done only on completion of the field measurement works and identification of the affected households. Also, the landowners of the Melkanagampattu and Amayampattu were not able to participated in the survey due to the heavy rain in the survey day. However, the affected villages are the similar in nature the socioeconomic condition of the affected people and agriculture patterns are the same in all the affected villages.

Table 7-1 Village wise Number of Affected Land Parcels, Number of Land Parcels and Households covered in the Socioeconomic Survey

Sl. No	Name of Village	Number of land Parcels (as per LPS)	Number of land parcels covered in the socioeconomic survey	Number of households covered in the survey
1	Sengundram	132	14	11
2	Kondamangalam	108	34	20
3	Hanumanthapuram	62	8	7
4	Dasarikuppam	20	10	10
5	Sirukundram	170	74	63
6	Vengur	1	1	1
7	Viralpakkam	37	27	14



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Sl. No	Name of Village	Number of land Parcels (as per LPS)	Number of land parcels covered in the socioeconomic survey	Number of households covered in the survey
8	Royalpattu	45	18	10
9	Edarkundram	140	81	36
10	Poondi	102	49	12
11	Royamangalam	70	56	22
12	Otteri	100	87	25
13	Thirunilai	52	15	5
14	Melkanagampattu	68	0	0
15	Manamathi	164	0	0
16	Agaram	20	0	0
17	Amayampattu	20	0	0
18	Santhanampattu	35	15	7
19	Valavanthangal	23	0	0
20	Kunnampattu	0	0	0
21	Karanai	93	68	38
22	Perumaleri	76	23	21
Total		1538	580	302

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

(2) Project Impact on the Surveyed Household

Out of the total 302 surveyed households, the majority (81.79%) is the agriculture field affected households. In order to understand the living standards and impact of the project on the income, property ownership, the intensity of the impact, the number of dependencies on the affected properties (including the labours/employees – permanent and seasonal), etc. have been enumerated and the same has been analyzed and presented under the respective sections. The number of households covered and the likely adverse impact on the surveyed household are presented in Table.7.2.

Table 7-2 Number of Households covered in SES and the Identified Impacts

Sl No	Impact Category	Number of Households	%
1	Loss of Residence	33	10.93
2	Loss of Business & livelihood	17	5.63
3	Loss of Agriculture fields	247	81.79
4	Others	52	1.66
Total		302	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

The residential affected buildings can be categorized into two, one is with individual houses, which are occupied by the owner him/her selves. The second category is multi-storied apartments. It has been noticed that, only a few owners are staying in the apartments and most of the flats in the apartments are rented out, for few owners it is (rent from the residential buildings) their primary source of income. In the affected commercial buildings, most of them are rented out to the tenants by the owners, employees are also working in the affected commercial buildings.

(3) Affected Employees in Surveyed Agriculture Fields and surveyed commercial shops

Out of the total surveyed agriculture field affected landowners (247 households), 58 households stated that they have employed labours on a regular basis to look after the agricultural activities and the



cattle. Cattle moving in groups is a common view in the affected villages. The number of employees working with the surveyed households is summarized in Table 4. The majority of the landowners (163 Nos), those who are doing cultivation stated that, since the income from the agriculture is not enough to engage the employees in regular work also the day-to-day activities could be managed by the landowners themselves, they have been hiring the required labour force as and when required (seasonal).

The average number of days for which the hired service (employee) is required is 40 person days per Acre per year. The owners stated that, the seasonal employees may not be the same persons every year, even it may change based on the nature of work, as the employees, those who are familiar with the field arrangement may not be interested/expert in harvesting. Certain marginal farmers do the cultivation by themselves (with the support of family members) without any external help. Since the wage of the agriculture labours is decided based on their physical capacity, there are different wage patterns for men and women, even between men and women. The data shows that the average agriculture labour wage per day in the affected villages is Rs 700, while it is Rs 350 for women.

Table 7-3 Affected Employees in surveyed Agriculture Fields and surveyed commercial shops

SI No	Category	Number of total surveyed HH	Number of employees	
			Regular	Seasonal (Total person day)
1	Agriculture field	58	139	6,487 ³
2	Commercial Shops*	17	21	0

Note: Mainly stone carving shops near the terminal point of the Section 5.

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

The data shows that, most of the employees are being hired for a short duration (seasonal) mainly during the preparation of field, transplantation and harvesting. Regular maintenance is done by the household members only, except the 58 landowners who have engaged the regular employees to look after the agriculture. It is also noticed that the landowners those who have employed the labours on a regular basis have also been engaging the additionally hired labours as and when required.

As a common scenario, employees working in commercial establishments also would be affected. The details of the surveyed commercial shops and the number of employees engaged by the shop owners are discussed in above table. However, the exact number could be known upon completion of the census.

(4) Intensity of the Loss of Agriculture Land Among the Surveyed Households

Out of the total (247 Nos) agriculture field affected surveyed households' around 22.27% would be losing their total agricultural land and they have stated that the same is their primary source of income. The data shows that the majority of the surveyed farmers are either small or marginal farmers. The intensity of the loss of agricultural land in the surveyed households is presented in Table 7.4.

3 Approximate number of seasonal employees engaged by 221 agriculture owners



Table 7-4 Intensity of the Loss of Agriculture Land in the Surveyed Households

SI No	Intensity of impact (loss of land)	Number of agriculture land affected households	%	Average affected land per household (Acre)
1	Loss of 100% agriculture land	55	22.27	1.02
2	Loss of 66 to 99% of the total land holdings	21	8.50	1.08
3	Loss of 33 to 66% of the total land holdings	72	29.15	0.81
4	Loss of less than 33% of the total land holdings	99	40.08	0.30
Total		247	100.00	0.68

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

(5) Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Households

1) Household by Religion

Out of the 302 surveyed households, the majority (99.34%) are following Hindu religion, 0.66% households follow Christianity, details are summarized in Table.7.5

Table 7-5 Household by Religion

SI No	Religion	Number	%
1	Hindu	300	99.34
2	Muslim	0	0.00
3	Christian	2	0.66
Total		302	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

2) Mother Tongue

The majority (97.68%) of the surveyed families speak Tamil as their mother tongue. Six households responded to the survey that, even though they speak Tamil in the public forums, their mother tongue is Telugu, which is a language of the neighboring state, and one household speaks Hindi as their mother tongue. Details are summarized in Table. 7.6

Table 7-6 Household by Mother Tongue

SI No	Language	Number	%
1	Tamil	295	97.68
2	Telugu	6	1.99
3	Kannada	0	0.00
4	Malayalam	0	0.00
5	Hindi	1	0.33
Total		302	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

3) Household by Social Group

The majority of the surveyed households (76.16%) belong to the Most Backward Class (MBC), followed by 11.26% belonging to the Scheduled Caste (SC), 10.93% belongs to Backward Class (BC) and 1.66% is general category households. The finding of the survey has been summarized in Table 7-7.



Table 7-7 Household by Social Category

SI No	Social Category	Number	%
1	General	5	1.66
2	Backward Class	33	10.93
3	Most Backward Class	230	76.16
4	Scheduled Caste	34	11.26
5	Scheduled Tribes	0	0.00
Total		302	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

4) Household by Size of Family

Amongst the surveyed households, family size, 3 to 4 members account for 43.38%, followed by 27.15% with a family size of size 5 to 6 members, family size up to 2 members account for 18.54% and family size above 6 members 10.93%. The average size of the family is 4.36 members. The total family members of the surveyed households are 1316 of which 684 are male and 632 are female. Details are summarized in Table 7.8.

Table 7-8 Size of the Household

SI No	Size of the Family	Number	%
1	Up to 2	56	18.54
2	3 to 4	131	43.38
3	5 to 6	82	27.15
4	Above 6	33	10.93
Total		302	100
Average size of the family		4.36	

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

5) Age Group of PAPs

The sex ratio of the project area is almost on par with the sex ratio of the project state 'Tamil Nadu, as per 2011 India Census the sex ratio in the state is 993 females per 1,000 males. The ratio of boys aged up to 6 years is slightly higher compared to girls in the same age group. The majority of the members are in the age group of > 21 and ≤ 50. The depending population (generally up to 21 years and above 65 years) among the surveyed households is around 34.27% and the remaining 65.73% is in working group (age group of > 21 and ≤ 65), details of the age group of the surveyed household members are presented in Table 7.9.

Table 7-9 Age Group of PAPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Up to 6 years	56	8.19	40	6.33	96	7.29
> 6 and ≤ 21	139	20.32	114	18.04	253	19.22
> 21 and ≤ 35	167	24.42	165	26.11	332	25.23
> 35 and ≤ 50	154	22.51	170	26.90	324	24.62
> 50 and ≤ 65	111	16.23	98	15.51	209	15.88
Above 65	57	8.33	45	7.12	102	7.75
Total	684	100	632	100	1316	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES



(6) Socio-Economic Profile

1) Educational Level of PAPs

Education is a tool for vertical mobility in society. It provides an opportunity to participate in the process of growth and development. However, it also creates differences among people and introduces a new kind of inequality between those who have it and those who do not. In all cases, education is a basic need and the best indicator of socio-economic development of a region.

Table 11 shows that out of the total surveyed PAPs, about 12.54% are uneducated (male 7.64% and female 17.74%). Females are found more illiterate than males in the project area. As far as educational attainment is concerned, 13.36% are educated up to primary class, whereas 16.48% of members have studied upper primary. About 20.47% of them has studied up to high school. 18.36% of surveyed persons have graduated whereas 3.52% have done post-graduation. The remaining 4.10% has undergone technical and vocational courses. Children aged up to 6 years are not considered in this analysis. Details of the education levels of the affected people are summarized in Table 7.10.

Table 7-10 Educational level of PAPs

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Uneducated	48	7.64	105	17.74	153	12.54
Up to 5th	92	14.65	71	11.99	163	13.36
6th to 8th	94	14.97	107	18.07	201	16.48
8th to 10th	152	24.20	97	16.39	249	20.41
11th and 12th	64	10.19	73	12.33	137	11.23
Diploma	35	5.57	15	2.53	50	4.10
Graduate	120	19.11	104	17.57	224	18.36
Postgraduate	23	3.66	20	3.38	43	3.52
Total	628	100.00	592	100.00	1220	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

2) Occupation of PAPs

The occupational pattern of the surveyed PAPs is recorded to assess their skills so that income generation plans can be prepared accordingly for alternative income generating schemes. Secondly, the occupational pattern helps in identifying dominating economic activity in the area. The survey results in Table 12 show that 28.27% of surveyed PAPs are cultivators. Out of the total surveyed PAPs, 7.52% of them are working as daily wage earners whereas 3.80% are salaried. 18.84% are identified who are unemployed, which includes the housewife (28.64% among women). Underemployment is the major concern in agriculture of the county, sometime it will lead to unemployment as well (climate changes and financial reasons). Occupation details of the project affected people are summarized in Table 7.11.

Table 7-11 Occupation of PAPs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Petty / Tea shop	6	0.88	2	0.32	8	0.61
Eatery	1	0.15	1	0.16	2	0.15
Repair / Spare part	3	0.44	0	0.00	3	0.23
Business/Trade	32	4.68	4	0.63	36	2.74
Self employed	14	2.05	2	0.32	16	1.22
Salaried/Pension	33	4.82	17	2.69	50	3.80
Professional	22	3.22	3	0.47	25	1.90



Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Industrial worker	23	3.36	11	1.74	34	2.58
Casual labourer	47	6.87	52	8.23	99	7.52
Cultivator	216	31.58	156	24.68	372	28.27
Agricultural labourer	19	2.78	48	7.59	67	5.09
Unemployed	67	9.80	181	28.64	248	18.84
Not in workforce	201	29.39	155	24.53	356	27.05
Total	684	100	632	100	1316	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

3) Income of Household

24.50% of the households earn between Rs. 27,001 to Rs. 72,000 annually, followed by 22.85% earning above 240,000 in annually. Around 4.64% earn less than Rs. 27,000 in a year. 17.88% earn between Rs 72,001 to Rs. 120,000 and 18.54% earn between Rs 120,000 to Rs. 180,000. 11.59% earn between Rs 180,000 to 240,000. The average annual family income is Rs 201,637 and the data shows that around 70% of the surveyed families are earning less than the same. The project affected households' annual income details are summarized in Table 7.12.

Table 7-12 Annual Household Income of PAHs

Annual Family Income Range	Number	%
Up to 27,000	14	4.64
27,001 to 72,000	74	24.50
72,001 to 1,20,000	54	17.88
1,20,001 to 1,80,000	56	18.54
1,80,001 to 240,000	35	11.59
>240,000	69	22.85
Total	302	100.00
The average annual family income	Rs. 201,637	

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

4) Households Consumption pattern

Table 14 shows the average monthly expenditure of PAHs. This table indicates the consumption pattern. It is observed that majorly people are spending on food, education, health, clothing, transport and social function. This reflects the basic necessity of the surveyed households. The data shows that the surveyed households spend around Rs 8,476 monthly for their food, Rs. 8,270 for the education of their wards, Rs.4,829 towards the health and Rs 3,432 for transportation, rental, etc. The households would spend an average Rs.25,000/month to run the family. Details of the findings are summarized in Table 7-13. The survey data shows that, the affected households are giving prime importance to the education as the expenditure level of education is almost the same as the amount spent towards the food required for the households.

The comparison between the average income (Table 7-12) and average expenditure of the affected households shows that the income that the households are getting is not sufficient to meet the current expenditure. Hence the project may take utmost care in including income restoration activities, mainly the agriculture land affected households, while implementing the project as the situation may worsen once the households lost their primary source of income due to the land acquired by the project. Hence a proper income restoration/upliftment plan would be required to upthrust the income of the project affected households.



Table 7-13 Consumption Patterns of PAHs

Sl No	Particulars	Average monthly expenditure (INR)	%
1	Expenditure on Food	8,476	33.89
2	Expenditure on Education	8,270	33.07
3	Expenditure on Health	4,829	19.31
4	Other Expenditure (rental, transportation, clothing and social function etc)	3,432	13.72
5	Total Monthly Family Expenditure	25,007	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

5) Possession of Household Assets and Cattle

The possession of household assets has been identified of the project affected households during the socioeconomic survey. The following assets have been identified in the surveyed households as mentioned in Table 7-14. It can be observed from the table that majority of them have television (93.71%), Fridge (71.85%), mobile phone (95.36%), motorcycle (78.81%). Some of them have car (11.92%), washing machine (27.81%), Truck/Lorry (5.3%), tractor (5.63%). A good number of household have cattle (cow- 48.34%, Buffalo – 10.26% and Goat/Sheep - 20.86%). The agriculture land affected households stated that certain assets such as tractor would have no use if they lose their agriculture land. Feeding the cattle would also be in question once they lost their agricultural fields. Hence, they requested that the project office consider all the indirect impacts also while fixing the compensation.

The agriculture affected households unanimously opined that, there is a huge gap between the fair value for the land (proposed for acquisition) declared by the government and the actual market rate. Hence, most of the agriculture affected households are in the view that they will be further impoverished once the project is implemented without additional support from the project.

Table 7-14 Possession of Household Assets and Cattle

Sl No	Particulars	Number of households	% on total surveyed household number
1	Television	283	93.71
2	Fridge	217	71.85
3	Washing Machine	84	27.81
4	Cycle	141	46.69
5	Motorcycle/Moped	238	78.81
6	Car	36	11.92
7	Truck/Lorry	16	5.30
8	Tractor	17	5.63
9	Mobile phone	288	95.36
10	Cow	146	48.34
11	Buffalo	31	10.26
12	Goat/Sheep	63	20.86

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

6) Indebtedness of PAHs

Table 7-15 shows loan and indebtedness of project affected households. It is observed that 70.20% households have taken loan and majority (86.32%) of them have taken loans from banks. The major purpose of the loan was taken for multipurpose followed by the agriculture.



Table 7-15 Indebtedness of Project Affected Households

SI No	Loan and Indebtedness	Number Households	% on the total surveyed households
Have you taken any loan?			
a	Yes	212	70.20
b	No	90	29.80
Source of loan			
a	Bank	183	86.32
b	Money lender	29	13.68
c	Loan from both	56	26.42
Purpose of loan			
	Purpose	Number	%
a	Agriculture	60	28.30
b	Business/Trade	7	3.30
c	Medical Expenses	9	4.25
d	Wedding/Family function	14	6.60
e	House construction/repair	10	4.72
f	Educational loan	9	4.25
g	Multi-purpose	93	43.87
h	Other	10	4.72
Total		212	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

(7) Perceived Benefits and Adverse Impact about the Project

Table 7-16 shows the perceived benefits of the surveyed households in the project area. The table comprises both positive and negative impacts responded by the participants during the socio-economic survey. Under the scope of positive impact, the majority responded that a better transport facility (87.75%) would be a benefit. Talking about negative impacts, the majority of respondents reported that loss of land and assets (99.34%) are the main adverse impact of the project. Few of the respondents reported that the upcoming road may create more accidents.

Table 7-16 Perceived benefits and adverse impact about the project

Positive Impacts		
Particulars	Number of responses	%
Increased transport facility	265	87.75
Access to employment	1	0.33
Access to markets	4	1.32
Access to health care	1	0.33
Reduced travel time	1	0.33
Lesser accidents/ safety	9	2.98
Increase in land value	21	6.95
Negative Impacts		
Loss of asset / Structure to people	300	99.34
Accidents due to high speed-	2	0.66
Noise/Air pollution	0	0.00
Road crossing difficulty	0	0.00
Common Mode of transpiration of the household members		
Public/Pvt buses	148	49.01
Private share auto	3	0.99
Taxi	2	0.66



Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram

Positive Impacts		
Particulars	Number of responses	%
Own car	8	2.65
Motorcycle	53	17.55
Cycle	3	0.99
Walk	6	1.99
Multi-Mode of transport	79	26.16

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

Snapshots of the consultations and socioeconomic survey activities are shown as follows.



Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram



Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

Figure 7-1 Snapshots of the Consultations and Socioeconomic Survey Activities (1)



Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram

	
Consultation with the PAPs, VAOs and Panchayath Presidents prior to the commencement of socioeconomic survey at Edakundram & Poondi Villages on 13.12.22	Enumerators taking survey
	
Consultation with the PAPs, VAOs and Panchayath Presidents prior to the commencement of socioeconomic survey at Royamagalam Village on 14.12.22	Enumerators taking survey
	
Consultation with the PAPs, VAOs and Panchayath Presidents prior to the commencement of socioeconomic survey at Otteri & Thirunalai Villages on 14.12.22	Enumerators taking survey
	
Consultation with the PAPs, VAOs and Panchayath Presidents prior to the commencement of socioeconomic survey at Senthapattu and Valavanthangal Villages on 15.12.22	Enumerators taking survey

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

Figure 7-2 Snapshots of the Consultations and Socioeconomic Survey Activities (2)



Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram



Consultation with the PAPs, VAOs and Panchayath Presidents prior to the commencement of socioeconomic survey at Karanai and Tirunalai Villages on 15.12.22



Enumerators taking survey



Household survey at Perumalari Village



Consultation with the PAPs, VAOs and Panchayath Presidents prior to the commencement of socioeconomic survey at Melkanagampettu, Manamathi, Agaram & Ayanampettu Villages on 16.12.22

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

Figure 7-3 Snapshots of the Consultations and Socioeconomic Survey Activities (3)



Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram



Household survey at Perumalari Village



Household survey at Senkundram Village (individual houses and apartments)



Household Survey & Siruvakkam Villages for gathering the missing PAPs



View of cattle moving along the project alignment, which is a common practice.

Source: Socio-economic Survey for Landowners, Dec. 2022, AGEES

Figure 7-4 Snapshots of the Consultations and Socioeconomic Survey Activities (4)



7.2 Socio-economic Survey for the Residential Structures

The survey was conducted between 16 and 29 September 2022 for 75 Structures (Household), those who are subject to the physical relocation.

(1) Age – Classification of PAHs

As shown in the following table, 5 PAHs belong to this group .8 PAHs belong to below the 30 years age below the 40 Years age group 28 PAHs belong to below for 50 years 27 PAHs belong below 60 years and the remaining 7 PAHs fall in the category of above 60 years.

Table 7-17 Age Distribution of PAHs

Sl.No	PAHs - AGE	QTY
1	Below 30 years	5
2	31 - 40 years	8
3	41-50 years	28
4	51 - 60 years	27
5	Above 60 years	7
Total		75

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, ABC Technolab., Sept. 2022

(2) Religion – Classification of PAHs

As shown in the following table, the majority 70 PAHs belongs to the Hindu Religion and 2 belongs to Muslim and the remaining 3 belongs to Christian.

Table 7-18 Religion Classification of PAHs

SL.No	Religion	QTY
1	Hindu	70
2	Muslim	2
3	Christian	3
4	Others	0
Total		75

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, ABC Technolab., Sept. 2022

(3) Mother Tongue – Classification of PAHs

As shown in the following table, the majority 72 PAHs speak Tamil and the remaining 3 speak Telugu.

Table 7-19 Mother Tongue Classification of PAHs

SL. No	Mother Tongue	QTY
1	Tamil	72
2	Telugu	3
3	Malayalam	0
4	Kannada	0
5	Others	0
Total		75

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, ABC Technolab., Sept. 2022

(4) Caste – Classification of PAHs

The above Table indicates that the to which caste the PAHs belongs to 38 belong to Most Backward Caste. 22 belong to Backward Caste and 10 belong to Schedule Caste and meagre 4 belong to Others Caste and 1 belong to OBC.



Table 7-20 Caste Classification of PAHs

SL.NO	Caste Classification	Number of PAH
1	OC	4
2	OBC	1
3	BC	22
4	MBC	38
5	SC	10
Total		75

Note: OC: Other Caste, OBC: Other Backward Class, BC: Backward Class, MBC: Most Backward Class, SC: Scheduled Caste
Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, ABC Technolab., Sept. 2022

(5) Household Utilities

Among 55 titleholders, six are Women Headed Families. The Remaining 20 Non -Title Holders are heading their families. 47 Title Holders own TV and 39 Title Holders own Fridge; 23 Title Holders own washing machines; 25 Title Holders own Cycles; 36 Title Holders own bikes; 10 Title Holders own cars; 7 Title Holder own Truck / Lorry; 12 Title holders own Telephone; 62 Title Holders own Mobile phone; 17 Title Holders own AC; 39 Title Holders fall under other category.

Table 7-21 Household Utilities

TV	47
Fridge	39
Washing Machine	23
Cycle	25
Motor Cycle / Moped	36
Car	10
Truck / Lorry	7
Telephone	12
Mobile phone	62
AC	17
Any other specify	39

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, ABC Technolab., Sept. 2022

(6) Type of Structure

Types of Structure for the surveyed PAHs are shown in the following table.

Table 7-22 Types of Structure

SL.NO	Type	Number
1	Pucca	25
2	Semi-Pucca	10
3	Kutchra	3
4	Compound wall	37
5	Fence	7
6	Toilet	5
Total		87

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, ABC Technolab., Sept. 2022

(7) Monthly Income details

Monthly income details for the surveyed PAHs are shown in the following table.



Table 7-23 Monthly income details

Sl. No.	Family Annual Income	Nos.
1	Less than Rs 5000	-
2	5000 to 10000	-
3	10000 to 15000	5
4	15000 to 20000	10
5	20000 to 25000	16
6	25000 to 30000	8
7	30000 to 35000	3
8	35000 to 40000	3
9	40000 to 45000	3
10	45000 to 50000	6
11	Above 50000	21
Total		75

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, ABC Technolab., Sept. 2022

(8) Ownership of House

Ownership of House for the surveyed PAHs are shown in the following table.

Table 7-24 Ownership of House

Sl. No.	Ownership of Asset	Number of Structure
1	Owned	55
2	Rented	20
Total		75

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, ABC Technolab., Sept. 2022

(9) Period of Stay

Period of stay in the structure for the surveyed PAHs are shown in the following table.

Table 7-25 Period of Stay

Sl. No.	Stay in the Building	Nos.
1	Less than 20 years	20
2	21 to 40 years	20
3	41 to 50 years	21
4	51 plus above years	14
Total		75

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, ABC Technolab., Sept. 2022

(10) Mode of transport

Mode of transport for the surveyed PAHs are shown in the following table.

Table 7-26 Types of Transport details

Sl. No.	Mode of Commutation	%
1	Public Buses	32
2	Private Buses	25
3	Private Share Auto	10
4	Taxi	0
5	Motor Cycle	15
6	Cycle	8
7	Walk	10
Total		100



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Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, ABC Technolab., Sept. 2022



Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, ABC Technolab., Sept. 2022

Figure 7-5 Social Survey Photos for 75 Structures



8 CONSULTATION MEETING

8.1 1st Public Consultation Meeting in 2014

8.1.1 Public Consultation Meeting at Manamathi

Public consultation meeting was organized at the Thirupadalambigai Thirumanamandabam, Manamathi Village on 3.00 pm of 21st July 2014. A notice inviting for the meeting was issued to the local people residing in the project area, the commuters on the project area, NGOs, Government departments and general public three days prior to the meeting. The MLA of Thiruporur Constituency and the Village Panchayat Presidents of villages along/adjacent to the proposed alignment from Mahabalipuram to Singaperumalkoil were also invited for the meeting. The information on the meeting was published in the local newspapers. The information regarding the consultation meeting was displayed at entrance of the venue in a flex banner.

8.1.2 Consultation Meeting

The public consultation meeting was convened by the Divisional Engineer (H), C&M, Chengalpattu Division and Government of Tamil Nadu. The Assistant Divisional Engineer (H), C&M, Chengalpattu, The Assistant Divisional Engineer (H), C&M, Thirukazhukundram, representatives from NGOs and Government Departments and the General Public were attended the meeting.

The meeting was attended by representatives from the following 19 villages/ hamlets: Sirungundram, Manamathi, Kulipanthandalam, Amayampattu, Santhaimedu, Kottivakkam, Viraspalayam, Vengoor, Karumpakkam, Mullipakkam, Kankulam, Agaram, Siruthavur, Thasarikuppam, Rayamangalam, Karanai, Sengalunirodai, Mailai and Singaperumalkoil.

8.1.3 Presentation of the Project

The Alignment Map, Typical Cross Section drawings and salient features of the project were displayed in the hall. Brief note on the tasks performed during the meeting is listed below:

- a) The project background, alignment, project features and facilities, benefits like travel time savings, safety, etc. and impacts like land acquisition, environmental/social impacts, etc were explained by the Consultants in the meeting in local language (Tamil).
- b) After presentation, an interaction session was carried out, in which attendees have given their suggestions and raised few questions regarding the project.
- c) Participant's attendance were recorded and given in the Annexure.
- d) A feedback form was distributed to the audience of the meeting to give their suggestions and comments on the project. The format of feedback form was finalized in consultation with Highways Department. The questionnaire was formulated in a view to provide full freedom for the stakeholders to register their comments/suggestions.
- e) The entire consultation meeting was video documented and photographs were taken.



Source: SIA and RAP Report, 2017

Figure 8-1 Public Consultation Meeting at Manamathi Village in 2014

8.1.4 Proceedings of the Meeting

The Divisional Engineer welcomed the participants and introduced the study team, thereby commencing the dissemination meeting.

Senior Social Development Specialist from the study team addressed the participants and informed them about the purpose of the dissemination meeting and also provided snapshot of proposed project and invited Divisional Engineer to explain in detail about the proposed alignment and project specific information's.

The Divisional Engineer, explained the participants about the proposed alignment, villages passing through, proposed RoW and facilities proposed under this project.

On completion of briefing of the project, the participants were invited to ask their clarifications and suggestion on the proposed project. Feedbacks from the participants were recorded in a feedback form and videography was also done for the entire dissemination meeting.

Around 70 public representatives from various villages were participated and about 57 participants were recorded their feedback in the form circulated during the meeting.

The dissemination meeting end with a thanking note and the Divisional Engineer appreciated the



contributions of participants and assured that comments/ feedback received during the meeting will be duly considered during finalization of the project.

In general, the participants made a comment that the proposed project will improve the connectivity in the neighboring villages.

Following Table highlights the key suggestion/ comments raised during the meeting:

Table 8-1 Suggestion and Comments in Public Consultation Meeting at Manamathi Village in 2014

Sl.No.	Suggestions/Comments	Reply to Comments
ENGINEERING ASPECTS		
1	Whether the project is a Toll road.	The proposals on tolls will be finalized at the subsequent stages by the government.
2	Whether the proposed Sub-way across railway line at Singaperumal Koil will be affected by this project.	No. It is proposed to modify the geometry of ROB under construction at Singaperumal Koil.
SOCIAL ASPECTS		
1	Representative wanted to know the number of villages is proposed to be passing through the project road.	Study team listed the name of villages through which the project road is passing through in this section.
2	Representatives enquired about the compensation for affected agricultural lands in the project.	Compensation will be determined as per latest LA & RR act '2013.
3	People also enquired about the compensation for affected wells in the agricultural lands.	Compensation will be determined as per latest LA & RR act '2013.
4	Representative wanted to know the strategies going to be adopted for payment of compensation to the losses.	The compensation package matrix for the losses will be prepared as per the latest LA & RR act '2013 and disclosed by the project authority.
5	Entire cultivation land is likely to be affected due to this project which has been the only source for livelihood. Hence requested the team to mitigate LA over cultivable lands.	Project alignment is finalized in view of minimizing social and environmental impacts. Compensation will be paid for the affected land as per latest LA & RR act '2013.
6	Representative wanted to know whether the project affects the commercial stretches at Karanai and wanted the RS Nos. of all the likely affected areas.	It is replied that, no commercial stretches would be affected. Land plan schedule is under preparation. Affected RS Nos. will be disseminated after completion of LPS
7	Wanted to know is there a provision for alternate cultivable land for the loss of same.	Possibilities of providing alternate land will be evaluated and compensation packages will be determined as per latest LA & RR act '2013

Source: SIA and RAP Report, 2017

8.1.5 Feedback from the Stakeholders

After the meeting, the attendees were requested to fill in the feedback forms delivered in the dissemination session. All the forms received from the participants are documented.

Totally 57 feedback forms were received and analyzed from the meeting. Every query, suggestion or concern of the participants from the meeting and feedback form shall be considered in the subsequent stages of the assignment.

The comments collected from the feedback forms are summarized in the following table.



Table 8-2 Comments from the Feedback Forms in Public Consultation Meeting at Manamathi Village in 2014

Sl.No.	Suggestions/Comments	Reply to Comments
	ENGINEERING ASPECT	
1	Revenue survey numbers along the proposed alignment	Land plan schedule is under preparation. Affected RS Nos. will be disseminated after completion of LPS.
2	Details about the proposed alignment and request a copy of alignment plan for the public.	The alignment plan is displayed in the hall. The same will be available at Highways Division/Sub-division offices for reference.
3	Necessity of the project.	Provide connectivity around Chennai and access to Ennore Port from all radial roads.
4	Are there any future development potentials for the nearby villages?	Proposed project provide connectivity and accessibility for the nearby villages.
5	Is there any alternate alignments evaluated for this proposal?	Final alignment is selected after evaluating various alternate alignments based on techno, economic, environmental and social point of view.
6	Is there any provision for cross roads in the project?	Underpasses proposed for the cross roads.
7	Are there any possibilities for by-pass to avoid impacts to our area?	Final alignment is selected after evaluating various alternate alignments based on techno, economic, environmental and social point of view. Modification will cause major impact on other areas.
8	Widening of existing road to avoid land acquisition.	Project road will be developed with 60m right of way. Widening of existing roads requires land acquisition on both sides which will cause major social impacts on the adjoining villages.
9	Project should not affect the existing rural link roads, water resources, channels & other irrigation system	Service road is proposed on both sides to provide access and underpasses are proposed for crossing the project road. Necessary cross drainage structures are proposed waterway crossings.
10	Provide address of government departments involved in the process of implementation of the project to obtain clarity before buying any lands along the project area.	The alignment plan is available at the Highways Divisional/Sub-division offices for reference.
11	Provision for cross roads and link roads	Service road is proposed on both sides to provide access and underpasses are proposed for crossing the project road.
12	Thiruporur and neighboring villages should be linked with the proposed road	These areas can be accessible from the project road through existing roads like OMR, Thiruporur-Chengalpattu Road, Thiruporur-Thirukazhukundram Road, etc.
13	Tolls should not be proposed in this project	Proposals on tolls will be finalized at the subsequent stages by the government.
14	Requested to upload the proposed alignment in the website for public viewing.	The alignment plan is available at the Highways Divisional/Sub-division offices for reference.



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Sl.No.	Suggestions/Comments	Reply to Comments
15	Families living at Sirukundram want to propose the road on the southern part of the hill so that agriculture based activities and livelihood will not be affected.	The proposed alignment is on the southern part of the hill only.
16	Poromboke land in the Vengoor Village should not be affected.	Final alignment is selected after evaluating various alternate alignments based on techno, economic, environmental and social point of view. Modification will cause major impact on other areas.
17	In Karani Village, the alignment should be planned to pass through poromboke lands so as to avoid impact to patta lands	Final alignment is selected after evaluating various alternate alignments based on techno, economic, environmental and social point of view. Modification will cause major impact on other areas.
18	Bus stands/ bus stops should be provided under this project	Bus bays with shelter proposed on the service road near villages and important road crossings.
	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS	
1	How about trees affected along the alignment	Tree cutting is unavoidable. New trees will be planted at a ratio of 1:10. Wherever possible trees will be replanted.
2	Road alignment should not affect the water bodies such as lakes, pond, etc.	Adequate care has been taken to avoid impacts to water courses.
	SOCIAL ASPECTS	
1	Is there any Government job for the PAFs?	At present, there is no provision made by the authority
2	Requested to implement the project without affecting the houses and properties.	The alignment is finalized in view of minimizing social impact. Utmost care will be taken to minimizing the impact on the house and properties during implementation.
3	Requested to provide higher compensation to the patta lands	Compensation for the PAFs will be made as per latest LA & RR act '2013.
4	Requested to provide compensation more than the government fixed rate for the lands.	Compensation for the PAFs will be made as per latest LA & RR act '2013.
5	Project shall be implemented without affecting properties in the Manamathi Village	The alignment is finalized in view of minimizing social impact. Care will be taken to minimize the impact in Manamathi Village during implementation.
6	Compensation should be more than the current market value	Compensation for the PAFs will be made as per latest LA & RR act '2013.
7	Whether any alternate land for the affected agricultural land will be given?	Possibilities of providing alternate land will be evaluated and compensation packages will be determined as per latest LA & RR act '2013
8	Whether direct employment opportunities will be given to the PAFs?	Job opportunities would be given to the PAFs during construction of the project.
9	Requested to enhance compensation packages.	Compensation for the PAFs will be made as per latest LA&RR act '2013.
10	It is opinion that proposed project will affect small farmer's livelihood.	Adequate care will be taken to minimize the impact.

Source: SIA and RAP Report, 2017



8.2 2nd Public Consultation Meeting in 2022

Public Consultation Meetings were held at Chengalpattu (District HQ) and Thiruporur (Taluk HQ near the Project Corridor) on 16th November 2022. The Highways Department through TNRDC has requested the participation of District Administration for conducting the meeting. The meeting venues were finalized in consultation with Special District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition) and Special Tahsildar, Chengalpattu, CPRR Project, considering the convenience of the local public.

Notices to the Public consultation meeting were prepared in Tamil and English (Figure 8-2) and distributed to the Project Affected Persons and the general public through the offices of local Taluk office and Village offices. Further the notices were posted at prominent places like Ration Shops, Village Offices, and Bus Stands. Newspaper advertisement was given on 12th November 2022 in Dinakaran Tamil Daily Figure 8-3). The notices were served from 11th November 2022 (Figure 8-4).

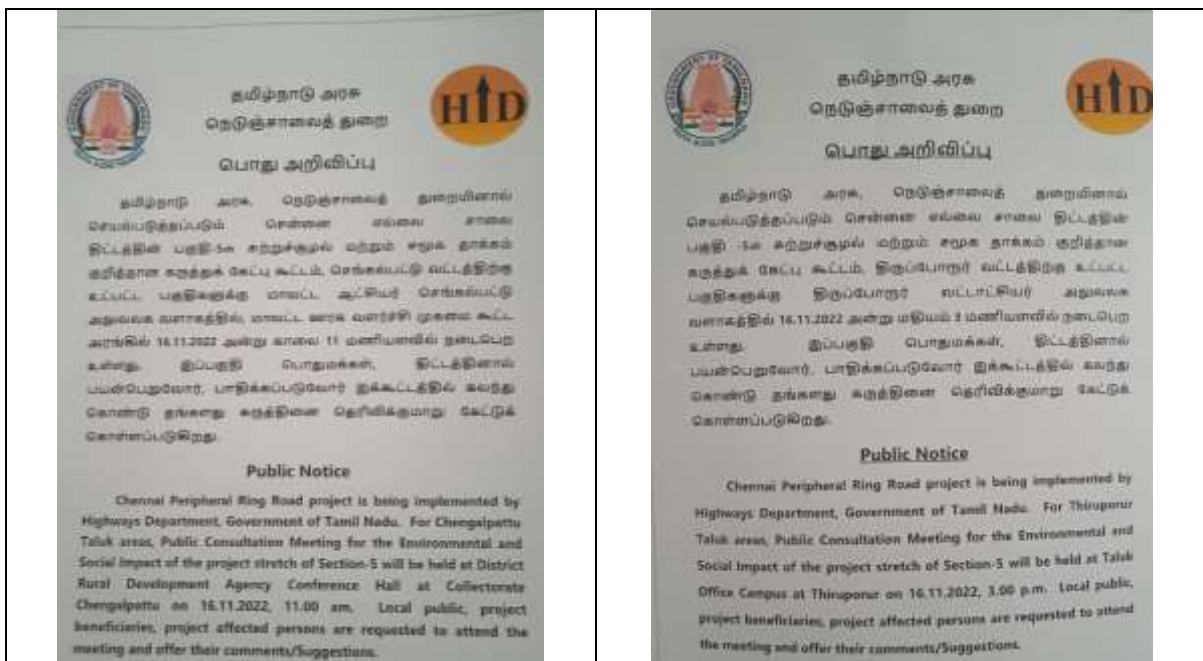


Figure 8-2 Photos of Meeting Notice



Figure 8-3 News Report on Public Consultation meetings



Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram



Figure 8-4 Public Consultation Notice Distribution and Displayed at Prominent Locations



8.2.1 Meeting 01: Chengalpattu District Collectorate, Chengalpattu at 11.00 AM on 16th November 2022.

The meeting was held in the presence of District Revenue Officer, Chengalpattu District, Special District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition) CPRR, Tahsildar (LA), CPRR Project, Highways Department officials, General Manager, TNRDC (Executing Agency), Project Manager, TNRDC, Assistant Divisional Engineer, Highways Department, Chengalpattu Sub Division (Estate officer, Highways), EIA/ SIA&RAP Consultant Team, DPR Consultant and supporting field officials of Land Acquisition Team and Highways Team.

131 persons (23 female and 108 male) have registered to attend the meeting, but the number of participants has exceeded more than 250 persons. The meeting at both the venues were started with the introduction speech of General manager, TNRDC.

Mr. Ramesh, Project Manager, TNRDC has presented the project before the public. He briefed about the salient features about the project, impact on environmental and social aspects, details of villages affected in land acquisition and number of affected title holders, details about the compensation packages for land and other belonging of the project affected persons for title holders, resettlement and rehabilitation packages for title and non-title holders, the vulnerable people and daily wage labours have been explained to the public by a Power Point Presentation. A brochure regarding the project has been distributed to the participants in the venue before the presentation.

The participants actively interacted during the Q/A session. The main concern for the people was the social impact due to the project. The project affected persons are largely landowners. The District Revenue Officer, Chengalpattu District and Special District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition) CPRR have clearly answered to the queries regarding the procedures of the land acquisition process from the notification to settlement of compensation to the benefit of all the participants. They also briefed about the necessity of the project and its advantages.



Figure 8-5 Snapshot of the Public Consultation Meeting on Meeting 01 in 2022



8.2.2 Meeting 02: Thiruporur Taluk Office at 3.00 PM on 16th November 2022

The Meeting was held in the presence of Special District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition) CPRR, Tahsildar, Thiruporur Taluk, Tahsildar (LA), CPRR Project, Highways officials, General Manager, TNRDC (Executing Agency), Project Manager, TNRDC, Assistant Divisional Engineer, Highways Department, Chengalpattu Sub Division (Estate officer, Highways), EIA/ SIA&RAP Consultant Team, DPR Consultant and supporting Field officials of Land Acquisition Team and Highways Team.

149 persons (28 female and 121 male) have registered to attend the meeting, but the number of participants were more than 250 persons and filled the meeting hall.

Mr. Ramesh, Project Manager, TNRDC presented the project details, social and environmental impacts, compensation details. After briefing them about the project proposals, social and compensation procedures, few among the audience intervened and stated that this type of public meeting was held previously and we are very much aware of the project details (The public consultation meeting held during the project concept stage while preparing DPR at Manamathi Village, in July 2014). The people were asserts on the amount to be compensated to the each of them. Some of the people also insisted to conduct the meeting in an elaborative way for all the villages and it was informed that for the convenience of the public, it was to be done in two places. Further people insisted that the exact compensation packages were to be spelt in the meeting itself.

It was informed that meetings of LA process will be done by informing to all the affected persons village wise. Further based on the request of the public the meeting was concluded with the intimation that the meeting with the project affected persons (PAPs) would be done at appropriate time and venue and concluded the meeting. After the meeting, the GM, TNRDC and officials were interacted with people and clarified their doubts individually.



Figure 8-6 Snapshot of the Public Consultation Meeting on Meeting 02 in 2022



Table 8-3 General Concerns/ Issues during the Meeting

Common Questions Raised	Clarifications
Realignment of the Project Road to reduce the impact on the public properties	<p>The proposed road is to connect the road with other peripheral road sections. All other sections are under construction stages/ completion stages. Hence the project is inevitable for the completion of the Chennai Peripheral Ring Road.</p> <p>It was informed that this meeting was conducted to sensitise the people regarding the Environmental and Social Impact of the project. Also, it was informed that as per Government of India, Land Acquisition Act, 2013 the compensation packages would be given to all the project affected persons as per laws and procedures of the nation.</p> <p>It was informed that during the land acquisition process, each project affected landowners, households would be invited to attend the enquiry meetings (3 times) during the process of land acquisition (LA) and R&R activities. The time delay in giving compensation is due to the change of ownership or legal ownership of the land even after the verification before award.</p>
Commencement date of the project	
Exact quantity of land area to be acquired	
Details of exact compensation package pertains to the respective land parcels	
Request to shift the alignment by passing their land parcels	
General procedures to follow to get the compensation	
Concerned about the value of land and citing that the compensation for land loss offered by the Government is not reflecting the market value.	
Time delay in awarding the compensation amount in general in land acquisition cases.	
Alternate land site	
The offices and officers to whom they have to contact.	
Whether the proposed corridor is passing over the water bodies of this area and any blockages of the water bodies.	<p>General Manager, TNRDC, Highways Department explained that the project alignment was envisaged in such a way that minimal effect of passing through Reserve Forest areas and water bodies. Alignment is to be taken on the sides of the Tanks only.</p> <p>83 culverts will be proposed in the project to not to block the flow of water.</p>
Remedial measures for the trees affected	<p>The department will plant 1:10 number of trees for each tree to be cut. The forestry wing of TNRDC will supervise the afforestation plantation.</p>

During the interaction sessions for clarifications after the presentations at each location, the Project Manager, TNRDC briefed about the LA and R & R process of the Tamil Nadu and India as well. He said the procedure is followed in Highways Department Projects and the same will be followed in CPRR-Section 5 also. He elaborately described the following to the public about LA and R & R policies for the project. The following points were covered during the meeting:

- a) In Tamil Nadu, the land acquisition process for highways projects is undertaken as per Tamil Nadu Highway Act, 2001.
- b) For any highway project land Acquisition, Government of Tamil Nadu will accord Administrative Sanction to the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement process based on the request by the Highways Department.
- c) The requisitioning body, i.e., Highways Department will prepare the land plan schedules indicating the extent of land parcels required for a particular project and will submit to the Land Acquisition Officer (District Collector) or Special District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition).
- d) For CPRR project, exclusive Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cell is in force having Special



Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram

District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition) supported by Resettlement officer, Tahsildars, Surveyors and other field supporting staffs.

- e) Land Plan Schedules prepared by the requisitioning body will be verified on field with respect to revenue records and the details of structures and other utilities.
- f) Notification under the 15(2) of Tamil Nadu Highway Act, 2001 indicating the details of extent of land to be acquired, survey number details, structures and trees, pumps, etc. and name of the landowner. This notification is given with 30 days minimum time for people to respond their remarks and objections if any.
- g) From the having Special District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition), intimation notices are to be issued to each individual by inviting them to participate in the preliminary enquiry meeting in person at a common venue easily accessible to the people or any remarks by post
- h) During the meeting, the details of the project and procedures of the land acquisition processes would have been explained in detail and people are requested to offer their comments and objections.
- i) Queries and objections if any regarding the technical features of the project have to be addressed to Highways Department to offer remarks and replies.
- j) Based on the feedback from Highways Department, the extent of land to be acquired will be finalised and Government orders will be issued for 15(1) notification and Government Gazette Notification in this regard will be issued by the Government.
- k) After the 15(1) notifications, under 19(2) of the Highway Act, enquiry meeting will be held with the affected persons and the compensation packages calculated as per guidelines of the Government would be announced and people's consent for the same shall be obtained. For those accepting the compensation values, private negotiation process will be held. For others valuation will be fixed as per standard procedures and guidelines after getting approval from the competent authorities.
- l) Award enquiry with the project affected will be done again, clearly indicating the compensation packages and the public will be advised the procedures to follow like the required legal documents of ownership for getting the compensation amount in their bank account.
- m) The Draft Award proposal will be prepared by the Special District Revenue Officer (LA) and would get the approval from competent authorities. Then, the Award will be pronounced by the Special District Revenue Officer (LA) and Bills for the compensation will be paid to the project affected persons.
- n) In the mean while for the resettlement process, a Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared with the details of both title holders and non-title holders affected by the project.
- o) The entitlement matrix for the Compensation amount will be prepared and got approved by Government.
- p) In the case for CPRR Sections 1, 2, and 3, the entitlement matrix for the resettlement activities was approved by Government. The same shall be followed for Section 5.



9 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

9.1 Implementation of RAP

The implementation of RAP includes various set of activities and sequence of activities to get completed. It is purely a project-based approach to implement RAP, since delay in one will surely affect the other. This chapter highlight the major activities involved in implementation of RAP and processes for the same.

Implementation of RAP will consist of disbursement of Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits, CPR relocation, Utility shifting to ensure the basic facilities such as water, power and pipelines were made to the people. As per the conditions in the civil works contracts, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors. Time frame for implementation of RAP will be synchronized with the project implementation so that commencement and progress of civil works are not adversely affected.

9.2 NGO/ Consultant Appointment

The NGO/ Consultant will be appointed prior to implementation and the HD has initiated the necessary actions.

- a) The implementation of the R&R provisions will be carried out by NGO/Consultant with experience in similar development projects. The NGOs/Consultant to be engaged will have proven experience in carrying out resettlement and rehabilitation activities and community development and consultations in projects of similar nature in Tamil Nadu.
- b) The NGO/ Consultant will play a key role in the implementation of the RAP. Their tasks will include the final verification of DPs, consultations, establishment of support mechanisms and facilitate the delivery of the rehabilitation assistances as per the RP provisions and to ensure that the DPs receive all the entitlements as per the R&R policy of the project.
- c) Key activities of the NGO/ Consultant in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include:
- d) Assist LARRU in verification and updating, if required, the detailed census and socio-economic survey of displaced persons carried out during DPR preparation based on detailed design, and verify the identity of below poverty line, female- headed, and other vulnerable households affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and issue ID cards.
- e) Prepare micro plan and get vetted by LARRU.
- f) Facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the DPs – coordinating with the LARRU and informing the displaced persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline.
- g) Assist DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations in having a bank account, process of disbursement adopted by TNHD and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to.
- h) Assist the DPs in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift.
- i) In consultation with the DPs, inform the LARRU about the shifting dates agreed with DPs in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements.
- j) Organize training programs to the vulnerable for income restoration.
- k) Conduct meaningful consultations throughout the RP implementation and ensure disclosure of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the displaced persons.
- l) Assist DPs in grievance redressal process.



- m) Assist LARRUs in keeping detailed records of progress and establish monitoring and reporting system of RP implementation and
- n) Act as the information resource center for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors and project management and implementing units during the execution of the works.

Sample TOR for Appointment of NGO/consultant for Implementing RAP is shown in Annexure-II.

9.3 Consultation and Disclosure of Information

The following documents shall be disclosed in the Offices of the borrower and PIU offices, besides in the websites of the HD and relevant departments.

- a) The approved SIA&RAP report in English
- b) Executive Summary of SIA&RAP in English and Tamil
- c) The Tamil version of Entitlement Matrix

9.4 Encumbrances Free Certificate

Prior to award of contracts, the borrowers shall submit the Encumbrances Free Certificate for Social component prepared by the Social Manager and certified by the Authorized person / Chief Engineer (HD) fulfilling the requirements of Social Safeguards. The Encumbrances Free certificate shall confirm the availability of RoW required for the project, payment of compensation for the Land to the Title holders, R&R assistance to PAHs or credited in the escrow account in the event of non-acceptance of the compensation or due to legal issue or people not available to accept the compensation.

9.5 Coordination with Civil Works

Compensation for land and structure, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to commencement of civil works. Other R&R assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash shall also be disbursed prior to civil works. However, any long-term R&R measures like training for skill development that would continue for a longer period will not be a bar to commence civil works. Wherever provision of housing is involved, sections involving DPs requiring housing in a particular road-stretch will be taken up in the second milestone of the civil works schedule.

The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared COI sections to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation.

The handing over of land to the contractor will be organized in two sections. 100% of the land in the first-milestone will be handing over immediately after signing of the contract and the rest within one year/one and half years of contract signing as spelled out in the respective civil Work contracts. The land acquisition and corresponding payment of compensation and R&R assistance with encumbrance free certification will be available prior to award of contract and in case of second/third milestone stretches, all land acquisition notifications should have been completed and construction of resettlement sites, if required, should have commenced so as to complete within one year/one and half years from award of contract The community assets replacement will be linked to handing over of



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

Prior to issue of bids, the corresponding RP approval and disclosure and 15(2) notification for land acquisition will be issued. Subsequently, prior to award of contract, the notification of eligible DPs, issue of identity cards, identification of house site and resettlement sites, valuation of structures for first milestone stretches, compensation and R&R awards will be completed and wherever required, the house sites and resettlement sites are ready for commencement of construction. Lastly, the payment of compensation, R&R assistance and relocation of CPRs will be certified for the first milestone stretches prior to handing over to the contractors. All stretches involving physical resettlement and major private land acquisition will be included in the second milestone stretches. Further certification of payment of compensation, R&R assistance, shifting of people to new houses and relocation of CPRs, will be certified prior to handing over of second milestone stretches to the contractors.

In order to ensure that the affected people receive the compensation and assistance prior to taking over of land, coordination between various procurement and works related activities are to be reflected in the SIA&RAP. Actions to be completed before issue of bids includes:

- a) Final approval and disclosure of SIA&RAP, wherever is applicable,
- b) First notification for private land acquisition if involved;
- c) Issue of identity cards to eligible project affected families.

9.6 Additional Impacts during Implementation

In the event of additional impacts to private land acquisition or displacement of people due to changes in the alignment or otherwise, the SIA&RAP will be updated or an Addendum to SIA&RAP will be prepared and submitted to the JICA for review and endorsement. The revised SIA&RAP or Addendum will also be approved by the competent authority and re-disclosed.

9.7 Issue of Identity Card

All the identified non-title holders shall be issued a bio metric identity card duly checked and signed by the authorized official from the department. The ID card shall carry the following details;

- a) Personal details Address
- b) Impact Category
- c) Affected portion details
- d) PAH Photograph
- e) Entitled Cash assistance
- f) Other details

9.8 Revision of R&R Assistance and Amendments

All cash allowances in the Entitlement Matrix shall be revised at the rate of 5% per annum starting from the financial year of the approval made. PIU has to extend the revised R&R entitlements with revised rates (with 5% per annum), if it has been not revised for last 2 years. Any changes or amendment needed in Entitlements matrix need to be approved by the steering committee appointed by GoTN.



9.9 Budget Sources

IND 747.92 Cr for the land acquisition and R&R implementation has been secured, which include 91.39 Cr for R&R Activities, as per G.O. (Ms) No. 74 dated May 9, 2018 for Section 5. Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, R&R assistances and RP implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of the authority concerned, TNHD at the beginning of the financial year.

9.10 Disbursement of Compensation and Assistance

In order to ensure that:

- a) To make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; He/ She need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and The delay in realization of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by TNHD.
- b) If the DPs destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code).
- c) The NGO and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the DPs, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility.

9.11 Determination of Resettlement Sites

While selecting the resettlement site the suitability for housing purpose, land ownership and use will be verified. Only those sites which are suitable for housing and amenable for issue of titles will be selected. If Government lands are not available, then private land acquisition will be initiated. The suitability of sites for housing will be confirmed from the District Administration and title will be issued to the DPs prior to the commencement of construction of houses. In case of resettlement sites, the minimum facilities described in Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be provided. Consultations with the displaced families will be held to ascertain their acceptance. The resettlement sites will be developed if more than 20 displaced families are displaced in a continuous stretch of 5 Kms. In other cases individual sites will be offered. In case of displaced families options will be obtained to provide housing or pay cash in lieu of house. Once the option is given to displaced families and based on options exercised by the affected people, the need for resettlement sites or house sites will be developed. The project will impact landowners losing their place of residence and/or place of business. The resettlement sites will be developed depending upon those who opt to take the house instead of the cash In lieu of house.

The NGO/consultant involved in the RP implementation, during the verification stage, will consult all DPs eligible for alternate housing, and seek their preference on whether they would like to move into a resettlement site, developed in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, or would prefer to relocate themselves to their place of choice. Upon obtaining the choice from the eligible DPs and if adequate number of DPs have opted for moving into a resettlement site, the NGO in consultation with RSO of PIU will submit the requirement for resettlement site to authorized revenue official./DRO.

The Spl DRO will submit the request for identifying suitable government land free from encumbrance



for resettlement site, to the District Collector and if no land is identified within 1-month by the District administration, the Spl DRO will initiate steps to acquire suitable land for the same.

The land obtained/acquired for resettlement site will be provided with all amenities and facilities as stipulated in the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act and as per the provisions contained in the RPF. Plots will be allotted to the DPs through public draw of lots and patta will be issued to the DPs.

The DPs will be provided with built house in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act and the RPF. The stamp duty and registration charges for the house site and built house will be borne by TNHD. In case of resettlement sites are situated close to existing villages or urban areas, appropriate measures will be taken to integrate the host population and enhance the various common facilities for smooth integration of host population with resettles.

9.12 Training for PAHs

The adult member of any vulnerable families shall be given skill training to enhance livelihood and standard of living as follows.

- a) Vocational training will be provided through an NGO that supports the implementation of the SIA&RAP, as the results of the Focus Group Discussion for women revealed a need for vocational training.
- b) Assistance in purchasing farmland through compensation for replacement cost through SIA&RAP implementation support NGOs to help farmers who lose their farmland to recover their livelihoods.
- c) Provide farmland placement assistance and job training for agricultural workers to restore their livelihoods as alternative sources of employment.

9.13 Relocation of CPRs

The Common property resources (CPRs) will be replaced or relocated in accordance with the focus group discussion (FGD) with the custodian of the common property and local community. The appointed NGOs will conduct FGD with all affected CPRs and relocate the same wherever possible in consultation with the public.

9.14 Monitoring and Evaluation

To monitor the effectiveness of the RP implementation by the NGO/consultant, internal monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be undertaken. Internal monitoring will be taken up by the respective PIU. The monitoring and progress reports will be generated using MIS system.

9.15 Management Information System (MIS)

A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at TNHD offices. This MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the DPs baseline socio-economic characteristics, developing predefined reports, algorithms and calculations based on the available data and updating tables/fields for finding compensation and assistances, tracking the land acquisition and resettlement progress. The individual entitlements, compensation calculations, structure valuation, etc. will be generated using MIS software. In addition, land acquisition notices, identity cards will also be generated thorough MIS. All quires will be generated and the baseline data will also be maintained and updated as needed. The data and information required for periodical progress reports will be



generated using MIS database. The required computer terminals and software will be established at regional level in order to feed the data to be maintained in the web with backup at headquarters at Chennai.

9.16 RAP Implementation Schedule

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

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



Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai
Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram

Table 9-1 RAP Implementation Schedule

No.	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Institutional Arrangement and Monitoring																									
1	LARRU and other institutional arrangements																								
a	Establishment																								
b	Capacity building																								
c	Formation of GRC committees																								
d	Link to government programs																								
2	Appointment of Social Manager																								
3	Monthly report from Social Manager																								
4	Appointment of M&E agency																								
5	Impact monitoring and evaluation																								
6	Updating RAP based on M&E report																								
Final Verification to Clearance																									
7	Public consultations																								
a	Pre-implementation																								
b	During implementation																								
8	Verification of properties																								
a	Verification																								
b	Distribution of identification cards																								
9	Notification of entitlements																								
10	Agreement on entitlements																								
11	Selection and training of PAPs																								
12	Finalization of Entitlement Policy by HMPD																								
13	Negotiation for relocation sites (where needed)																								
14	Confirmation of relocation sites (where needed)																								
15	Development of community infrastructure																								
16	Disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance																								



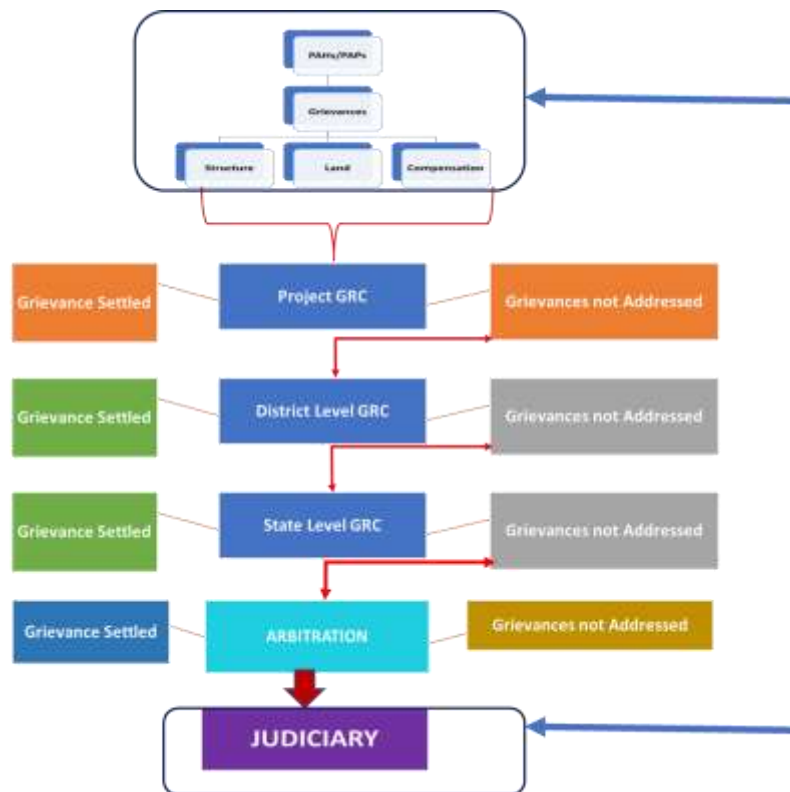
Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai
Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram

No.	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
17	Disbursement of entitlement for indirect losses						■	■																	
18	Notification of demolition							■																	
19	Relocation of displaced PAPs, movement of PAPs to new sites								■																
20	Demolition of old structures								■																
Grievance Redressal																									
21	Initiate grievance redressal mechanism	■	■	■	■																				
a	Receipt of complaints	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
b	Committee meetings	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
c	Resolution	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tendering to Start of Works																									
22	Civil work contracts											■													
a	Tendering and contract awards for contractors											■													
b	Commencement of works												■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■



10 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievances and complaints will be reviewed by the Project Level Committee (PLC), the District Level Committee (DLC), and the State Level Committee (SLC), as shown in **Figure 10-1**. If the grievance cannot be addressed at the SLC, the issue will be handed to arbitration and judiciary process.



Source: Final Report for Preparatory Study for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Development in India, JICA, Dec. 2018

Figure 10-1 Process of Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The members, roles, and power of the committee at each level is shown in Table 10-1. The representatives of local residents are the members of the PLC. At the SLC, the Secretary of HMPD will have the power to make the final decision, considering the opinion of NGO members. The decision of the Secretary will be implemented by the Project Director of PIT, who is also the member of the SLC. With such structure of grievance handling, it is expected that the analysis of the grievance will be fair and equitable, and the system has sufficient power to implement the decisions of the committees.

Project Level Grievances Committees

- A Project Level Grievance Redressal Committee will be set up, and the members are as follows:
- Chairman – Retired District Revenue Officer
- Member Secretary – Project Manager (TNRDC)
- Member – A Local Person of repute standing in the society

Grievance Redress Committee shall be formed before notification of compensation award to PAPs (tentatively August 2023).



Table 10-1 Roles and Responsibility of the Committees

Committee	Member	Roles and Responsibilities
District Level Grievances Committees	District Collector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Chairs the DLC b) Receives direction of HD on RAP c) Verifies all entitlements to assistance and compensation d) Advices the Project Head on the commitment of project funds e) Verifies community status f) Supports the rehabilitation cell g) Establishes coordination among different agencies h) Approves list of beneficiaries, identifies project affected assets, releases funds stipend, provides training facilities i) Reviews the progress of RAP j) Does technical sanction for all works other than village ponds and temple tanks, inspection works, and marking of sites for foundations k) Prepares proposal for renovation of village ponds and temple tanks l) Identifies employment prospects, business opportunities, and local training needs m) Prepares proposals for replacement of affected community assets and execution of works n) Conducts consultation and counselling of PAPs o) Redresses the grievances at the district level p) Provides the final decision of the committee which will be delivered to the PAPs q) Provides directions and issues orders to concerned departments for further actions r) Makes decisions on financial matters up to INR 20 lakh s) Transfers unsettled issue to the SLC for settlement
	District Revenue Officer (DRO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordinates the activities of the LA Officers from PIT and the Revenue Officials from the department at the field level b) In the absence of the District Collector, DRO is designated to perform his duties c) Addresses issues related to Land Records and Revenue Department d) Addresses Law and Order issues due to the project as per the directions of the District Collector
	Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provides instruction to the DRDA in developing the resettlement sites b) Addresses issues pertaining to facilities in the resettlement sties and provides directions to the concerned departments c) In the absence of the District Collector and the DRO, the Project Officer may be designated to perform the roles of the District Collector.



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Committee	Member	Roles and Responsibilities
	Divisional Engineer, authorized by the District Collector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provides clarification to the committees in technical matters b) Coordinates monthly meetings in consultation with other members and concerned departments c) Reports to the PIT d) Forwards unresolved cases to the SLC through District Collector for seeking decisions e) Coordinates with officials in implementing the awards of the committee f) Estimates the replacement cost of affected structures and other community assets
	Tahsildars (Land Acquisition), authorized by the District Collector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provides details of land acquisition and delivery of compensation b) Implements the awards pertaining to land acquisition and delivery of compensation c) Estimates land value in coordination with the Revenue Department and Sub-Register Office d) Estimates structure values, including community assets in consultation with the Executive Engineer, PWD, and Divisional Engineer (Highways Department)
State Level Grievances Committees	Secretary, HMPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Chairs the SLC b) Issues direction to the PIT based on the decision of the committee c) Decides on unsettled grievance cases referred by the DLC
	Secretary, Revenue Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide opinions in revenue issues and land matters
	Project Director, PIT (Member Secretary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Forwards issues to the committee and the decision of the committee to the field level b) Organizes periodical meetings in consultation with other members of the committee c) Coordinates overseeing of activities of the PIT and field level staff in implementing the committee decisions d) Submits status report to the committee for reviewing of R&R implementation e) Make decisions on financial matters up to INR 10 Crore
	State Level NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide their opinions to the committee in the process of resolving issues forwarded to the SLC for decisions

Source: Final Report for Preparatory Study for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Development in India, JICA, Dec. 2018



11 Institutional Arrangement in the Implementation of RAP

According to the G.O. (Ms). No. 196 dated 14 October 2022 issued by HMPD, TNRDC has been assigned as the Executing Agency to implement Section 5 including facilitation of land acquisition process. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) activities are going to be implemented by LARRU (Land Acquisition and Resettlement & Rehabilitation Unit), which will be set up within HMPD with support of TNRDC.

Institutional arrangement and responsibilities in the implementation of RAP is summarized in Table 11-1.

The coordination of the institutions is visualized in Figure 11-1. The outsourced R&R Implementation NGO/Consultant will coordinate with all institutions. Most of the implementation works will be the responsibility of the RAP Implementation NGO/Consulting Firm.

Table 11-1 Institutional Arrangement in the Implementation of RAP

Organization	Title	Role and Responsibility	
HMPD	Secretary	a) Overall in-charge of all final HMPD decisions on the Project b) Coordinates with other state level agencies	
CPRR, HMPD	Project Director	a) Oversees the periodic progress of the Project b) Implements the decisions made by the Secretary	
TNRDC	Managing Director	a) Responsible for implementation of the Project as the Managing Associate assigned by HMPD	
TNRDC	Chief General Manager	a) Overall in-charge of all project activities b) Oversees the progress of land acquisition and R&R activities c) Participates as Member Secretary in the State Level Grievance Redressal Committee d) Participates in SLC to facilitate land acquisition e) Deals with contracts of NGO/consultant for implementation of RAP f) Facilitates periodic appraisal of the progress and reports to JICA and the government in the form of monthly reports g) Makes decisions on financial matters	
	HMPD, CPRR	Special District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition), Resettlement Officer	a) Coordinates implementation of R&R activities with HMPD and field staff b) Approves the entitlements/micro plans prepared by the NGOs to implement RAP c) Monitors the progress of R&R implementation and reports to the Project Head
	HMPD, CPRR	Special District Revenue Officer (Land Acquisition)	a) Coordinates the land acquisition process with Tahsildars at the field b) Prepares guidelines and procedures to be adopted for the land acquisition c) Interacts with DROs and other stakeholders to quicken the land acquisition process d) Monitors and reports the progress of land entry upon permission to the Assistant Project Head



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Organization	Title		Role and Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Participates in the DLCs and PLCs f) Participates in the Grievances Committees. g) Gives final approval of the target PAHs/PAPs eligible for compensations and assistances h) Plans the relocation of common property resources and implements the relocation i) Determines the boundary of land to be acquired j) Verifies the lands and assets to be acquired and their owner k) District level Tahsildars will coordinate with HMPD and village level Tahsildars to implement the RAP activities l) Selects the potential site for collective resettlement sites when necessary m) Prepares collective resettlement sites with HMPD budget, when necessary
		Structure Valuation Officer (Divisional Engineer, Construction and Maintenance Wing, Chengalpattu, HMPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prepare and determine the valuation of structures b) Assists in the preparation of estimates of structure and compensated community assets
		Database Management System Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintains the database of the PAPs and PAHs b) Maintains the database of overall physical and financial progresses c) Maintain records of the Grievance Redressal Committee
Outsourced	R&R Specialist/Social Manager (General Consultant)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Participates in the SLCs, DLCs, and PLCs b) Coordinates the implementation of R&R activities with corporate and field staff c) Reviews the work in finalization of resettlement site development d) Prepares monthly progress reports for the SDU and the land acquisition unit e) Works out indicators to evaluate R&R implementation f) Tracks the resettled and affected population in order to assess the restoration of income and standards of living g) Provides suggestions and inputs in the form of remedial measures to the PIT in implementing the RAP
		Implementing NGOs/Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coordinate with the Tahsildars and Extension Officers at the field to implement RAP activities

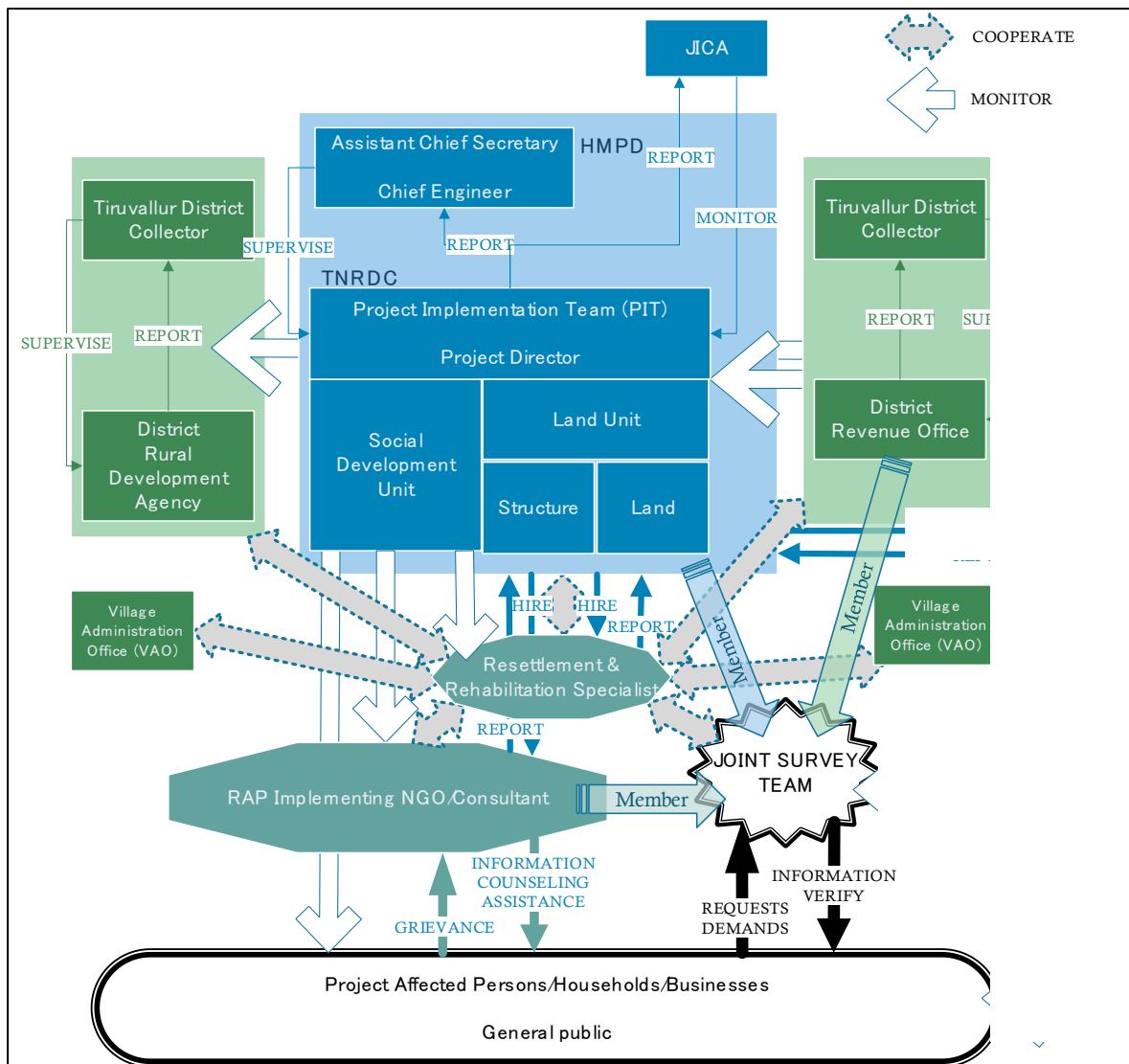


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Organization	Title	Role and Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Verify and identify PAHs; issue identification cards; counsel; and disseminate project policies, documents, etc. c) Prepare micro plans per household for implementation of R&R d) Generate awareness on livelihood restoration activities and help PAHs make informed choices e) Consult PAHs on acceptance to resettlement areas f) Identify training needs of PAHs for income generation activities and ensure that they are adequately supported g) Put forth the grievances of PAHs to the filed HMPD units and the GRC h) Assist the LARRU, in disbursement of compensation i) Periodic R&R implementation report should be submitted to the LARRU through General Consultant
Revenue Village	Special Tahsildars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Special Tahsildars will coordinate with HMPD and Taluk Tahsildars to implement the RAP activities b) Assists Special DRO in determining the boundary of land to be acquired and in verifying the land and assets to be acquired and their owners c) Assists HMPD and NGO in verifying the squatters and encroachers who may be eligible for compensations and assistances



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Source: Final Report for Preparatory Study for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Development in India, JICA, Dec. 2018

Figure 11-1 Institutional Arrangement in the Implementation of RAP



12 Land Acquisition and R&R Budget

For effective implementation of land acquisition and R&R, it is vital to derive the budget considering all the elements of land acquisition and R&R implementation. IND 747.92 Cr for the land acquisition and R&R implementation has been secured, which include 91.39 Cr for R&R Activities, as per G.O. (Ms) No. 74 dated May 9, 2018 for Section 5. This budget includes the cost of land compensation, structural compensation, R&R assistance, Social Manager and Environmental Specialist remuneration, training cost for capacity building of staff, monitoring and evaluation cost and contingency for the project.

Table 12-1 Break Down of the Budget for the Land Acquisition and R&R Implementation

Item	Amount (Cr)
(1) Guideline Value	217.61
(2) Market-value factor for rural area as 1.25	272.01
(3) Building compensation	32.64
(4) Compensation amount total	304.65
(5) 100% for solatium	304.65
(6) 12% for market value	36.56
(7) 30% for R&R activity	91.39
(8) 1% for advertisement charge	3.05
(9) 2.5% for contingencies charges	7.62
(10) Total amount	747.92

Source: G.O. (Ms) No. 74 dated May 9, 2018

Table 12-2 Indicative Costs for Management and Operation of RAP Implementation

Item	Amount (Cr)
R&R cost	38.70
CPR relocation cost	28.04
Sub-total	66.74
Appointment of social managers	3.40
Capacity building workshops	0.51
Monitoring and evaluation agency	2.55
Sub-total	6.47
Total	73.21
Increased % from the base year 2018	24.83%
Revised amount for FY2022-2023	91.39

Source: Modified from Table 9.12 of DPR SIA&RAP 2017



13 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

13.1 Introduction

Involuntary resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) operations are invariably complex, because they entail not merely compensation for lost assets, but also the relocation of people and their economic re-establishment in a new place. Almost the minute project agencies begin implementing their resettlement plans, conditions, expectations, and options all start changing, requiring revisions in the planning documents.

13.2 Need for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are invaluable in providing the information necessary for revising the plans knowledgeably. M&E can provide critical information, in a timely manner, to project authorities, who must make decisions about how to proceed as the project progresses. From a project perspective, monitoring systems are the more important of the two activities, because evaluations are essentially one-time assessments that help project planners more than project implementers, while monitoring systems provide more continuous, and timely information. Among monitoring systems, administrative monitoring for land acquisition is much more commonly done than socioeconomic monitoring of the adjustment and recovery of the affected population. This difference in implementing workable monitoring systems warrants examination, so that feasible socioeconomic monitoring systems can be implemented.

Monitoring and Evaluation are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for project engagement to keep the programs on schedule. By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved the intended aims.

As per JICA Monitoring provides both working system for project managers and a channel for the resettles to make them know their needs and reactions to resettlement execution. Monitoring exercise will be undertaken internally in the project. The social development and land acquisition officer of TNHD on monthly basis will carry out the project's internal monitoring. Indicators, which will be monitored during the project, consist of two broad categories:

- a) Process and output indicators or internal monitoring
- b) Outcome/impact indicators

13.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP Implementation

The RAP includes provision for initial monitoring, mid-term and end term evaluation. The NGO/consultant involved in the implementation of the RAP will be required to supply all information and documents. To this end, the NGO/consultant shall keep proper documentation of their work and the R&R process involved in the project and shall be responsible for the upkeep and updating of such documents periodically and regularly. The documents shall include photographs and videotapes of the pre-intervention and post intervention scenario of all the properties, structures and assets affected by the project.

13.4 Internal Monitoring

Monitoring of involuntary resettlement operations require precisely, an application of general project



monitoring procedures and ethos to the process accruing in resettlement but with particular attention to the specific high risks intrinsic in such operations. Therefore, a mechanism should be put in place or continuous flow of information. Thus, the social development officer at the State Level (Head Quarter) in close coordination with his counterparts at district level will carry out regular monitoring.

The internal monitoring is a conventional monitoring of government related to physical factors such as, number of families affected, resettled, assistance extended, infrastructure facilities provided, etc. and other financial aspects, such as compensation paid, grant extended, etc. The internal M&E must be simultaneously carried out with the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Internal monitoring will be taken up by the respective LARRU. The monitoring and progress reports will be generated using MIS system.

13.4.1 Objectives of Internal Monitoring

The objectives of the internal monitoring are:

- a) Operations Planning
- b) Management and Implementation Operational
- c) Trouble Shooting
- d) Feedback

13.4.2 Information required for Internal Monitoring

For internal monitoring the following information will be required:

- a) Individual files on each project affected person
- b) Grievance Records
- c) Action Plan and
- d) Progress Reports

13.4.3 Monitoring Reporting Systems for Internal Monitoring

Crisis and day-to-day management and monitoring management will regime its own improved action plans, regular coordination and onsite training sessions and a Management Information System (MIS) as internal system. It also requires trouble-shooters and informal networks of feedback from the communities, NGOs, M&E agencies and other government bodies. Physical monitoring of services and finance in the system to ensure management and financing functions in a timely and effective manner.

Monitoring and verification of the quantifiable progress of the resettlement programme to indicate the timeliness of the financial disbursements already agreed to and deviations from the critical path for all project components and the required integrated arrangements to resettle PAHs will be done throughout the project cycle. The PIU will produce monthly and quarterly progress report for resettlement plan implementation.

13.4.4 Indicators for Internal Monitoring

Monitoring is a continuous process and will be carried out by PIU on regular basis to keep track of the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested under project input, project activity and project output have been given as follows.



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Table 13-1 RAP Monitoring Plan

Activity	Monitoring Indicator / Contents	Period	Frequency	Responsible Organization
(1) Preparation of Resettlement Sites (where necessary)	Explanation of the site (e.g. Area, no of resettlement HH, etc.)	Before relocation	Monthly	LARRU
(2) Public Consultation	Contents of the consultation/ main comments and answers	When conducting	As necessary	NGO/Consultant
(3) RAP implementation	Employment of Consultants	Preparation of RAP	One time	TNRDC/HMPD
	Implementation of Census Survey (including Socioeconomic Survey)	Preparation of RAP	One time	ARRU & LARRIC
	Finalization of PAPs List	Approval of RAP	One time	LARRU & LARRIC
	Progress of Compensation Payment	Approval of RAP	One time	LARRU & LARRIC
(4) Progress of Land Acquisition	Progress of Land Acquisition (All Villages) (ha)	During land acquisition process	Weekly	LARRU
(5) Progress of Asset Replacement (Primary buildings - including Squatters, if any)	Progress of Asset Replacement (All Villages)	During relocation process	Weekly	LARRU & LARRIC
(6) Progress of Relocation of people including tenants	Progress of Relocation of People (All Villages)	During relocation process	Weekly	LARRU & LARRIC
(7) Implementation status of livelihood recovery support	Status of livelihood recovery support	During implementation of livelihood recovery support	Monthly	LARRU & LARRIC
(8) Grievance from PAPs	Recording of the grievance and its response	1) During land acquisition and relocation process 2) After relocation	1) Monthly 2) Quarterly (2 years after the relocation)	LARRU & LARRIC



Table 13-2 Tentative Form for the RAP Internal Monitoring

(1) Preparation of Resettlement Sites (where necessary)

Sl. No.	Explanation of the site (e.g. Area, no of resettlement HH, etc.)	Status (Complete (date)/not complete)	Details (e.g. Site selection, identification of candidate sites, discussion with PAPs, Development of the site, etc.)	Expected Date of Completion

(2) Public Consultation

Sl. No.	Date	Place	Contents of the consultation/ main comments and answers



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(3) RAP implementation

Resettlement Activities	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion	Responsible Organization
			During the Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up the Last Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up the Last Quarter		
Preparation of RAP									
Employment of Consultants		Man-month							TNRDC/HMPD
Implementation of Census Survey (including Socioeconomic Survey)									LARRU & LARRIC
Approval of RAP			Date of Approval						
Finalization of PAPs List		No. of PAPs							LARRU & LARRIC
Progress of Compensation Payment									LARRU & LARRIC
Village 1		No. of HHs/ Land Parcels							LARRU
Village 2		No. of HHs/ Land Parcels							LARRU
Village 3		No. of HHs/ Land Parcels							LARRU
Village 4		No. of HHs/ Land Parcels							LARRU



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(4) Progress of Land Acquisition

Resettlement Activities	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion	Responsible Organization
			During the Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up the Last Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up the Last Quarter		
Progress of Land Acquisition (All Villages)									
Village 1		ha							LARRU
Village 2		ha							LARRU
Village 3		ha							LARRU
Village 4		ha							LARRU



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(5) Progress of Asset (Primary buildings - including Squatters) Replacement

Resettlement Activities	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion	Responsible Organization
			During the Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up the Last Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up the Last Quarter		
Progress of Asset Replacement (All Villages)									
Village 1									LARRU & LARRIC
Village 2									LARRU & LARRIC
Village 3									LARRU & LARRIC
Village 4									LARRU & LARRIC

(6) Progress of Relocation of people including tenants

Resettlement Activities	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion	Responsible Organization
			During the Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up the Last Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up the Last Quarter		
Progress of Relocation of People (All Villages)									
Village 1		Nos							LARRU & LARRIC
Village 2		Nos							LARRU & LARRIC
Village 3		Nos							LARRU & LARRIC
Village 4		Nos							LARRU & LARRIC

(7) Implementation status of livelihood recovery support

Implementation	Contents	Results

(8) Grievance from PAPs

SI No.	Name and Address of Complainant	Brief of Complaint / Grievance	Action Taken	Correspondence and Results



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(9) Other Points of Attention (free writing)

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(10) Monitoring Formats for Physical Progress

No	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Implementation Target	Revised Target	Progress this Quarter	Cumulative Progress	% against Target
1	Land acquisition (ha) from Govt. sources					
2	Wet land acquired (ha) from private owners					
3	Dry land acquired (ha) from private owners					
4	Urban land (including homestead) acquired (ha) from private owners					
5	No. of PAHs paid compensation for acquisition of private landed properties					
6	Areas of pucca structures acquired (sq m) from private owners					
7	No. of PAHs paid compensation for acquisition of private pucca properties					
8	Area of semi-pucca structures acquired (sq m) from private owners					
9	No. of PAHs paid compensation for acquisition of private semi-pucca properties					
10	Area of kutcha structures acquired (sq m) from private owners					
11	No. of PAHs paid compensation for acquisition of private kutcha properties					
12	Other assets (wells) acquired (No) from private owners					
13	No. of PAHs paid compensation for acquisition of other private assets (wells)					
14	No. of PAHs provided with assistance (additional 25%) for severance of land					
15	No. of PAHs opted for alternative houses					
16	No. of PAHs opted for					



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No	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Implementation Target	Revised Target	Progress this Quarter	Cumulative Progress	% against Target
	alternative shops					
17	No. of PAHs provided with land purchase grant @25% of the compensation received to buy alternative agriculture land					
18	No. of PAHs provided with shifting allowance					
19	No. of PAHs provided with rental allowance					
20	No. of PAHs provided with subsistence allowance for 6 months					
21	No. of PAHs provided with subsistence allowance for 3 months					
22	No. of Vulnerable Squatter PAHs provided with alternative built houses					
23	No. of Vulnerable squatter PAHs provided with alternative built shops					
24	No. of PAHs provided with employment generation asset grant (from PAHs losing shops)					
25	No. of PAPs provided with livelihoods training assistance (2 adult from each PAH losing shops)					
26	No. of PAPs provided with self employment training (2 adult from each vulnerable squatter PAH)					
27	No. of PAPs provided with self employment training and assisting for purchase of employment generation asset					
28	No. of man-days of employment under contractors (Male, Female) Male PAP (Applied/ Hired) Female PAP (Applied/ Hired) (as per RAP)					
29	No. of community properties reestablished					
32	No. of implementing NGO					



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No	Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	Implementation Target	Revised Target	Progress this Quarter	Cumulative Progress	% against Target
	staff in position					
33	No. of implementing NGO staff trained in R&R activities					

(11) Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress

No	Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress	Implementation Target (Rs. million)	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Quarter	Cumulative Progress	% against Target
1	Compensation (including solatium) paid for wet land acquired from private owners including assistance towards registration charges and taxes					
2	Compensation (including solatium) paid for dry land acquired from private owners including assistance towards registration charges and taxes					
3	Compensation (including solatium) paid for urban land (including homestead) acquired from private owners including assistance towards registration charges and taxes					
4	Compensation paid for severance of land (additional 25% of the compensation paid)					
5	Compensation paid for loss of perennial crops					
6	Compensation paid for loss of non-perennial crops					
7	Compensation paid for acquiring pucca structures from private owners					
8	Compensation paid for					



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No	Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress	Implementation Target (Rs. million)	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Quarter	Cumulative Progress	% against Target
	acquiring semi-pucca structures from private owners					
9	Compensation paid for acquiring Kutcha structures from private owners					
10	Compensation paid for acquiring other assets (wells) from private owners					
11	Expenditure on providing shifting allowances					
12	Expenditure on providing rental allowances					
13	Expenditure on providing subsistence allowances (for 6 months)					
14	Expenditure on providing subsistence allowances (for 3 months)					
15	Expenditure on providing self-employment training assistance (2 adult from each PAH losing shops)					
16	Expenditure on providing self-employment training assistance (2 adult from each vulnerable squatter PAH losing shops)					
17	Expenditure on providing self-employment training and purchase of employment generation asset assistance (to all employees losing employment due to the project)					



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No	Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress	Implementation Target (Rs. million)	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Quarter	Cumulative Progress	% against Target
20	Expenditure on preparing resettlement sites ready with infrastructure facilities					
21	Expenditure on re-establishing community properties/ cultural properties					
24	Expenditure on engaging implementation NGOs					
26	Expenditure on continued public consultation					
28	R&R cost for maintenance corridors (1.5% of the treatment cost of Rs.3 million)					
29	Expenditure on unquantified impacts (10% of total R&R cost)					



Annexure 1: Terms of References for Appointment of NGO/Consultant for Implementing RAP for Section 5 of CPRR

TNRDC, the Project Executing Agency (EA), under HMPD is committed to resettle and rehabilitate the affected household in accordance with the RAP provisions. To ensure fair and efficient disbursement of the entitlements proposed and to ensure that the PAHs are bettered off as a result of the project, the TNRDC shall call in for the service of local NGO / consulting firms experienced in carrying out such activities at the grassroots level. The agencies will be assigned with RAP implementation activities.

Selection of Agencies for Implementation of RAP:

The selection of suitable NGO/consultant will be made depending upon their credibility to carry out implementation activities expressed through their previous experience, registration under the Societies Act, registered with service tax number, consulting companies, in-house capacity evident through number of staff with required qualification and experience, and logistic potentials.

Objectives

The objective of this assignment is that the NGO/consultant selected for providing implementation support to LARRU in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement activities and will ensure that PAPs obtain their full entitlement as described in RAP and assist them in improving their overall living standards.

Scope of Work

The present assignment is limited to assistance in implementation of RAP in the project area for upgradation under contract package of Section 5 of CPRR. In order to realize the above objective, the scope of implementation support to be provided by the NGO/consultant include but not limited to the following:

- (1) Develop rapport between the PAPs and the project authorities. This will be achieved through regular interactions with both the EA staff and the PAPs. All meetings and decisions taken are to be documented:
- (2) Assist EA to undertake a public information campaign at the commencement of the project to inform the affected communities about the following:
 - a) Need for land acquisition
 - b) Need for relocation of squatters and encroachers
 - c) Likely consequences of the project on the livelihoods of PAHs
 - d) R&R policy and entitlement package
- (3) Develop micro-plan for resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) in consultation with the EA staff. A plan shall be prepared and agreed for each PAP and will include such items as list of option open to and the choices to be opted by the PAP. The NGO/consultant will explain to the PAPs the options available for their resettlement and rehabilitation and assist them in making their choice in fixing the following:
 - a) Site for relocation
 - b) A list of benefits due to PAPs with options where available
 - c) Arrangements for moving
 - d) Proposed utilization of any allowance due to them, and
 - e) Income restoration mechanisms including any vocational training programs.
- (4) Carry out a joint verification of assets within the proposed Corridor of Impact (CoI) along with LARRU to determine the final list of PAPs to be affected by the project.
- (5) Identify PAPs and verify their losses on the basis of the census survey carried out and register against their names the compensation and assistances due to them.



- (6) To update the list of PAHs and PAPs as required at the time of the implementation and carry out census surveys for those portions where such surveys are not carried out and wherever census data is likely to be more than 2 years old at the time of impact and carry out fresh socio economic survey wherever data not available or inadequate to decide the compensation mechanisms viz income & expenditure, occupation, housing and its basic amenities and ownership of land material assets.
- (7) Distribute the identity cards to the eligible PAPs mentioning compensation and assistance due to them on the cards.
- (8) Assist PAPs in getting the compensation for their land and properties acquire for the project and educate them on their rights, entitlement, obligations under RAP through distribution of pamphlets, meetings, etc. The NGO/consultant will assist the PAPs in negotiating the land acquisition price through negotiation process and ensure the receipt of timely compensation and issues raised to the grievance redress mechanism.
- (9) Determine the entitlement of each PAP and compare it to the offer being made by the project. If there is a discrepancy, between the two, assist the PAP in coming to some agreement with the LARRU and, if necessary, pursue the matter through the grievance redress mechanism.
- (10) If there is any complaint / dissatisfaction among PAPs paid off with compensation in connection with the already initiated land acquisition through private negotiation process, assist the PAPs in taking up the issues to the grievance redress committee and in receiving satisfactory compensation as per replacement cost against acquisition of their properties.
- (11) Ensure all benefits due to the PAPs under the RAP are provided to them.
- (12) Help PAPs to identify suitable land for resettlement/employment for agricultural purposes. Assist the PAPs to locate a landowner willing to sell his/her land and assist in the negotiation of the purchase price. Also assist the EA in identifying the agriculture land in consultation with PAPs for acquiring the alternative agriculture land in case land for land is required to be implemented.
- (13) Carry out consultation with host population wherever required and include the agreed measures for host population in the implementation plan.
- (14) Help project authorities in making arrangement for the smooth relocation of the PAPs and their business. This will involve close consultation with the PAPs to ensure that the arrangement is acceptable to them
- (15) Ensure proper utilization by the PAPs of various grants available under the R&R package. Advice the PAPs on how best to use any cash that may be provided under the RAP. Emphasis should be placed on using such funds in a sustainable way e.g. purchasing replacement land for that acquired.
- (16) Co-ordinate training programs for sustainable livelihood and assist in developing the required skills for livelihood rehabilitation.
- (17) NGO/consultant will identify alternative suitable location in consultation with local villagers on the relocation of various community assets to be affected by the project.
- (18) NGO/consultant in close association with PAPs and local villagers will interact closely with those undertaking the construction of resettlement sites and community assets in order to ensure that the construction takes place in accordance with the provisions mentioned in RAP
- (19) Help PAPs in redressing their grievances. Make PAPs aware of the grievance mechanism set out in the RAP and assist PAPs who have grievance to pursue a suitable remedy.
- (20) Update information available on PAPs and collect information on PAHs coming in this project due to any changes.
- (21) EA will be monitoring non-eligible persons (i.e. person who is occupying COI after the cut-off date) and will require data from the NGO/consultant to provide inputs for periodical progress reports.
- (22) NGO/consultant should assist EA in serving notices on the non-eligible persons for vacating the COI within a notice period.



- (23) NGO/consultant should assist consultation with local community in relocation of Common Property Resources.
- (24) Any other responsibility as may be assigned for the welfare of the affected community.
- The support role that the NGO/consultant has to perform the following duties for livelihood restoration:
- (25) Identification of locally suitable income generating or enterprises development activities for sustainable economic life in consultation with the project affected people.
- (26) Establishing linkage for skilled development, credit availability and marketing, ensuring that the grants received for such purpose from the project will be used for skill development training to upgrade existing skills of entitled persons, purchase of small-scale capital assets for them, etc.
- (27) Designing alternative livelihood schemes as per the felt needs of the target group population that will be prioritized through participatory process.
- (28) Helping PAPs to choose suitable alternative livelihood schemes, where training on skill development, capital assistance and assistance in the forward-backward linkage can be provided for making these pursuits sustainable for the beneficiaries.
- The activities that the NGO/consultant has to perform to address gender issues in the project include:
- (29) Making an inventory of the socio-economic status of women of the study area in general, to be revealed through information gathered on women headed households during joint verification survey.
- (30) Preparing a profile of women PAPs from the information gathered and making inventory on the concerns and preference of women of the study area, especially on the livelihood sources, decision-making, and other issue related to women.
- (31) Consulting women groups to identify their needs and resource requirements to address the needs.
- (32) Identifying women focused activities based on the inventories and consultation and incorporating those in the micro-plans for implementing the R&R provisions.
- (33) Encouraging women PAPs to form self-help groups and assisting them in availing institutional credit facilities for enterprises development or income generation activities.

Methodology

- (1) The NGO/consultant will work as a link between EA, LARRU, the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) and the project affected people. The NGO/consultant will be responsible for assisting the PAHs during the resettlement and rehabilitation process and shall ensure that all PAPs have been provided with appropriate compensation and assistance as per the entitlement framework of the RAP.
- (2) In order to carry out the above tasks, employees of NGO/consultant are to be stationed in the project area. Besides contacting PAPs on an individual basis to regularly update the baseline information, group meeting at village level will be conducted by the NGO/consultant on a regular basis. The frequency of such meetings will depend on the requirements of the PAPs but should occur at least once a month, to allow the PAPs to remain up-to-date on project development. NGO/consultant will encourage participation of individual PAPs in such meetings by discussing their problems regarding LA, R&R and other aspects relating to their socio-economic aspects of life. Such participation will make it easier to find a solution acceptable to all involved.

Deliverables /Reporting:

- a) Inception report
- b) Updated missing and additional Census survey report.
- c) Quarterly report



Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), for Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Section V from Singaperumal Koil on NH 32 to Mamallapuram

Time frame:

It is estimated that the NGO/consultant services will be required for about 24 months to participate in the implementation of RAP. The time scheduled for completion of each task is given below.

Sl.No.	Task Description	Time for Completion
1	Inception Report	At the end of 1st month after commencement of services
2	a. Joint verification, issue of Identity Cards and submission of final data analysis report b. Additional and /or missing census survey including profiles of PAHs in such survey.	At the end of 4th month after commencement of services At the end of 6th month after commencement of services
3	Monthly / Quarterly progress report covering the activities in the scope of works and corresponding deliverables.	At the end of each month / quarter
4	Disbursement of the entitlement for 25% of total PAHs	At the end of 8th month after commencement of service
5	Disbursement of the entitlement for another 25% of total PAHs	At the end of 12th month after commencement of service
6	Disbursement of the entitlement for another 25% of total PAHs	At the end of 16th month after commencement of service
7	Disbursement of the entitlement for remaining 25% of total PAHs	At the end of 20th month after commencement of service
8	Draft final report summarizing the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO/consultant	One month before the service / 23rd month after commencement of services
9	Final report summarizing the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO/consultant	At the end of service / 24th month after commencement of services

NGO/consultant Input:

The NGO/consultant team should consist of three following core professionals out of which one of the core team members must be a woman professional, with appropriate support staff. The core team should have a combined professional experience in the areas of social mobilization, community development, land acquisition & resettlement, census & socio-economic surveys and participatory planning & consultations.

1. Team Leader cum Sr. Social Expert
2. Resettlement Expert
3. Community/Rural Development Expert

Qualification and Experience:

Team leader cum Sr. Social Development Expert: He/She should possess the post graduate qualification in the Sociology/MSW/Social Sciences and have total experience of about 15 years, of which about 5 years professional experience in resettlement & rehabilitation / land acquisition in externally aided projects with 3 years of specific experience as Social Expert or equivalent.

Resettlement Expert: He/She shall be a postgraduate preferably in Sociology/MSW/Social sciences and have total experience of about 10 years, of which about 5 years professional experience in Rehabilitation & Resettlement measures and at least one project experience in external funded project (i.e. JICA, World Bank, ADB etc.).

Community / Rural Development Expert: He/She shall be a postgraduate preferably in Sociology/MSW/Rural Development/Social Sciences and have total experience of about 5 years, of which about 3 years professional experience in Rural Development or Community Development programme and shall be fluent in Tamil Language.