



Chennai Metro Rail Limited

(A Joint Venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Tamil Nadu)

To
Japan International Cooperation Agency,
South Asia Division 1 (India / Bhutan),
South Asia Department,
Nibancho Center Building
5-25, Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo 102-8012, Japan.

Rc.No.43/LND/CMRL/2016, Dated: 17.11.2017

Dear Sir,

Sub: CMRL - Authorization of SIA report of Phase II – sent –
regarding.

It is certified that SIA reports of Chennai Metro Project Phase II as Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for Chennai Metro Rail Phase-II Priority Corridors dated November 2017 have been officially prepared by RITES. CMRL accept JICA to disclose above information to the public and CMRL will implement the same in the construction and operations of the Project.


District Revenue Officer &
Legal Officer


17/11/17

CMRL Depot, Admin Building, Poonamallee High Road, Koyambedu, Chennai - 600 107.

Phone : 23792000 Fax : 23792200

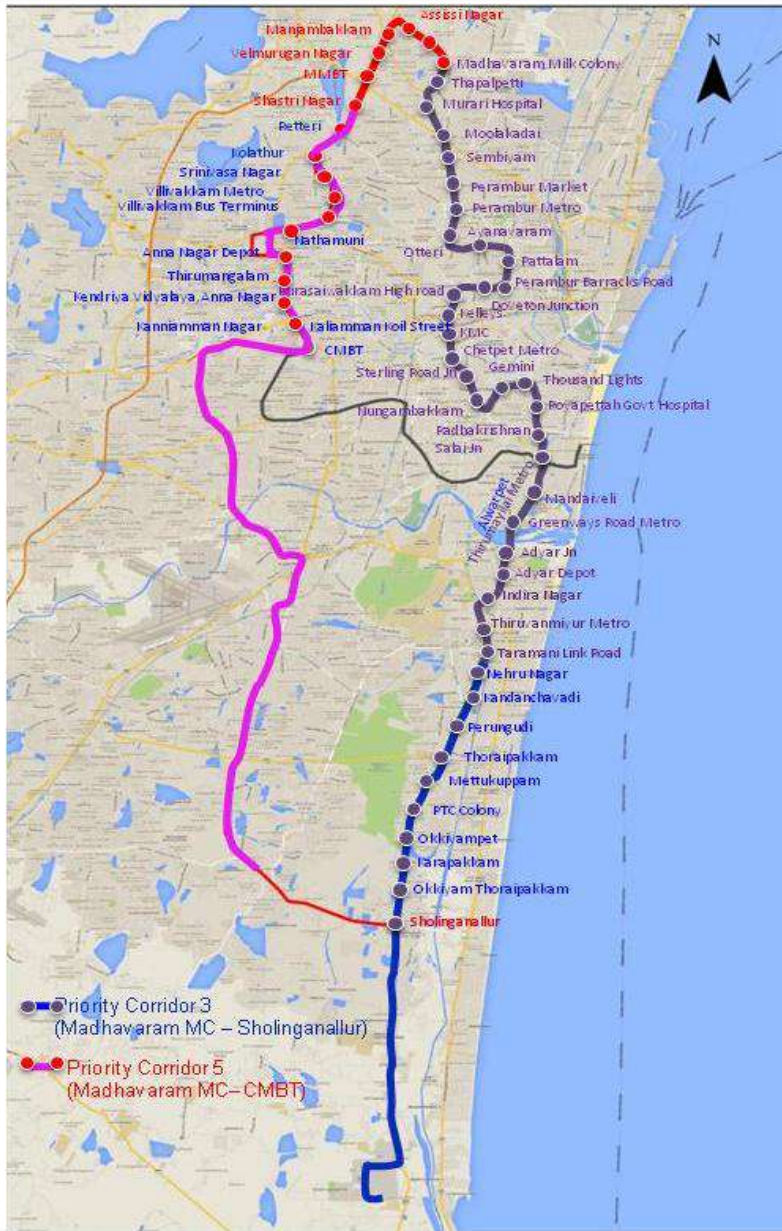
Email : chennaietrail@cmrl.in website : www.chennaietrail.org

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CHENNAI METRO RAIL LIMITED

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA) FOR CHENNAI METRO RAIL PHASE-II PRIORITY CORRIDORS



FINAL REPORT NOVEMBER 2017



CONTENTS

No.	Title	Page No
	<i>Contents</i>	<i>i-vi</i>
	<i>Glossary</i>	<i>vii-viii</i>
	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>ix-x</i>
	<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>xi-xiv</i>
CHAPTER-1: INTRODUCTION		1-9
1.1	Project Background	1
1.2	Benefits of the Project	1
1.3	Project Description	2
1.4	Land Requirement and Resettlement	2
1.5	Measures taken for Minimizing Impact	3
1.6	Social Impact Assessment	4
1.7	Approach and Methodology for SIA	4
1.8	JICA Requirements	7
1.9	Layout of the Report	7
CHAPTER-2: POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS		10-18
2.1	Project Impacts	10
2.2	Land Requirement and Acquisition	11
2.3	Inventory of Affected Structures	11
2.4	Impact on Families and Persons	15
2.5	Impact on Community Structures	18
CHAPTER-3: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE		19-29
3.1	Project Area: A Profile	19
3.2	Profile of Project Affected Families	20
3.2.1	Demographic Characteristics	20
3.2.1.1	Gender and Sex Ratio	20
3.2.1.2	Age Group	21
3.2.1.3	Marital Status	21
3.2.2	Social Characteristics	21
3.2.2.1	Religious and Social Groups	22
3.2.2.2	Family Pattern and Family Size	23
3.2.2.3	Educational Attainment	23
3.2.3	Economic Conditions	23
3.2.3.1	Household main Occupational	24
3.2.3.2	Household Annual Income and Expenditure	24
3.2.4	Commercial and Self Employment Activities	25
3.2.5	Vulnerable Groups	26
3.2.6	Gender Issues	26
3.2.7	Tribal Issues	27
3.2.8	Awareness and Opinion about the project	27
3.2.9	Preferred location and R&R options	28



CHAPTER-4: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	30-40
4.1 Background	30
4.2 Objectives of Public Consultation	31
4.3 Approach and Method of Consultation	32
4.4 Key Findings of Consultation	38
4.5 Conclusions	39
4.6 Community Participation during Project Implementation	39
CHAPTER-5: RESETTLEMENT POLICY, FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	41-57
5.1 Applicable Laws	41
5.2 Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	42
5.3 JICA's Involuntary Resettlement Policy	46
5.4 The Entitlement Matrix in Respect of Project Affected Persons of all Categories due to Implementation of the Chennai Metro Rail Project (Phase 2)	48
5.4 Gap analysis	49
CHAPTER-6: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	58-62
6.1 Background	58
6.2 Executive Agency	58
6.3 Implementing Agency	59
6.3.1 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	59
6.3.2 Social Management Unit (SMU)	59
6.3.3 Role of Non-Governmental Organization	60
6.3.4 Implementation Support Consultant (R&R)	60
6.3.5 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	61
6.3.6 Training and Capacity Building	62
CHAPTER-7: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	63-66
7.1 Background	63
7.2 Implementation Procedure	63
7.3 Timing of Resettlement	64
7.4 Implementation Schedule	64
7.4.1 Project Preparatory Stage	64
7.4.2 RAP Implementation Stage	64
7.4.3 RAP Implementation Schedule	65
CHAPTER-8: R&R COST ESTIMATE	67-68
8.1 Background	67
8.2 Cost Estimate for R&R	67
CHAPTER-9: MONITORING AND EVALUATION	69-73
9.1 Background	69
9.2 Internal Monitoring	71
9.3 Independent Evaluation	71
9.4 Reporting Requirements	73



CHAPTER-10: CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD	74-76
10.1 Conclusion	74
10.2 Way Forward	75
10.2.1 Census Socio-Economic Survey	75
10.2.2 Replacement Cost Study	75
10.2.3 Income Restoration Plan	76
10.2.4 Indigenous People Development Plan	76
10.2.5 HIV/AIDS Action Plan	76
10.2.6 Resettlement Site Plan	76



LIST OF TABLES

NO	TITLE	PAGE NO
Table 1.1	Corridor wise Length and number of Stations	2
Table 1.2	Corridor wise coverage of surveyed PAFs	6
Table 2.1	Land Requirement and Acquisition (In Ha)	11
Table 2.2	Corridor wise Impact on Private Properties	12
Table 2.3	Station wise affected structures in Corridor 3	12
Table 2.4	Station wise affected structures in Corridor 5	13
Table 2.5	Corridor wise summary of affected properties/structures	14
Table 2.6	Corridor wise partially affected structures	14
Table 2.7	Corridor wise fully affected structures	15
Table 2.8	Impact of PAFs and PAPs	15
Table 2.9	Corridor wise PAFs by their type of ownership status	16
Table 2.10	Corridor wise partially and fully affected families	16
Table 2.11	Title and Non-title holders among partially affected families	16
Table 2.12	Title and Non-title holders among fully affected families	17
Table 2.13	Loss of Residence	17
Table 2.14	Loss of Livelihood	17
Table 2.15	Loss of Common Property Resources	18
Table 3.1	Demographic and Socio-economic characteristics of Project area	19
Table 3.2	Corridor wise demographic characteristics of surveyed PAPs	21
Table 3.3	Corridor wise social characteristics of surveyed PAFs	22
Table 3.4	Corridor wise economic characteristics of surveyed PAFs	24
Table 3.5	Corridor wise type of commercial activity and its size	25
Table 3.6	Corridor wise vulnerability of PAFs	26
Table 3.7	Corridor wise socio-demographic characteristics of SC/STs	27
Table 3.8	Awareness and opinion of PAFs on proposed metro train	28
Table 3.9	Preferred location and R&R options suggested by PAFs and factors to be considered in case of displacement	28
Table 4.1	Summary of public consultation	34
Table 7.1	RAP Implementation Schedule	66
Table 8.1	Cost for Resettlement & Rehabilitation	67
Table 9.1	Indicators for Monitoring of Rap Progress	70
Table 9.2	Indicators for Project Outcome Evaluation	72



LIST OF FIGURES

NO	TITLE	PAGE NO
Figure 1.1	Study area	3
Figure 1.2	Approach and Methodology for SIA	9
Figure 6.1	Institutional Framework for Implementation of RAP	61



LIST OF ANNEXURES

NO	TITLE
1.1	Questionnaire of social survey
1.2	Format for Public Consultation
1.4	Minutes of Public Consultation
5.1	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Act 2013
5.2	World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12
6.1	ToR for Social Development Officer
6.2	ToR for NGO
9.1	Monitoring of RAP Implementation
9.2	ToR for Independent Evaluation Agency

GLOSSARY

Affected Area means such area as may be notified by the appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition;

Affected Family includes –

- i. A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;
- ii. A family who does not own and land but a member or member of such family may be agricultural labourer, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;
- iii. A member of a 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;
- iv. A family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of land is affected by the acquisition of such land;

Family includes – a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him;

Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families;

Explanation - An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purposes of the act.

Affected persons include families that do not own land but may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition, which would affect their primary source of livelihood.

Land owner includes any person –

- i. Whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or
- ii. Any person who is entitled to be granted *Patta* rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or
- iii. Any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority;

Displaced family means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area;

Market Value means the value as determined in accordance with Section 26.

Physical Displacement - Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with the proposed metro rail project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

Economic Displacement - Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition caused by the construction or operation of the Project or its associated facilities.

Market Value means the value of land determined in accordance with section 26 of the Act.

Notification means a notification published in the Gazette of India or as the case may be, the Gazette of a State and the expression “notify” shall be construed accordingly;

Project means a project for which land is being acquired, irrespective of the number of persons affected;

Resettlement Area means an area where the affected families who have been displaced as a result of land acquisition are resettled by the appropriate Government;

Cut-off-Date is the date of Notification under Section 11(1) of the RTFCTLARRA, 2013.

Land Acquisition means acquisition of land under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 or any other prevailing Government Orders;

Encroachers are those persons who have extended their building, business premises or work places or agriculture activities into government lands;

R & R Entitlements means the benefits awarded as per the Entitlement Matrix given in the SIA report and as subsequently approved by the Government.

Artisan –A person who owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure area.

Small Traders-A person/worker who practices a trade or handicraft in the affected area.

Squatter means those persons who have illegally occupied government lands for residential, business and or other purposes for a minimum of 3 years prior to 4(1) notification or 11(1) notification.

Tenants are those persons having bonafide tenancy agreements for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, with a property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.

Vulnerable groups: persons such as differently able, widows, and women headed household, persons above sixty years of age, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and other groups as may be specified by the State Government.

Women Headed Household means a family headed by a woman and does not have a male earning member. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person.



ABBREVIATION

BPL	Below Poverty Line
CPR	Common Property Resources
CBO	Community Based Organization
CMRL	Chennai Metro Rail Limited
CoD	Cut- off- Date
COI	Corridor of Impact
CPR	Common Property Resources
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EA	Executive Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GR	Government Resolution
GI	Government of India
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IEA	Independent Evaluation Agency
IAY	Indira Awas Yojona
ICCP	Information and Community Consultation Program
IA	Implementation Agency
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPDP	Independent Evaluation Agency
IR	Income Restoration
IRP	Income Restoration Plan
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LRC	Land Resettlement Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NTH	Non-Title Holder
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization



ODA	Official Development Assistance
OCC	Operation Control System
PAA	Project Affected Area
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected People
PDF	Project Displaced Family
PIC	Public Information Centre
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
ROW	Right of Way
UTES	Rail India Technical and Economic Services
RTFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RRO	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer
RSS	Receiving Sub Station
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SRA	Social Risk Assessment
SC	Scheduled Castes
ST	Scheduled Tribes
SMU	Social Management Unit
SDO	Social Development Officer
SBE	Small Business Enterprise
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
TOR	Term of Reference
TH	Title Holder



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 The Project

The metro transport system is considered suitable being fast and clean transport system. With a view of developing effective and efficient mass transit system in addition to the existing public transportation and Phase-I Metro rail system, the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to introduce Phase-II Metro rail network and engaged RITES Ltd. to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Chennai Metro Rail Phase-II Corridors. As part of this DPR, this SIA report for identified priority corridors has been prepared.

0.1.1 Project Description

The proposed priority corridors of Phase-II metro rail consist of (i) Corridor-3: Madhavaram Milk Colony to Sholinganallur (ii) Corridor-5: Madhavaram Milk Colony to CMBT. The total length of the priority corridors is 50.70 km having 58 metro stations. The maintenance depot for Chennai Metro Phase II priority corridors is proposed at Madhavaram.

0.1.2 Land Acquisition

The proposed project shall require land for different purposes. Land is mainly required for route alignments of rail tracks, station buildings, platforms, entry/exit structures, traffic integration, car shed, power sub-stations, ventilation shafts, property development, depots and work sites etc.

0.1.3 Objective of SIA and RAP

The present Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is for the requirement of Detailed Project Report (DPR). It includes a preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The objective of the study is (i) to prepare inventory of structures, affected families and persons, (ii) to identify major social impacts and (iii) to prepare preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).



0.2 Study Approach and Methodology

The SIA which includes preliminary RAP has been prepared in accordance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and JICA guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration, 2011. The base line data have been collected from secondary sources and primary household survey conducted by RITES Social team during October-November 2016 and May-June 2017.

0.3 Impacts and Inventory of Loss

For different components of the proposed priority corridors, a total 162.543 ha (63.543 ha Private land and 98.992 ha Government land) land will be required. Total 452 structures will be affected out of which 29 are residential, 327 are commercial, 46 are residential cum commercial and 50 are other structures like temples, hospitals, schools, community centres etc.

About 1004 families (PAFs) consisting 3424 persons are likely to be affected due to the proposed metro project. 340 PAFs are titleholders and 664 are non-titleholders.

0.4 Socio-Economic Profile

The socio-economic survey results indicate that sex ratio is 799 female per 1000 males. The average age of surveyed population is 31 years. Majority of the surveyed families are Hindu followed by Muslim, Christian and Jain in all the three corridors. Majority of families speak Tamil as mother tongue. About 2.0% are Scheduled Caste and 1.6% are Scheduled Tribe. Both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families are found in priority corridors. Small size families are found in priority corridors. Majority of families are found as nuclear. About 94% of surveyed people are literate and majority of them have studied up to college, and higher secondary. Majority of surveyed family members are married. Average family income is Rs.281290/- per annum.

0.5 Public Consultation

Public consultations were organised at 15 locations during October and November 2016 and June and July 2017. Participants were from PAPs and the community. The major social issues raised by the people were demolition of structure, compensation, loss of livelihoods and development of city.

0.6 Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework

Compensation for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation shall be considered as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013(RTFCTLARR Act) and JICA guidelines for

environmental and social consideration. A Project Resettlement Policy has been prepared based on RTFCTLARR Act and JICA Involuntary Resettlement Policy. CMRL on behalf of Government of Tamil Nadu can use the recommended entitlement matrix as a base for R&R Plan so that any gaps in local laws are filled in.

0.7 Institutional Arrangement

CMRL is overall responsible for implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation component of the proposed three corridors. CMRL will coordinate with all implementing agencies like PMC, NGO, R&R and Implementation Support Consultant and supervise their work and monitor the progress of the project. Social Management Unit (SMU) of CMRL shall look after land acquisition and rehabilitation activities of the project. The responsibility of NGO will be assisting SMU of CMRL in implementation of R&R activities. The implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities will be monitored through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) which will be prepared by SMU of CMRL with the assistance of NGO. A Social Development Consultant will be appointed by CMRL to assist in the R&R implementation process. Grievances of PAPs will be first brought to the attention of field level staffs of CMRL. Grievances not redressed by the staffs (field level) will be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The composition of the proposed GRC will have representatives from PAPs, women representative, Project Director (CMRL), Sr.SDO, SMU (CMRL), NGO representative, representative of local body, and Land Acquisition Officer. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support to PAPs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record PAPs grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the SMU of serious cases; and (iv) report to PAPs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

0.8 Implementation Schedule

The R&R activities of the proposed project are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. In the project preparation stage public consultation and preliminary socio-economic survey has been conducted to prepare SIA report as part of DPR. Subsequently preparation of detailed SIA by the Government after notification, and review/approval of SIA, disclosure of SIA, establishment of GRC and census survey after peg marking on the ground shall be carried out. Activities like notification of land acquisition, valuation of structure, payment by competent authority, shifting of PAPs shall be taken up during RAP implementation. During monitoring and evaluation stage internal monitoring will be carried out by CMRL and mid and end term evaluation will be carried out by an independent evaluation agency.



0.9 Cost Estimate

*The budget is indicative and cost will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and during implementation. The total cost of proposed metro rail project for resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected families would be **INR 998.60 million**.*

0.10 Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementation of resettlement action plan will be monitored by internally and evaluated by externally. CMRL will be responsible for internal monitoring whereas mid and end term evaluation will be conducted by independent evaluation consultant. The SMU of CMRL is responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP and will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities. Independent Evaluation Agency/Consultant will submit mid and end term evaluation report to CMRL and JICA and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Chennai is located on the Coromandel Coast off the Bay of Bengal. Chennai is divided into four broad regions: North, Central, South and West. North is primarily an industrial area. South and West, previously mostly residential, are fast becoming commercial, home to a growing number of information technology firms, financial companies and call centres. The city is expanding quickly along the Old Mahabalipuram Road and the Grand Southern Trunk Road (GST Road) in the south and towards Ambattur, Koyambedu and Sriperumbudur in the west. Central Madras comprises residential elements, but is primarily home to the downtown area. Chennai is a busy airport and houses two major ports, Chennai Port, and Ennore Port. Chennai is connected to the Golden Quadrilateral by four major National Highways (NH). The city has two mainline railway terminals. Chennai Central and Chennai Egmore.

With a view of developing effective and efficient mass transit system in addition to the existing public transportation and Phase-I Metro rail system, the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to introduce priority corridors as a part of Phase-II Metro rail network and engaged RITES Ltd. to prepare a Detailed Project Report for Chennai Metro Rail Phase-II Corridors. The Study Area (**Figure 1.1**) for the SIA study is the area along the Metro corridors and depot locations which have been decided by the Client Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL).

1.2 Benefits of the Project

The proposed project corridors shall have tangible and non-tangible benefits. The project shall contribute to reduce in road traffic and road stress, fuel consumption, air

pollution, travel time, vehicle operating cost, accidents and road maintenance. The proposed metro shall increase mobility, better accessibility to facilitates the influence area, increase economic stimulation in the micro region of infrastructure, increase business opportunities, improve aesthetics and image of the city. Overall the metro rail project shall change the transportation face of Chennai city.

1.3 Project Description

The priority corridors are as follows:

Corridor-3: Madhavaram Milk Colony to Sholinganallur ; Corridor-5: Madhavaram to CMBT. The details are presented in Table 1.1.

Table: 1.1: Corridor wise length and number of Stations

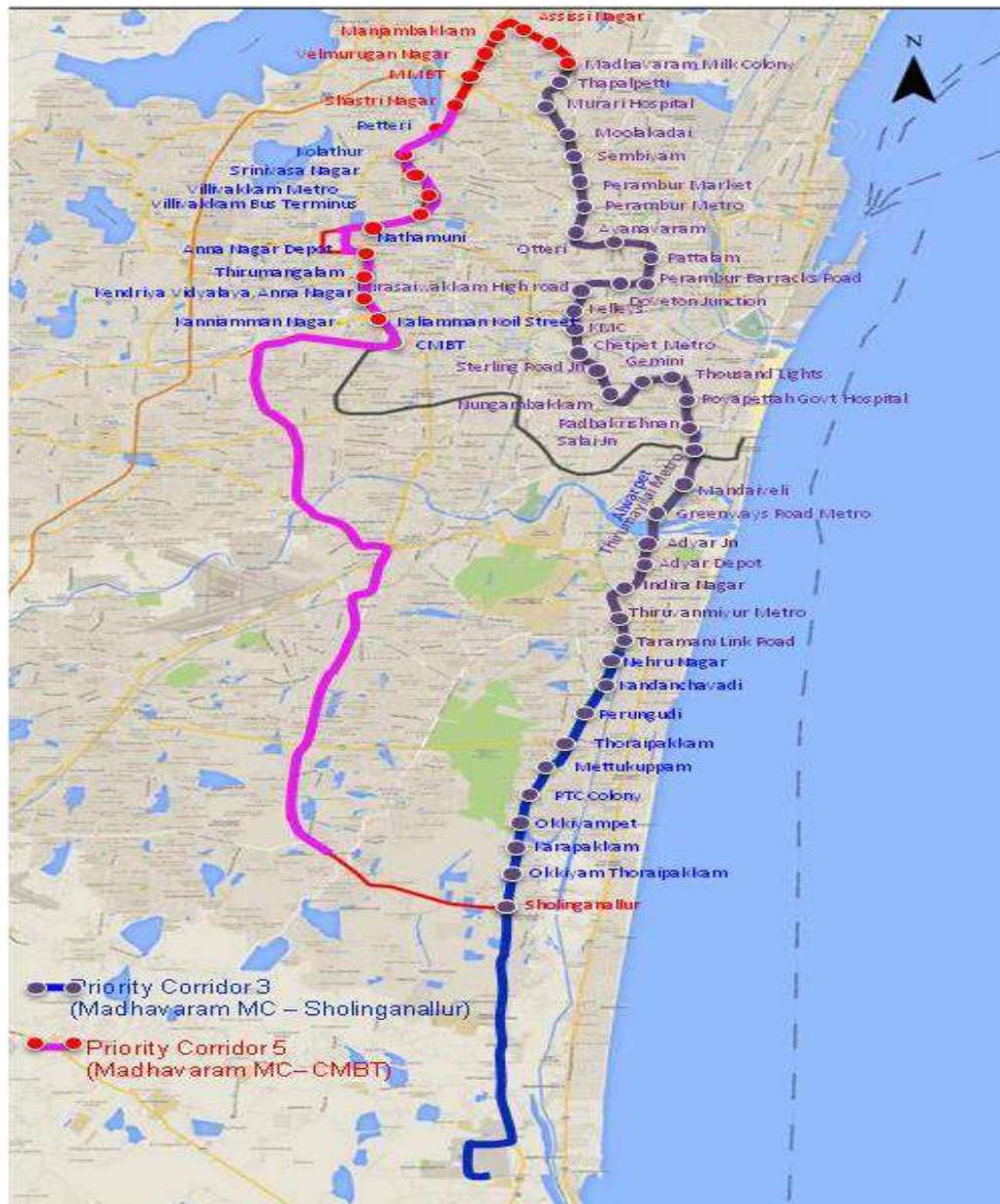
Corridors	Length (km)			Number of Stations		
	Under ground	Elevated	Total	Under ground	Elevated/ At Grade	Total
Corridor-3	26.340	8.960	35.300	30	10/0	40
Corridor-5	9.700	5.700	15.400	12	5/1	18
Total	36.040	14.660	50.700	42	15/1	58

1.4 Land Requirement and Resettlement

The proposed metro project requires land. The acquisition of land for the project shall displace people from their home, livelihood base, and business base. The efforts have been made to keep land requirement to the barest minimum by so choosing the alignments that the acquisition of private property is minimal.

Land is mainly required for Metro Structures including route alignment, Station Building, Platforms, Entry/Exit Structures, Traffic Integration Facilities, Depots, Receiving/Traction Sub-stations, Radio Towers, Temporary Construction Depots and Work Sites, Office Complex and Operation Control Centre(OCC). Cost for resettlement and rehabilitation has been estimated as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013(RTFCTLARR Act) and JICA guidelines for environmental and social consideration.

Figure 1.1 Study Area



1.5 Measures taken for Minimising Impacts

Efforts were made to minimize the adverse impacts of the project. Measures adopted to minimise the adverse impacts are as follows:

- Site selection for constructing infrastructure and other facilities were done in such manner to minimise acquisition of land.
- During design stage extra care was taken to avoid affecting public properties/religious structures.
- Efforts were made to avoid affecting major settlements.
- Prefer open land instead of habitation and building structures.

1.6 Social Impact Assessment

The loss of private assets resulting in loss of income and displacement has made social impact assessment an important input into the project design while initiating and implementing developmental interventions. An understanding of the issues related to social, economic and cultural factors of the affected people is critical in the formulation of an appropriate rehabilitation plan. As per requirement of Detailed Project Report (DPR) preliminary social impact assessment (SIA) therefore was carried out to identify social issues and scoping for detailed social impact assessment and to make it responsive to social development concerns. Preliminary SIA will also help to know the project benefits to poor and vulnerable people while minimizing or mitigating concerns, risks and adverse impacts.

1.6.1 Objectives of the Study

The present Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is for the requirement of Detailed Project Report (DPR). It includes a preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The objective of preparation of RAP is to create a baseline database containing the features of people in the immediate vicinity of the proposed works to be undertaken as well as the structures likely to be affected due to development of proposed Metro Rail project.

The specific objectives of the SIA have been as follows:

- Identify PAPs by type and extent of loss;
- Identify the possible adverse effects of the project on the people and the area;
- Suggest socially, culturally and economically appropriate measures for mitigation of adverse effects of the project;
- Recommend institutional mechanism for implementation of RAP;
- Recommend grievance redress mechanism;
- Prepare a time frame for implementation of RAP;
- Estimate budgetary cost for each activity of RAP, and
- Recommend mechanism of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of implementation of RAP.

1.7 Approach & Methodology for SIA

Although the present SIA study is for the requirement of DPR, the study has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of Government of India and funding agencies like Japan International Cooperation Agencies (JICA). The study aims at collecting baseline data for socio-economic information and identifies the affected population by residence, business base and their locality. The study is primarily based on field data generated by the Consultant during social survey and secondary data were collected from the census handbooks / gazetteers / other relevant texts. Approach

and methodology mainly consist of quantitative and qualitative tools and techniques. The study was conducted in three phases. The process flow chart indicating the sequential flow of activities is given in **Figure 1**.

1.7.1 Phase – I: Pre Survey Activities

1.7.1.1 Collection and review of project literature

This involved two pronged approach (a) discussions with project implementing authorities and other concerned, b) collection of available Project Affected Persons (PAPs) database and other relevant project literature. Literature review and consultations formed the basis for identification of key stakeholders.

1.7.1.2 Rapid reconnaissance survey to familiarize field activities

Based on drawings of the alignment, team comprising of social scientists, engineers and environmental planners of RITES undertook rapid reconnaissance of proposed priority corridors. The purpose of the reconnaissance was to have an overview of the likely extent of impact on people because of the impending development of the metro rail. This has enabled to cross verify the issues identified through the review of DPR and alignment drawings and also provided the basis for field research preparation and helped in developing and testing survey questionnaires and checklists.

1.7.1.3 Scoping and other Pre survey activities

Both the review and rapid reconnaissance survey helped in finalizing the study tools and techniques and work methodology and plan.

1.7.2 Phase II: Survey Activities

1.7.2.1 Enumeration of Structures

Before the actual household socio-economic survey, all the structures (i.e. residential, commercial and common properties) that were likely to be affected by the project were identified and were enumerated and its alignment drawing prepared by the RITES. The private assets were marked with distinct numbers, and type and use of structure was recorded.

1.7.2.2 Socio-economic Survey

After enumeration of the structures likely to be affected in the project area, socio-economic survey was carried out to prepare a demographic and socio-economic profile of affected families. About 1004 families are likely to be affected. For socio-economic survey we have visited premises of 100% of affected families. The household social survey was carried out with the help of a pre-tested “Household Questionnaire”. Prior to commence of social survey at household level, Social Development and Safeguard

Specialists of RITES provided one day training to the hired investigators on important aspect of the Questionnaire. The aspects covered in the Questionnaire were identification particulars of PAFs/PAPs, social profile, family details, occupation, source of income, family expenditure, household assets, information on affected structure, commercial/self-employment activities, employment pattern, opinion and views of PAPs on project and resettlement and rehabilitation. Most part of the questionnaire has been pre-coded except those reflecting the opinion and views of PAP, which have been left open-ended. The socio-economic data was collected during October and November 2016 and May and June 2017.

Table 1.2: Corridor wise surveyed PAFs

Corridor	Total PAFs
Corridor 3	839
Corridor 5	165
Total	1004

1.7.2.3 Tools and Techniques used for Data Collection

Various social research tools are employed to ensure that, all issues related to the study are adequately addressed so that a meaningful package of deliverables is developed. The entire exercise is carried out through an appropriate mix of social research techniques including desk research through review of information available with DPR, CMRL and concerned other government departments and project authorities. Interviews and group discussions with the affected people and relevant government agencies and community were undertaken. The study used various instruments to collect information for the different stakeholders involved under the project. A copy of Questionnaire for Socio-economic Household Survey and checklist for public consultation are presented in the **Annexure-1.1 and Annexure-1.2**.

1.7.2.4 Qualitative Survey

Quantitative surveys may not always reveal the facts. This is particularly true when assessed for poor and vulnerable sections and their dependence on community resources. Qualitative surveys were conducted for evaluation of both affected population and implementation capacities. The qualitative survey included public consultation at project level, group discussions, and in depth interviews with various sections of people such as small business entrepreneurs (SBEs), kiosks, squatters, knowledgeable persons and community leaders to elicit their expectations and suggestions, which will support and provide additional information collected through quantitative survey.

1.7.2.5 Review of legal policy provisions

Relevant national and funding agency guidelines pertinent to rehabilitation and resettlement were reviewed alongwith implementation practices adopted by CMRL on Phase 1 Metro project.

1.7.3 Phase III: Post Survey Activities – Analysis and Reports

1.7.3.1 Analysis of Data

The information collected through primary household survey questionnaires has been systematically coded, validated, analyzed and tabulated. Wherever required, the observations are supported by the information collected through desk research / document review.

1.7.3.2 Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Report

This is the outcome of all the above activities and also results in the preparation of preliminary social impact assessment and RAP, which provide the socio economic risks involved and strategy to minimize the risks of the programme particularly on the vulnerable, and develop participative monitoring mechanism.

1.8 JICA Requirement

According to JICA's guidelines for confirmation of Environmental and social Considerations, the proposed metro rail project is classified as 'Category A'. It includes projects in sensitive sectors or with sensitive characteristics and projects located in or near sensitive areas and the project is considered to have likely significant impacts on sensitive zones. Metro rail is similar to the "Road, Railways and Bridge" category project which is indicated in the JICA' guidelines as 'Category A' project, which requires impact assessments of social settings of the project area. JICA considers it important to have a dialogue with the partners (the host country, local governments, borrowers and project proponents) for its confirmation of social considerations. The active participation of key stakeholders (local residents, project affected families and local NGOs) in all stages of the project is also desirable.

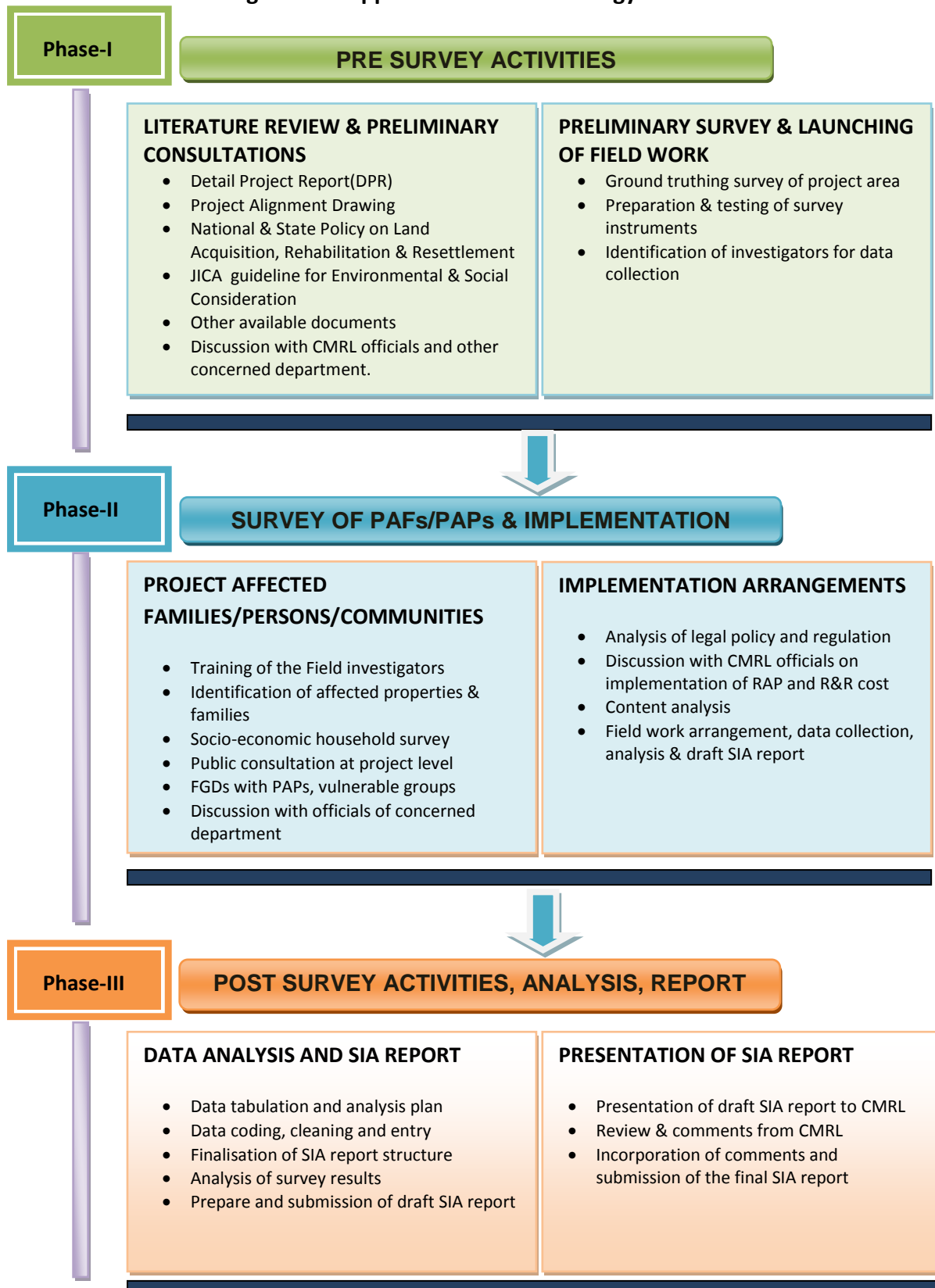
1.9 Layout of the Report

In order to meet the requirement of DPR the present SIA report is presented in 10 chapters. An introduction of the project including project description, scope of land acquisition and resettlement, measures taken for minimizing social impacts, objectives of RAP, approach and methodology for preparation of RAP and JICA requirements is presented in **Chapter-1**. Loss including details of land and structure and probable significant social impacts is presented in **Chapter-2**. An analysis of demographic and socio-economic profile of project area and project affected families/persons is



presented in **Chapter-3**. Public Information and Consultation is presented in **Chapter-4**. Resettlement Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework is given in **Chapter-5**. Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan is presented in **Chapter-6**. Implementation Schedule is presented in **Chapter-7**. Resettlement Assistance Plan and Cost Estimates are presented in **Chapter-8**. Monitoring and Evaluation is dealt in **Chapter-9**. Conclusion and Way Forward is presented in **Chapter-10**.

Figure-1.2: Approach and Methodology for SIA



2

POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

2.1 Project Impacts

The proposed Chennai metro rail project, Phase-2 will have a number of positive and negative impacts. In general the project shall bring following positive impacts:

- Generate Employment opportunities
- Economic Growth
- Mobility
- Safety in Travelling
- Traffic Decongestion
- Save Fossil Fuel
- Reduction in Air Pollution
- More systematic and cheaper way of commute



The anticipated negative impacts on these people include:

- Loss of Land,
- Loss of Residential Structures,
- Loss of Commercial Structures,
- Loss of Jobs/Works,
- Loss of Livelihood,
- Loss of Common Property Resources
- Loss of Public Utility structures



2.2 Land Requirement and Acquisition

The proposed project shall require land for different purposes. Land is mainly required for route alignments of rail tracks, station buildings, platforms, entry/exit structures, traffic integration, car shed, power sub-stations, ventilation shafts, property development, depots and work sites etc. Acquisition of land may make affected families landless. Therefore, every effort has been made to keep land requirements to the barest minimum by realigning the alignments away from private property / human habitation. After planning, the land requirement is kept at minimum and particularly acquisition of private land was avoided.

For different components of the proposed priority corridors, a total 162.543 ha (63.543 ha Private land and 98.992 ha Government land) land will be required. Corridor wise details of land requirement are presented in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Land Requirement and Acquisition on priority corridors (In ha.)

Name of Corridor	Type of Land		Total land
	Private land	Govt. land	
Corridor-3 (MM Colony to Sholinganallur)	14.282	28.580	42.862
Corridor-5 (MM Colony to CMBT)	49.260	70.412	119.672
Total land required	63.543	98.992	162.543

Source: RITES's DPR, October 2017

2.3 Inventory of Affected Structures

Table 2.2 indicates impact of the proposed project on the different types of structures i.e. residential, commercial, residential cum commercial and other. Out of the total 452 affected structures, 29 are residential, 327 are commercial, 46 are residential cum commercial and 50 are other structures like temples, hospitals, schools, community



centres etc. It is observed that majority of commercial structures are likely to be affected due to development of proposed metro rail project.

Table 2.2: Corridor wise Impact on Private Properties

Corridors	Type of structures				
	R	C	R+C	Others	Total
Corridor 3 (MM Colony to Sholinganallur)	16 (4.5)	268 (75.1)	39 (10.9)	34 (9.5)	357 (100.0)
Corridor 5 (MM Colony to CMBT)	13 (13.7)	59 (62.1)	7 (7.4)	16 (16.8)	95 (100.0)
Total	29 (6.4)	327 (72.4)	46 (10.2)	50 (11.1)	452 (100.0)

*Note: R-Residential, C-Commercial, R+C: Residential cum Commercial
Other structures includes common properties such as bus stop, Govt. structures, temple, hospital, school, community centre, playground, park etc.*

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Station wise number of residential, commercial, residential cum commercial and other structures which are coming along the alignments are presented in **Table 2.3** and **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.3: Station wise affected structures in corridor 3 (Madhavaram Milk Colony to SIPCOT 2)

Station	Total Structures				
	R	C	R+C	Others	Total
Madhavaram Milk Colony	0	4	0	2	6
Thapal Petti Bus Stop	0	6	0	0	6
Murari Hospital	0	1	0	3	4
Moolakkadai	0	29	0	0	29
Don Bosco	1	7	10	1	19
Revathi	2	20	6	4	32
Aynavaram Bus Depot	1	4	0	3	8
Otteri	1	10	3	1	15
Strahans Road	0	22	2	1	25
Perambur Barracks Road	0	8	4	2	14
Purasaiwakkam	0	24	4	0	28
Milla's Road Junction	0	7	0	2	9
Kelly's Junction	0	10	2	0	12
Chetpet	4	1	1	0	6
Nungambakkam	0	2	0	0	2
Haddows Road Jn	0	1	0	0	1
Thousand Lights East	0	18	0	1	19
Royapetta	0	9	0	1	10
Thirumilai East	0	41	0	1	42
Mandaveli Bus Stop	5	6	2	5	18

Station	Total Structures				
	R	C	R+C	Others	Total
M.G.R Janki College	0	2	0	3	5
Adyar Avin Bus Stop	1	3	3	0	7
Adayar Bus Depot	0	18	1	1	20
Indira Nagar Road Junction	1	3	0	0	4
Tharamani Link Road	0	0	0	3	3
Mettukuppam Bus Stop	0	4	1	0	5
PTC Colony	0	3	0	0	3
Sholinganallur Junction	0	5	0	0	5
Total	16	268	39	34	357

Source: Field Survey, 2017; R:Residential; C:Commercial (includes kiosk), R+C: Residential+ Commercial; Other structures includes common properties such as Govt. offices, bus stop, temple, hospital, school, community centre, playground, parks etc.

Table 2.4: Station wise affected structures in corridor 5 (Madhavaram Milk Colony to CMBT)

Station	Total Structures				
	R	C	R+C	Others	Total
Madhavaram To Venugopal Nagar	1	4	1	0	6
Venugopal Nagar	1	0	0	0	1
Assisi Nagar	0	3	1	0	4
Assisi Nagar To Kilburn Nagar	0	3	0	1	4
Kilburn Nagar	0	4	0	0	4
Velmurugan Nagar	0	4	0	0	4
Velmurugan To MMBT	0	2	0	0	2
MMBT To Shashtri Nagar	0	4	0	0	4
Shastri Nagar	0	6	0	0	6
Shrinivasa Nagar	1	0	3	1	5
Villivakam Suburban Station	3	3	0	2	8
Villivakam Bus Terminus	3	14	1	1	19
Nadhamuni Bus Stop	0	7	0	5	12
Thirumangalam	4	1	0	5	10
Koyembedu South	0	4	1	1	6
Total	13	59	7	16	95

Source: Field Survey, November, 2017; R:Residential; C:Commercial (includes kiosk), R+C: Residential+ Commercial; Other structures includes common properties such as Govt. structures, bus stop, temple, school, community centre, playground, parks etc.

The magnitude of project impact on the structures, which is categorized as partially and fully affected structures, is presented here. On the basis of alignment drawings it

was found during site visit that out of total 452 structures, about 347 structures shall be fully affected and remaining about 105 structures shall be partially affected (**Table 2.5**).

Table 2.5: Corridor wise magnitude of affected properties/structures

Corridor	Affected Structures		
	Partially	Fully	Total
Corridor 3	291 (81.5)	66 (18.5)	357 (100.0)
Corridor 5	56 (58.5)	39 (41.5)	95 (100.0)
Total	347 (76.2)	105 (23.8)	452 (100.0)

Values in parenthesis are percentages

Table 2.6 depicts corridor wise partially affected structures. Among the total partially affected structures, 25 are residential, 244 are commercial, 42 are residential cum commercial structures and 36 are other structures. So in total there are 291 structures in corridor 3 and 56 structures in corridor 5 are partially affected.

Table 2.6: Corridor wise partially affected structures

Corridor	Partially affected structures				
	R	C	R+C	Other	Total
Corridor 3	16 (5.5)	208 (71.5)	39 (13.4)	28 (9.6)	291 (100.0)
Corridor 5	9 (16.1)	36 (64.3)	3 (5.4)	8 (14.3)	56 (100.0)
Total	25 (7.2)	244 (70.3)	42 (12.1)	36 (10.4)	347 (100.0)

Other structures includes common properties such as bus stop, Govt. offices, temple, hospital, school, Community center, playground, park etc.; Values in parenthesis are percentages.

Similarly, **Table 2.7** portrays corridor wise fully affected structures according to type of structure. Out of the total fully affected structures 4 are residential, 83 are commercial and 4 are residential cum commercial structures and remaining 14 are other structures. It is observed that majority of structures which are likely to be affected either partially or fully are commercial.

Table 2.7: Corridor wise fully affected structures

Corridor	Fully affected structures				
	R	C	R+C	Other	Total
Corridor 3	0 (0.0)	60 (90.9)	0 (0.0)	6 (9.1)	66 (100.0)
Corridor 5	4 (10.3)	23 (59.0)	4 (10.3)	8 (20.5)	39 (100.0)
Total	4 (3.8)	83 (79.1)	4 (3.8)	14 (13.3)	105 (100.0)

Other structures includes common properties such as bus stop, Govt. offices, temple, hospital, school, community center, playground, park etc.; Values in parenthesis are percentages.

2.4 Impact on Families and Persons (PAFs/PAPs)

About 1004 families consisting 3424 persons shall be affected due to the proposed metro project. Majority of families shall be affected in Corridor-3 (839 PAFs) followed by Corridor 5 (165 PAFs). Corridor wise number of PAFs and PAPs are presented in **Table 2.8**. Exact number of affected and displaced families/persons will be found out during detailed Census/Baseline Socio-Economic Survey (BSES) after peg marking of alignment on the ground.

Table 2.8: Impact on PAFs and PAPs

Corridor	Impact on PAFs and PAPs		
	Total PAFs	Average family size	Total PAPs
Corridor 3	839	3.38	2836
Corridor 5	165	3.55	586
Total	1004	3.41	3424

Source :Field Survey, 2017

While considering PAFs by type of ownership status, **Table 2.9** provides corridor wise detail of title holders and non-title holders. Out of the total families, majority (664 of PAFs) are in Non Title Holders (NTHs) category and remaining 340 PAFs are in the category of Title Holders (THs).The NTH category includes tenants and kiosks. Among the non-title-holders there are 614 tenants and 50 kiosks. The kiosks are on public land without any legal permission.

Table 2.9: Corridor wise project affected families by type of ownership status

Corridor	Total PAFs			Type of PAFs			
	R	C	Total	Title holder	Non-title holder		Total
					Tenant	Kiosk	
Corridor 3	124	715	839	288	510	41	839
Corridor 5	38	127	165	52	104	9	165
Total	162	842	1004	340	614	50	1004

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Number of PAFs has been counted based on average size of family.

Table 2.10 shows that out of total affected families, majority of them (841 PAFs) shall be partially affected and remaining 163 families shall be fully affected.

Table 2.10: Corridor wise partially and fully affected families

Corridor	Partially affected families			Fully affected families			Total
	R	C	Total	R	C	Total	
Corridor 3	124	626	750	0	89	89	839
Corridor 5	28	63	91	10	64	74	165
Total	152	689	841	10	153	163	1004

Table 2.11 depicts the corridor wise partially affected families and their distribution according to title and non-title holders. In total, among partially affected families, there are 311 title holders and 530 non-title holders. Among title-holders, there are 41 residential PAFs, 255 commercial PAFs and 15 residential plus commercial PAFs are found. Similarly among non-title holders, there are 111 residential and 415 commercial tenants and 4 kiosks are found.

Table 2.11: Title and Non-Title Holders among Partially Affected Families

Corridor	Title Holder				Non-title Holder				TOTAL
	R	C	R+C	Total	Tenant		Kiosk	Total	
					R	C			
Corridor 3	24	231	14	269	100	381	0	481	750
Corridor 5	17	24	1	42	11	34	4	49	91
Total	41	255	15	311	111	415	4	530	841

Table 2.12 depicts the corridor wise fully affected families and their distribution according to title and non-title holders. In total, there are 29 title holders and 134 non-title holders are fully affected families. Among title-holders, there are 4 residential PAFs, 23 commercial PAFs and 2 residential plus commercial PAFs are found. Similarly among non-title holders, there are 6 residential and 82 commercial tenants and 46 kiosks are found.

Table 2.12: Title and Non-Title Holders among Fully Affected Families

Corridor	Title Holder				Non-title Holder			TOTAL	
	R	C	R+C	Total	Tenant		Kiosk		Total
					R	C			
Corridor 3	0	19	0	19	0	29	41	70	89
Corridor 5	4	4	2	10	6	53	5	64	74
Total	4	23	2	29	6	82	46	134	163

Table 2.13 indicates that out of the total 1004 PAFs, 224 PAFs shall be affected physically as their residential units are getting affected due to the proposed project. There are 6.1% in corridor 5 and none were found residentially affected families in corridor 3.

Table 2.13: Loss of Residence

Name of the Location	Total PAFs	Residentially	Percentage (%)
		Affected Family	
Corridor-3	839	0	(0.0)
Corridor-5	165	10	(6.1)
Total	1004	10	(1.0)

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 2.14 indicates that out of total 1004 affected families, there are 151 PAFs whose business/livelihoods will be affected due to the loss of the commercial structures vis-a-vis business base. Majority of commercial PAFs are likely to be affected in corridor-3.

Table 2.14: Loss of Livelihood

Name of the Location	Total PAFs	Commercially	Percentage (%)
		Affected Family	
Corridor-3	839	89	(10.6)
Corridor-5	165	62	(37.6)
Total	1004	151	(15.0)

Source: Field Survey, 2017

2.5 Impact on Community Structures

The proposed project shall also affect the common property resources. The community structures include religious structures, bus sheds, hospitals and public toilets. **Table 2.15** indicates that 90 community structures including 47 government office buildings shall be affected. These structures may not be saved as they are falling within the right of way and the corridor of impact. The details of the affected community structures are presented in **Table 2.15**. These common properties particularly religious structures, public toilet, and school of the same size and type shall be redeveloped by the project developer at the desired place in consultation with local people.

Table 2.15: Loss of Common Property Resources

Corridor	Common Property Resources							Total
	Religious Stru.	Public Toilet	Govt. Stru.	Play Ground	School	Park	Other [#]	
Corridor 3	10	2	15	1	1	0	5	34
Corridor 5	3	0	12	0	0	0	1	16
Total	13	2	27	1	1	0	6	50

[#]Other includes Abandoned / Newly constructed building; Source :Field Survey, 2017



3

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.1 Project Area-A Profile

The metro transport system is considered suitable being fast and clean transport system, however it also displaces people from their home and place of livelihood. The project proponent requires social impact assessment study to assess the socio-economic condition of the project affected people to address their issues related to resettlement and rehabilitation as well as the public opinion on the proposed project. This chapter begins with the details of the project area in general and baseline information about the project affected people in particular.

The city area of Chennai approximately spread on 178.2 sq.km. Demographic data for Chennai city from the 2011 Census has been analyzed to understand the demographic patterns. The total population of the city is 4646732 (2335844 males and 2310888 females). The population consists of 50.26% males and 49.74% females in overall population. According to the 2011 Census, approximately 9.9% of total population is under the age of six years. The sex ratio of the city is 989 per 1000 male which is lower than the state sex ratio i.e. 995. As per 2011 census, total literates in Chennai city is 90.18% of which 93.70% are males while 86.64% are females.

Table 3.1: Demographic and Socio-economic characteristics of Project Area

S. No.	Description	Chennai (2011 Census)	Tamil Nadu (2011 Census)
1	Area (Km/sq)	178.2	130,060
2	Population	46,46732	72147030
2.1	Males	2335844	36,137,975
2.2	Females	2310888	36,009,055
2.3	Population Density (per Sq.km)	--	555

S. No.	Description	Chennai (2011 Census)	Tamil Nadu (2011 Census)
2.4	0-6 Population	459324	7,423,832
2.5	Sex Ratio	989	995
3	Literacy Rate	90.18%	80.09 %
3.1	Males	93.70%	86.77 %
3.2	Females	86.64%	73.44 %
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births)	15	21 (SRS, 2012)
5	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (SRS, 2012))	--	90
6	Workforce participation	39.0%	45.6%
6.1	Main workers(% of total workers to total population)	88.7%	27.9%
6.2	Marginal workers(% of total workers to total population)	11.3%	4.9%

3.2 Profile of Project Affected Families

The alignment drawing and information provided by engineering team was the basis for identification of affected structures, families and persons. The study covers affected households, which includes titleholders and non-titleholders. The group of non-titleholders included tenants, squatters and kiosk. There are 1004 PAFs. Socio-economic survey was conducted to cover all PAFs. But during survey, 92 PAFs refused to provide information, 111 houses were locked and 19 were empty and remaining PAFs were not able to cover in the survey due to their non-cooperation and PAFs of these structures could not be covered under social survey. But while enumerating these families have been included. Therefore, the analysis is based on the responses from PAFs. Data revealed that due to development of proposed metro rail project 1004 PAFs would be affected either because of loss of residence, commercial or other structures. Of the total 1004 affected families, 739 affected families were surveyed and remaining 265 families were not covered under survey due to their non-cooperation and absent at the time of social survey. The data collected through socio-economic survey generated demographic and socio-economic profile of project affected families. The data has been compiled and presented in tabular and graphical forms.

3.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Table 3.2 shows demographic characteristics (i.e. sex, age and marital status) of the PAFs.

3.2.1.1 Gender and Sex Ratio

The data on gender and sex ratio is very helpful indicator to know the participatory share of male and female in the society, which is also an important indicator for human development index. Among the surveyed population it is observed that 55.6%

are male and remaining 44.4% are female. It is observed that males dominate in all three corridors. The sex ratio is 799 per 1000 males.

3.2.1.2 Age Group

The persons of surveyed families have been categorized into four age groups. The distribution of person's age in various group shows that 25.3% of the total persons belong to below 17 years. Around one-third belongs to 18-34 years that is potentially productive group. About 36.2% belong to the age group of 35 to 59 years. About 5.3% of total persons belong to above 60 years, who are dependent population. It is observed that majority of persons belong to 35 to 59 years age group and average age of surveyed population is 31 years.

Table 3.2: Corridor wise demographic characteristics of surveyed PAPs

Characteristics	Corridor 3	Corridor 5	Total
Sex			
Male	1158 (55.7)	224 (55.1)	1382 (55.6)
Female	921 (44.3)	183 (44.9)	1104 (44.4)
Sex ratio	795	817	799
Age group (in years)			
0-17	527 (25.5)	100 (24.6)	627 (25.3)
18-34	681 (32.9)	144 (35.4)	825 (33.3)
35-59	746 (36.0)	150 (36.9)	896 (36.2)
60 & above	117 (5.7)	13 (3.2)	130 (5.3)
Mean	30.8	30.1	30.7
Marital status			
Married	1323 (85.9)	240 (78.2)	1563 (84.7)
Unmarried	216 (14.1)	67 (21.8)	283 (15.3)
N	2071	407	2478
<i>Note: Values in parenthesis are percentages; person's age above 17 years has been considered while analysing marital status of PAPs.</i>			

3.2.1.3 Marital Status

The marital status of the surveyed family members is indicated under two categories – married and unmarried. It is observed that out of total surveyed people, majority of them (85%) are married, and about 15% are unmarried.

3.2.2 Social Characteristics

Table 3.3 shows social characteristics like religious and social groups, family pattern and its size of PAFs and educational level of PAPs.

3.2.2.1 Religious and Social Groups

Data on religious groups was collected in order to identify people with the specific religious belief among the surveyed families. The religious beliefs and social affiliation of the people are indicators that help understand cultural behaviour of the groups. The social and cultural behaviour will help understand the desires and preferences of PAPs, which is a prerequisite to rehabilitate the affected people and their families. **Table 3.3** shows that four religions are practised in the study area viz., Hindu, Christian, Jain and Muslim. The study result shows that about 85% of the surveyed families are Hindu followed by Muslims (8.6%) and Others (6.4%) which includes Christian and Jain. Majority of families are Hindu in both the corridors.

Table 3.3: Corridor wise social characteristics of surveyed PAFs

Characteristics	Corridor 3	Corridor 5	Total
Religious groups			
Hindu	517 (83.5)	111 (92.5)	628 (84.9)
Muslim	59 (9.5)	5 (4.2)	64 (8.6)
Others [@]	43 (6.9)	4 (3.3)	47 (6.4)
Caste groups			
SC	17 (2.8)	0 (0.0)	17 (2.3)
ST	10 (1.6)	2 (1.7)	12 (1.6)
OBC	527 (85.1)	109 (90.8)	636 (86.1)
General	65 (10.5)	9 (7.5)	74 (10.0)
Family pattern			
Joint	145 (23.4)	77 (64.2)	222 (30.0)
Nuclear	373 (60.3)	29 (24.2)	402 (54.4)
Individual	101 (16.3)	14 (11.7)	115 (15.6)
Family size (PAFs)			
Small (2-4)	541 (87.4)	118 (98.3)	659 (89.2)
Medium (5-7)	60 (9.7)	2 (1.7)	62 (8.4)
Large (Above 7)	18 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	18 (2.4)
N	619	120	739
Education (PAPs)			
Illiterate	92 (4.6)	48 (11.9)	140 (5.8)
Primary	200 (10.1)	35 (8.7)	235 (9.8)
Upper Primary	192 (9.7)	24 (5.9)	216 (9.1)
High School	362 (18.2)	72 (17.9)	434 (18.2)
Higher Secondary	517 (26.0)	86 (21.5)	603 (25.2)
College	624 (31.4)	136 (33.9)	760 (31.8)
Average schooling	11.3	11.6	11.3
n	1987	401	2388
[@] Other includes Christians and Jains			

The social affiliation of the group differentiates them for benefits under government schemes. Social groups indicate ranking within the society, preferences and vulnerability. In general, the families belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) under the provisions of Constitution of India get preferential treatment in the government benefits because the group includes the people who are traditionally vulnerable. Except general category, all other groups need attention and to be addressed for their backward socio-economic conditions. The survey results show that about 86% belong to Other Backward Classes followed by general (10%). About 2% of PAFs belong to Scheduled Castes and 1.6% are Scheduled Tribe. Both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families are found in priority corridors.

3.2.2.2 Family Pattern and Family Size

Family Pattern and Family Size indicate the fabric of sentimental attachment among the family members, social value, economic structures and financial burden. It is observed from the **Table 3.3** that majority of surveyed families are nuclear (54.4%) followed by joint (30.0%). It is also observed that majority of surveyed families belong to nuclear family in all three corridors.

Family size has been classified into three categories i.e. individual, small (2-4), medium (5-7) and large (7 & above). **Table 3.3** shows that majority of families (89%) are small in size followed by 8.4% families are medium type and remaining 2.4% families have their members more than seven. A higher proportion of small size families have been found in all the three corridors.

3.2.2.3 Educational Attainment

Education is a tool for vertical mobility in the 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 the cases, education is a basic need and the best indicator of socio-economic development of a region. The analysis indicates that out of the total surveyed people, about 5.8% are illiterate. So far as educational attainment is concerned 9.8% are educated up to primary class, nearly one-tenth are educated up to upper primary (9.1%), and 25.2% studied up to higher secondary school and 31.8% have studied up to college level. More illiterate are found in corridor-3.

3.2.3 Economic Conditions

The economic condition of PAFs describes occupational pattern, family income, employment information and number of earning and dependent members. The occupational pattern includes work in which the head of the project affected families are involved. The family income includes income of all the earning members. The earning members include the people who work and earn to contribute to the family; however dependents include housewife, children, elderly people and others who cannot work and earn.

3.2.3.1 Household main Occupation

Occupational pattern of the surveyed persons is recorded to assess their skill so that income generation plan can be prepared accordingly for alternative income generating scheme. Secondly, occupational pattern helps in identifying dominating economic activity in the area. The survey results in **Table 3.4** shows that majority of surveyed families are employed in business and trade activities. Out of the total surveyed PAFs, about 59.3% of them are involved in business, 35.3% and 5.4% are employed in private and government services respectively. It is observed in both the corridors that majority of PAFs are involved in business/trade activities.

3.2.3.2 Household Annual Income and Expenditure

Table 3.4 shows that majority of families annual income is between Rs.150001 to 350000. The average income of a family is Rs.281290/- per annum. Monthly per capita income is Rs.6874/-. Average family expenditure is Rs.254122/- per annum. On an average earning member per family is one and dependent are two to three persons (**Table 3.4**).

Table 3.4: Corridor wise economic characteristics of surveyed PAFs

Characteristics	Corridor 3	Corridor 5	Total
Family main occupation			
Business	372 (60.1)	66 (55.0)	438 (59.3)
Service (Private)	220 (35.5)	41 (34.2)	261 (35.3)
Service (Government)	27 (4.4)	13 (10.8)	40 (5.4)
Family annual income			
Rs. <70000	7 (1.1)	1 (0.8)	8 (1.1)
Rs. 70001 -150000	129 (20.8)	22 (18.3)	151 (20.4)
Rs. 150001 -350000	278 (44.9)	67 (55.8)	345 (46.7)
Rs. >350000	205 (33.1)	30 (25.0)	235 (31.8)
Average annual income	285340	260400	281290
Monthly per capita income	7035	6113	6874
Earning members in family			
1 Member	506 (81.7)	113 (94.2)	619 (83.7)
2 Members	85 (13.7)	7 (5.8)	92 (12.5)
Above 2 Members	28 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	28 (3.8)
Average earning members	1.24	1.05	1.21
Dependent members in family			
< 2 members	152 (24.6)	11 (9.2)	163 (22.1)
2-3 Members	414 (66.9)	103 (85.8)	517 (70.0)
> 3 Members	53 (8.6)	6 (5.0)	59 (8.0)
Average dependent members	2.22	2.45	2.26

Characteristics	Corridor 3	Corridor 5	Total
Annual household expenditure			
Rs. <70000	3 (0.5)	1 (0.8)	4 (0.5)
Rs. 70001 -150000	110 (17.8)	20 (16.7)	130 (17.6)
Rs. 150001 -350000	268 (43.3)	73 (60.8)	341 (46.1)
Rs. >350000	238 (38.5)	26 (21.7)	264 (35.7)
Average annual expenditure	262859	268700	254122
Monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	6481	6308	6210
n	619	120	739
¹ Others consist of painter, laborers, cleaners etc. Values in parenthesis are percentages.			

3.2.4 Commercial/Self Employment Activities

Out of the total surveyed families, there are 563 commercial units and 176 are residential units. About 48.7% of commercial units are bakery, mobile, grocery, cloth, foot wear, cool bar, stationery shop and 36.4% are other enterprise includes saloon, tailoring, sweet making, timber mart, interior designer, furniture, Xerox shop. About 6.9% and 5.2% of commercial units are hotels, and tea and snacks are respectively. The employment pattern indicates the number of people involved in the business activities. About 69% of the surveyed commercial establishments are operated by owners without any manpower support, 24% have employed 1-5 employees, 7% have employed 5 and above people in their work. The proposed metro project shall have cumulative impacts on both the affected commercial establishments as well as their employed people.

Table 3.5: Corridor wise type of commercial activity and its size

Characteristics	Corridor 3	Corridor 5	Total
Type of PAFs			
Commercial	475 (74.6)	88 (73.3)	563 (76.2)
Residential	144 (25.4)	32 (26.7)	176 (23.8)
n	619	120	739
Type of commercial activity			
Hotel	29 (6.1)	10 (11.4)	39 (6.9)
Tea & Snacks	28 (5.9)	1 (1.1)	29 (5.2)
Repair & Workshop	12 (2.5)	4 (4.6)	16 (2.8)
Other Shops *	241 (50.7)	33 (37.5)	274 (48.7)
Other enterprise [#]	165 (34.7)	40 (45.5)	205 (36.4)
Commercial establishment owned/managed by surveyed PAFs			
Owner /Operator	318 (66.9)	68 (77.3)	386 (68.6)
Employed 1-5 pers.	119 (25.1)	16 (18.2)	135 (23.9)
Employed more than 5 pers.	38 (7.6)	4 (4.6)	42 (7.1)

Characteristics	Corridor 3	Corridor 5	Total
N	475	88	563
* Other shops mainly includes bakery, mobile, grocery, cloth, footwear, Cool bar, stationery shop			
# Other enterprise includes saloon, tailoring, sweet making, timber mart, interior designer, furniture, Xerox shop			

3.2.5 Vulnerable Groups

As per the JICA guidelines vulnerable group is defined as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the poorest, women, the aged, the disabled and other socially/economically vulnerable groups who would be adversely affected from a project.

As regards vulnerability among surveyed PAFs, there are 216 families belong to vulnerable category. Out of the total vulnerable families, about 164 vulnerable families are found in Corridor-3 and 52 PAFs in Corridor-5. Of the total vulnerable families, about 31% would be under BPL if they loss of their livelihood due to the proposed project. About 46% PAFs are in BPL category. About 11% PAFs are female headed household. It is observed in both the corridors that about one-fourth surveyed families are under vulnerable category (**Table 3.6**).

Table 3.6: Corridor wise vulnerability of PAFs

PAFs	Corridor 3	Corridor 5	Total
Vulnerabilities			
Total PAFs	619	120	739
Vulnerable	164	52	216
Vulnerable (%)	22.1	41.7	29.2
Distribution of vulnerable PAFs			
HH below poverty line (BPL)	68 (41.7)	31 (59.6)	99 (45.8)
HH becoming BPL due to loss of livelihood / assets	52 (31.9)	16 (30.7)	68 (31.5)
Female headed household	17 (10.4)	3 (5.7)	20 (10.7)
Scheduled Caste	17 (10.4)	0 (0.0)	17 (7.9)
Scheduled Tribe	10 (5.5)	2 (3.8)	12 (5.7)
Total	164 (100.0)	52 (100.0)	216 (100.0)

3.2.6 SC/STs Issues

In total, there are 17 families belonging to scheduled caste and 12 families belong to scheduled tribes. Their socio-economic details have been presented in Table 3.7. These caste groups are recognised as marginalised communities by Govt. of India and need to be integrated with the main stream population. Compensation packages provided in the Entitlement Matrix would sufficiently take care of their R&R needs. However, it is seen from Table 3.7 that the group of SC/STs have status comparable to other communities.

Table 3.7: Corridor wise socio-demographic characteristics of SC/STs

Characteristic	Corridor 3	Corridor 5	Total
Number of Families			
SC	17	<i>Nil</i>	17
ST	10	2	12
Average schooling			
SC	11.4	<i>Nil</i>	11.4
ST	11.4	11.0	11.3
Average yearly Income (Rs.)			
SC	209647	<i>Nil</i>	209647
ST	264000	354000	279000
Average family size			
SC	3.6	<i>Nil</i>	3.6
ST	3.0	4.0	3.2
N	27	2	29
<i>SC=Scheduled Castes, ST=Scheduled Tribes</i>			

3.2.7 Gender Issues

There are twenty four woman-headed household among the surveyed vulnerable families found in all three corridors. About 44 percent of total surveyed population is female. Socio-economic parameters like literacy, work force participation rate and general health conditions etc. reveals that social status of women is low respectively, thereby brought forward the scope of considering the families headed by women as vulnerable.

The proposed project is expected to open up new economic opportunities for women to upgrade their skills and also better accessibility to educational and health facilities. Women as a segregated class are not involved in any economic activity, which demands attention for their special needs. To ensure that women are secure in receiving payments all benefits will be provided in joint-account where the woman will be the first beneficiary accounts. During discussion with PAPs, women members of the family are also consulted. Consultations with women will be carried out during project implementation stage to provide more opportunities to them to voice their concerns and suggestions.

3.2.8 Awareness and Opinion about the Project

During socio-economic survey, some questions were asked to surveyed families regarding their awareness about the project, source of information and opinion about the proposed metro rail project. The findings of the survey with regards to awareness, and opinion about the proposed project have been presented in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: Awareness and opinion of PAFs on proposed metro train

Opinion of PAFs	Corridor 3	Corridor 5	Total
Project awareness			
Yes	319 (51.5)	87 (72.5)	406 (54.9)
No	300 (48.5)	33 (27.5)	333 (45.1)
Total	619 (100)	120 (100)	739 (100)
Opinion of PAFs			
Easy travelling	251 (40.6)	44 (36.7)	295 (39.9)
Develop business	13 (2.1)	1 (0.8)	14 (1.9)
Business loss/ Land loss	49 (7.9)	14 (11.7)	63 (8.5)
Costly ticket of metro	4 (0.7)	2 (0.3)	5 (0.7)
Metro not required	138 (22.3)	144 (23.8)	167 (22.6)
Reduce Pollution	0 (0.0)	4 (0.7)	2 (0.3)
Decrease road accidents	1 (0.2)	3 (0.5)	1 (0.1)
Reduce traffic	27 (4.4)	49 (8.1)	34 (4.6)
Overall development of area	26 (4.2)	11 (9.2)	37 (5.0)
Construction damage nearby structures	4 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.5)
Construction affect business	15 (2.4)	1 (0.8)	16 (2.2)
Can't say	91 (14.7)	10 (8.3)	101 (13.7)
Total	619 (100)	120 (100)	739 (100)
<i>Note: Majority of project affected people aware of the project through locality people, newspaper, etc.</i>			

3.2.9 Preferred location and R&R options

Table 3.9 shows that about 90.6% of surveyed families preferred to be located within the area and only 4.6% preferred to be located outside the area if they are displaced due to the proposed metro rail project. Majority of families preferred constructed houses and shops in resettlement site. Whereas about 15.6% families preferred land for land and 18.3% preferred cash assistance. Income from business activity, close to market, daily jobs, school and hospital are considered as main factors while providing alternate place to displaced families.

Table 3.9: Preferred Location and R&R Options

Preferred location	Corridor 3	Corridor 5	Total
Within the area	559 (90.3)	111 (92.5)	670 (90.6)
Outside the area	27 (4.4)	7 (5.8)	34 (4.6)
Don't know	33 (5.3)	2 (1.7)	35 (4.7)
R & R Option			
Land for land lost	113 (18.3)	2 (1.7)	115 (15.6)
Cash assistance	84 (13.6)	51 (42.5)	135 (18.3)
House in resettlement site	102 (16.5)	20 (16.7)	122 (16.5)
Shop in resettlement site	284 (45.9)	45 (37.5)	329 (44.5)
Don't know	36 (5.8)	2 (1.7)	38 (5.1)



Factors to be considered while providing alternate place			
Income from household activity	17 (2.7)	5 (4.2)	22 (2.9)
Income from business activity	36 (5.8)	9 (7.5)	45 (6.1)
Daily job	208 (33.6)	59 (49.2)	267 (36.1)
Close to market	65 (10.5)	31 (25.8)	96 (12.9)
Close to school and hospital	206 (33.3)	11 (9.2)	217 (29.4)
Other reasons [#]	50 (8.1)	1 (0.8)	51 (6.9)
Don't know	37 (5.9)	4 (3.3)	41 (5.6)
N	619	120	739

[#]Other reasons include access to family friends, better transportation and communication

4

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Background

Sustainability of any infrastructure development project depends on participatory planning in which public consultation plays a major role. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problems and prospects of resettlement, various stakeholders i.e., displaced persons, government officials, local community leaders, people and elected representatives of the people are consulted through community meetings, focus group discussions, individual interviews and formal consultations. The project will therefore ensure that the displaced population and other stakeholders are informed, consulted,



Public Consultation at Madhavaram Milk Colony

and allowed to participate actively in the development process. This is done throughout the project, both during preparation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of project results and impacts.

Keeping in mind the significance of consultation and participation of the people likely to be affected or displaced due to the proposed project, public consultation has been taken up as an integral part of social and environmental assessment process. Consultation was used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed action both before and after the development decisions were made.



Public consultation in Perambur

It assisted in identification of the problems associated with the project as well as the needs of the people likely to be affected. This participatory process helped in reducing the public resistance to change and enabled the participation of the local people in the decision making process. Therefore, initial public consultation has been carried out in the project areas with the objectives of minimizing probable adverse impacts of the project and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through generating awareness among the local people in Chennai.

4.2 Objectives of Public Consultation

The basic objective of organizing public consultation is to explore the measures for affected people in project area with specific objectives as follows:

- Disseminate information to the people about the project in terms of its activities and scope of work; and understand the views and perceptions of the people affected and local communities with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property and its due compensation.
- Understand views of affected people on land acquisition and resettlement options and generate idea regarding the expected demand of the affected people;
- Identify and assess major economic and social information and characteristics of the project area to enable effective social and resettlement planning and its implementation.

- Resolve issues related to impacts on community property and their relocation.
- Establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

4.3 Approach and Method of Consultation

Preliminary public consultations and discussions were conducted by RITES study team through on-site discussions with likely Project Affected Persons (PAPs) as well as general public at identified station locations in Chennai. The locations were identified so as to cover various socio-economic profiles across the corridors. The consultations were conducted with short-notice intimation to the intended participants: this was done in view of the fact that this preliminary SIA study was done as part of detailed project report. The objective of conducting consultation was to apprise participants about the project and elicit sizable and representative suggestions/opinions/R&R preferences on the project can be elicited. Public consultations have been conducted in 15 locations across the two priority corridors: Moolakadai, Don Bosco, Revathy, Otteri, Perambur, Strahans Road, Purusaiwalkam, Luz junction, Adyar, Mandhaveli and Sholinagallur on Corridor 3 and Madhavaram Milk Colony, Sasthri Nagar, Villivakam and Thirumangalam on Corridor 5.



Public consultation at Don Bosco School

The consultation process involved various sections of affected persons such as traders, women, squatters, kiosks and other inhabitants. During public consultations, issues related to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, information flow, grievance redressal, safety, health and education facilities for children



of PAFs etc. were discussed. The response received has been consolidated in Table 4.1. The scanned images of the minutes of public consultation are placed in Annexure 4.1.



Public consultation at Mandhaveli

Table 4.1: Summary of Public Consultation

	Place	Date	No. of participants	Issues	Suggestions/Opinions
Corridor - 3	Moolakadai	8/11/2016	9	Existing structure may get affected due to metro construction	Many of the people from the affected areas raised the concern of effect of metro construction on nearby buildings.
	Donbosco	26-10-2017	13	Construction activity may affect business and existing structure	Many of the people from the areas raised the concern of metro construction which may affect the existing structures and also their business. Facilities for free traffic flow during the construction.
	Revathy	26-10-2017	13	Existing structures	Many of the people from the areas raised the concern of metro construction which may affect the existing structures and also their business. Facilities for free traffic flow during the construction.
	Otteri	8/11/2016	8	Easy transportation	Traffic jam is the regular phenomenon in the city of Chennai. The situation gets worse particularly at peak time i.e. office hours, school hours. Participants from almost all the places, suggest that Metro project will reduce traffic and commutation through road will be easy.
	Strahans Road	26-10-2017	13	Existing structures	People raised the concern that metro construction may affect the existing structures and also their business.



	Place	Date	No. of participants	Issues	Suggestions/Opinions
	Perambur	29-05-2017	10	High cost of metro ticket	Metro applies high fares than other modes of transportation. It is difficult to afford high cost of travelling.
				Accident due to tunneling work	The accident happened in Anna Salai should not be repeated otherwise it is fine.
				Reduce Pollution	Metro will lessen the traffic and ultimately reduce the existing high level of pollution.
	Purasaiwalkam	26-10-2017	12	Precautionary measures during construction for structures.	As this area is having both side continuously shops. Proper case is to be given for their livelihood. If the structure affected/ demolished suitable place is to be given. The traffic congestion will be reduced due to the introduction of metro rail in this area.
	Luz Junction	29-05-2017	7	Old area; building may collapse due to tunneling work	Underground track may not be suitable for Mylapore as it is a very old area with heritage buildings-temples, church etc. Many buildings/residents are century old; therefore there is a great risk of collapse.
				Business loss due to construction activity	If construction activities go long more than expected, then it incurred loss to commercial/ shops, their business will be affected.
				Solve traffic issues and increase connectivity	Presently, this area is having too much traffic jam particularly in peak times. Metro will reduce the traffic jam. The long distance travel will be



	Place	Date	No. of participants	Issues	Suggestions/Opinions
					easy and metro will increase the connectivity
Corridor- 3	Adyar Bus Depot	31/05/2017	14	Metro construction may affect nearby structures	Some people are getting scared of tunneling work for metro because it may affect nearby structures.
				Low metro train fares are required	The existing transportation charges are too high, unless it is lessen metro will not be successful. Fair must be reasonable.
	Mandhaveli	27-10-2017	15	Structures	Care should be taken during construction.
				Traffic Congestion	As the traffic more they welcome the introduction of metro rail in this area.
	Sholinganallur	27-10-2017	16	Structures	Care should be taken during construction.
				Traffic Congestion	As the traffic more in this IT Corridor. They welcome the introduction of metro rail.
During construction				Proper road diversion and other suitable measures may be taken to ensure the free traffic flow.	



	Place	Date	No. of participants	Issues	Suggestions/Opinions
Corridor-5	Madhavaram Milk Colony	12-11-2016	8	Cost of travelling by metro train is too high	The cost of existing metro is too costly and hardly people travel by it. It will be helpful to commuters if it will be low cost travelling.
	Sasthri Nagar	26-10-2017	14	Traffic during construction	They suggested that during the construction proper traffic diversion is to be done. The opined that the introduction of metro rail will ease the traffic flow in this area.
	Villivakkam	26-05-2017	11	Low metro fares are required	The existing fare of metro is too high and in order to make it routine transportation for general public, the fare should be reduced.
				Reducing traffic with better connectivity	In peak hours, traffic is more and difficult to reach from one part to another part of city. Metro may increase better connectivity with speedy travelling.
				Area development	Due to metro train, other facilities will come such as infrastructure development. Local economy will boost up.
Thirumangalam	25-10-2017	13	Precaution during construction	Proper road diversion and other suitable measures may be taken to ensure the free traffic flow. Structure should not be affected. Cracks should not be happen in the existing structures. They welcome the introduction of metro rail in this area.	

4.4 Key Findings of Consultation

The consultant briefed the participants about the objectives of the meeting regarding various social issues related to the project i.e., land acquisition, compensation, loss of livelihood, cost of travelling, employment and development of city etc. The participants were invited to give their valuable suggestions on the above issues and were assured for suitable incorporation of such suggestions in the project within the technical limitations and scope of the project. Summary of public consultation is presented in Table 4.1. and the major findings from public consultation are as follows.

The issues raised during the public consultation across the corridors can be broadly classified under traffic reduction, increase connectivity, reduction in pollution and problems related to land acquisition and displacement. For instance, in Luz Junction, it was reported that the underground track may not be suitable for Mylapore as it is a very old area with heritage buildings- temples, church etc. Many buildings/ residents are century old. Therefore, there is a high risk of collapse of old structures. Similarly, many of the places participants raised the concern that construction activity may affect their livelihood as well as structures/buildings. The issue of compensation raised in Purasaiwalkam. As reported by participants, metro train will surely augment infrastructure and other facilities, but participants strongly suggest that the affected families/people should get adequate compensation in order to re-instate the life of people. Further, at many places, participants of public consultation highly appreciate the upcoming phase-2 metro project as it will increase connectivity, reduce the traffic load and reduce existing level of pollution. Participants from Perambur highlight their concern regarding air pollution and suggested that the green cover in the city of Chennai is low and metro project should not affect the existing level of greenery. Similarly the participants of Perambur, Villivakkam and Madhavaram Milk Colony raised their concern regarding high fares of travelling in metro rail. Participants suggested that the fares should be affordable in order to increase accessibility.



Public consultation in Mandaveli Road

4.5 Conclusions

The community particularly the affected small business enterprises took tremendous interest in the consultations. This consultative approach led to identification of a range of issues related to designing of underground stations at populated areas, traffic diversions during construction of metro, reducing disruption of livelihoods and improved design for roadside amenities/services for the traveling public. Perhaps more importantly, the affected communities strongly felt a sense of participation in the decision-making process.



Publication consultation at Otteri

Publication consultation at Sholinanallur

4.6 Community Participation during Project Implementation

The effectiveness of the resettlement action plan (RAP) is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project.

During project implementation, Project Implementation Unit (PIU) shall conduct Information and Community Consultation Program (ICCP) in the project area on regular basis. The main objectives of the ICCP are to: (i) inform and explain the entitlement policy and the various options to the affected people prior to payments of compensation and other assistance; and (ii) socially prepare the Small Business Enterprises (SBEs), and households for relocation and assist them in the process. As a result, the affected families/persons will be well informed about the project and their entitlements. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will prepare an information brochure in local language, i.e., Tamil, explaining the RAP, the entitlements and the implementation schedule.

Additional rounds of consultations with PAPs will form part of the project implementation: during preparation of resettlement plan for agreement on compensation

and assistance options and entitlement package and during implementation of resettlement plan.

The following set of activities shall be undertaken for effective implementation of the plan:

- a) PIU shall conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the PAP's in RAP implementation.



Public consultation at Sasthri Nagar

- b) Consultation and focus group discussions shall be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, families of BPL, Scheduled Castes to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- c) CMRL through its SMU shall organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works and payment and assistance paid to the community. Regular update of the program of resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the project offices.
- d) Taking into consideration the risks of HIV/ AIDs during the project construction period and road safety issues, specialist shall be invited to undertake activities related to their core competencies.

Participation of PAPs shall also be ensured through their involvement in various local committees. PIU and field offices will maintain an ongoing interaction with PAPs to identify problems and undertake remedial measures.



5

RESETTLEMENT POLICY, FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

5.1 Applicable Laws

This chapter discusses about the existing law and regulations of the state and country those are applicable to the proposed Chennai Metro Rail corridors. In addition, JICA guidelines are adopted since the ODA loan may be utilized for the implementation of the project. It is very important to analyze the Acts and Policies to understand the legalities and procedures in implementing project and to identify the gaps and area where there is a need for strengthening to comply with JICA's guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration of project affected people. Therefore, the legal framework in which the proposed metro rail project will be implemented with respect to social issues as well as multi/bilateral funding agencies guidelines for environmental and social consideration has been summarized in this chapter. The applicable laws on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for the proposed metro rail project are:

- Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- JICA's Involuntary Resettlement Policy

The following section deals with these policies with a comparison and subsequently deals with the entitlements and eligibility for compensation and other resettlement entitlements.



5.2 Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RTFCTLARR) Act, 2013

RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 is an act to ensure in consultation with the institutions of the Local Self-Government and *Gram Sabha* established under the constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for Land Acquisition for Industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanisation with the least disturbances to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement.

The new land acquisition law came into force on 1st January 2014 (i.e. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RTFCTLARR) Act, 2013) which replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 existed from colonial times. The new RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 is an attempt to revamp and make the land acquisition process more effective by addressing the major lacunae in the old Land Acquisition Act (**Annexure 5.1**).

Key Features of RTFCTLARR Act 2013:

The act puts in place the rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons. The law makes sure that:

- The affected persons get fair compensation when their land is taken away.
- Transparency is brought in the process of land acquisition.
- Adequate provisions are made for rehabilitation of the affected people.
- Local self-Government including the *gram sabhas* are consulted in the process of land acquisition.

Box 1: A brief on the stages of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RTFCTLARR) Act, 2013

Stages	Title	Description
1	SIA study by Government	The process of land acquisition starts with the Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study. Whenever Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned <i>Gram Sabha</i> , Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and then carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them. When and how this consultation will take place, is defined by the Government via notification. Such notification will be brought out in local language and will be made available to the Panchayat, Municipality or



Stages	Title	Description
		<p>Municipal Corporation and the offices of District Collector and SDM. It will be published in the local media and will be uploaded on relevant website of the government. The act mandates the Government to ensure that adequate representation has been given to the representatives of Panchayat, <i>Gram Sabha</i>, Municipality or Municipal Corporation while conducting such SIA study. This study has to be finished in 6 months' time.</p> <p>After the SIA has been finished, the Government would prepare Social Impact Management Plan. This plan would list all that would be needed to ameliorate the impacts caused by the land acquisition. The SIA includes a public hearing in the affected area.</p> <p>The report of the SIA is made public and is made available to local Government offices.</p>
2	Appraisal of SIA	<p>Once the SIA study is over and its report is ready, the Government will refer this report to an independent multi-disciplinary Expert Group. This expert group has to be constituted by the government. This expert group has representatives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two non-official social scientists.• Two representatives of the local self-Government (i.e.) Panchayat, <i>Gram Sabha</i>, Municipality or Municipal Corporation.• Two rehabilitation experts and• One technical expert. <p>The chairperson of this expert group will be the person nominated from any of the above members. This group will study the SIA report. If this group finds that the project does not serve any public purpose or the social costs and adverse social impacts of the project outweigh the potential benefits, they will recommend so within 2 months' time. Once it is done, no acquisition can take place and the entire process is abandoned. However, irrespective of Expert Groups recommendations, the Government can acquire the land.</p> <p>The Government would need to record in writing that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The economic benefits of the project.2. Whether land acquisition is being proposed on a minimum requirement basis or not.3. Whether there are no other less displacing options available.
3	Notification and Acquisition	<p>After the above two stages are complete, the Government would put in place a preliminary notification in which it would publish the details of the land proposed to be</p>



Stages	Title	Description
		acquired. This notification will be made accessible in local area via various media. The local governments are informed about this notification. Once the notification is published, no project affected person can sell any land or make any other land related transactions. The officers are empowered to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in the area. The Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families. A draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme is prepared by the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The details of this scheme are made available to local public via various media.
4	Rehabilitation and Resettlement Awards	<p>After the land acquisition is over, the collector shall pass Rehabilitation and Resettlement Awards for each affected family. This award will comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amount payable to a family.• Bank account number of the person to whom the amount is transferred.• Particulars of the house site and house to be allotted in case of displacement.• Particulars of land allotted to the displaced families.• Particulars of one time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families.• Other such payments and allowances as per the act.• Particulars of annuity and other entitlements to be provided. <p><u>Computation of compensation as per First Schedule of RTFCTLARR Act 2013:</u></p> <p>The compensation for land acquisition is determined by the Collector and awarded by him to the land owner within two years from the date of publication of the declaration of acquisition. The process of determination of compensation is given below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Market value* of the land.2. Value of the assets attached to land: Building/Trees/Wells/Crop etc., as valued by relevant Govt. Authority;3. Solatium: 100% of the compensation4. In addition to the market value, an amount at the rate of 12% per annum from the date of



Stages	Title	Description
		<p>preliminary notification as per Section 11, to the date of award or to the date of taking possession of land</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>and</i></p> <p><u>Computation of compensation as per Second Schedule of the RTFCTLARR, Act 2013:</u></p> <p>5. Provision of housing units in case of displacement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the <i>Indira Awas Yojna</i>.• If the house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided which will not be less than 50sq.mts in plinth area. <p>The benefits above shall be extended to any project affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If any Project Affected Family opts not to take the house offered, shall get one time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than Rs.1,50,000/- <p>6. Offer for developed land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In case the land acquired for urbanisation purpose, 20% of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owning Project Affected Families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development.• If in case the project affected family owning the land wishes to avail this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it. <p>7. Choice of annuity or employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• After suitable training and skill development in the required field, provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages, at least one member of the project affected family is arranged a job in such project as may be required <p style="text-align: center;">(or)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/- per project affected family.



Stages	Title	Description
		<p>(or)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annuity policy that shall pay not less than Rs.2,000/- per month per family for 20 years, with appropriate indexation to the consumer price index for agricultural labourers. <p>8. Subsistence grant for displaced families for 1 Year Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3000/- per month for a year from the date of award.</p> <p>9. Transportation cost for displaced families One-time financial assistance of Rs.50,000/-.</p> <p>10. One time grant to artisans, small traders and others One-time financial assistance, minimum of Rs.25,000/-</p> <p>11. One-time resettlement allowance One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs.50,000/- only.</p> <p>Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne by Developer. (Requiring Body) in case of new houses or sites.</p>

5.3 JICA's Involuntary Resettlement Policy

The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below:

1. Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
2. When, population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
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.
4. Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
5. Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
6. For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12.
7. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the

affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.

8. Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
9. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

Above principles are complemented by World Bank OP 4.12 (**Annexure-5.2**), since it is stated in JICA Guideline that “JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank’s Safeguard Policies”. Additional key principle based on World Bank OP 4.12 is as follows:

10. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
11. Eligibility of Benefits include, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't 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.
12. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
13. Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
14. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.
15. For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared.

In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; project specific resettlement plan; institutional framework for implementation; monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; and, detailed Financial Plan etc.

5.4 The Entitlement Matrix in Respect of Project Affected Persons of all Categories due to Implementation of the Chennai Metrorail Project (Phase2)

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed in compliance with RTFCTLARR, Act 2013 and JICA's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The entitlement matrix summarizes the types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. The matrix is just an approximate number which might change with the on-ground situation of the total number of entitled affected families. So, the final list of the Project Affected Families whether it is Titleholders or Titleholder claimants or the Non-Titleholders (squatters, kiosks, encroachers) of land and buildings shall be eligible for R&R if enumerated during the census survey. Once the peg marking is done, all the properties shall be identified, listed and photographed individually and there shall not be any change in the number of the affected properties later on.

- a) Entitlement for titleholders/land owners consisting of
 - (i) Loss of private land; (Residential/Commercial) – The owner
 - (ii) Loss of private structure (Residential/commercial/mixed use)
 - (iii) Loss of private land and structure (Residential/commercial/mixed use)
- b) Entitlement to Non-Titleholders/ Affected family consisting of
 - (i) Impact to the family who is sharing the shelter with the land/structure of land owners (Residential/commercial/mixed use) -
 - (ii) Impact to tenants (Residential/commercial/mixed use)
 - (iii) Impact to squatters/encroachers/Kiosks
- c) Titleholder claimants of the land/structure
 - (i) Claimant of Private land/structure
 - (ii) Claimant of Government land/Government body
- d) Loss of Employment to workers/employees
- e) Loss of Livelihood
- f) Assistance to affected and displaced vulnerable people
- g) Common infrastructure and Common Property Resources(CPRs)

It is on this day that all impacted persons will be identified and the nature of the impact disclosed. Only Project Affected Persons who settle in the affected areas for preceding three years or prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land affected by the acquisition of such land is eligible for compensation and/or other assistance.



They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

5.5 Gap analysis

The gap and its filling measures are presented in Box 2.

Box 2: Gap and its Filling Measures

No.	JICA's Guidelines (2010)	GOI's New Land Acquisition Act, 2013	Gaps Between JICA's Guidelines and GOI's Act	Proposed Gap Filling Measures
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	Section 4(4)(e) of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 requires that the Social Impact Assessment study shall, amongst other matters, take into account whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible.	No gap	Like other donor funded projects in India, the approach of avoiding involuntary resettlement had already been taken by this project. The measure will be developed in design and implementation stages, furthermore.
2	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.	Section 8 (1)(c) requires that only the minimum area of land required for the project is proposed to be acquired; Measures to minimize impact are listed under the Second Schedule and measures to compensate for losses are listed in the First Schedule of the Act.	No gap	As per Act 2013, only the minimum area of land required for the project is proposed to be acquired. Compensation for losses is listed in chapter 5, Box 2 Entitlement matrix of SIA report including non-titled PAFs.
3	People who must be settled 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.	Provision is made in the Second Schedule of the Act 2013 for cash allowances with a view to help restore income opportunities.	No gap	As a measure towards facilitating PAFs to at least restore their standard of living and incomes, Project R&R policy provides to titleholders alternative flat of minimum 50 square meters plinth area at predetermined rates. (chapter 5, Box 2 Entitlement matrix of SIA report). <i>In addition, restoration and rehabilitation of livelihood program will be supplied.</i>



No.	JICA's Guidelines (2010)	GOI's New Land Acquisition Act, 2013	Gaps Between JICA's Guidelines and GOI's Act	Proposed Gap Filling Measures
4	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible	The Second Schedule of Act 2013 mentions that if a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided which will not be less than 50 square meters in plinth area. Replacement cost is not mandatory.	Replacement cost is not mandatory under Indian law	The basis of compensation is recorded in chapter 5, Box 1&2 Entitlement matrix of SIA report. Replacement cost is not the basis. Compensation based on full replacement cost will not be applied, However, PAFs will be benefitted compensation under Indian law.
5	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement	Payment of compensation and other assistance before displacement is not mandatory. Under Section 80 of Act 2013, when amount of compensation is not paid on or before taking possession of the land or within one year from date of possession then interest is payable on amount awarded.	Yes	Compensation and other assistance will be provided before displacement.
6	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public.	Disclosure of resettlement action plans to public is done at different stages: Under Section 6(1) SIA report and Impact Management Plan will be made available to the public. Preliminary Notification of acquisition with details of acquisition shall be made as per section 11(1); R&R Commissioner shall get the approved R&R scheme made available to Public as per Section 18- its summary is published by Collector as per Section 19(2).	No gap	SIA report will be placed on website and approved R&R scheme will be made public.



No.	JICA's Guidelines (2010)	GOI's New Land Acquisition Act, 2013	Gaps Between JICA's Guidelines and GOI's Act	Proposed Gap Filling Measures
7	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance.	As per Section 4(2) of the Act, Government shall ensure adequate representation to representatives of local bodies at the stage of carrying out the SIA. As per Section 5, Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at affected area during preparation of SIA report, as per Section 16(5) public hearings shall be conducted during preparation of draft R&R scheme by R&R Administrator.	No gap	The RAP for the project has been prepared by consultation process which involves all stakeholders (affected persons, government department/line agencies, local community, etc.), and the <i>consultation will be conducted in continuous process at all stages of the project development, such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post-implementation, including the monitoring phase.</i>
8	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people	Although not separately mentioned for consultations, such requirement is reflected in Section 4(2) of the Act 2013.	No gap	The RAP has been prepared based on the consultation process in local language. And participatory process involves questions and explanations on the components of RAP. The consultation will be a <i>continuous process at all stages of the project development, such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post-implementation, including the monitoring phase.</i>



No.	JICA's Guidelines (2010)	GOI's New Land Acquisition Act, 2013	Gaps Between JICA's Guidelines and GOI's Act	Proposed Gap Filling Measures
9	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans	Under Section 45 where land to be acquired is equal to or more than one hundred acres a R&R Committee shall be constituted to monitor and review progress of implementation of R&R scheme and carry out post-implementation social audit. The Committee shall include local community and political representatives and officials.	No gap	Implementation of resettlement action plans will be done by CMRL with participation of local community leaders and PAPs. Focus Group Discussions will be undertaken with vulnerable groups. Update on implementation will be displayed in CMRL offices (Para 4.5 of SIA report). Independent evaluation of implementation of resettlement action plans will be done by external Consultant (para 9.3 of SIA Report).
10	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities	Act 2013 provides for monitoring of implementation of R&R through R&R Committee (Section 45), reference of disputes in land acquisition and R&R through Land Acquisition and R&R Authority (Section 51), disputes in award of compensation (Section 64).	No gap	Appropriate and accessible grievance redressal mechanism for resolving R&R issues will be implemented (Para 6.3.5 of SIA report)



No.	JICA's Guidelines (2010)	GOI's New Land Acquisition Act, 2013	Gaps Between JICA's Guidelines and GOI's Act	Proposed Gap Filling Measures
11	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to 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 or others who wish to take advantage of such benefit.	As per Section 16(1) of act 2013, upon publication of Preliminary Notification by Government as per Section 11(1), R&R Administrator shall conduct a Census survey of affected families.	No gap	Baseline Survey to identify and record affected people will be got done by Government after Preliminary Notification is issued as per Section 11 (1) of Act 2013. Video filming has to be recorded to the affected properties.



No.	JICA's Guidelines (2010)	GOI's New Land Acquisition Act, 2013	Gaps Between JICA's Guidelines and GOI's Act	Proposed Gap Filling Measures
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	As per Section 3(c) of Act 2013 affected families who are eligible for benefits include: owners of land or immovable property, <i>tenants of the land</i> or artisans working in the affected area for three years prior to acquisition and whose livelihood stands affected by the acquisition, a member of the family who has been assigned land under any Government scheme, a family residing on any land in urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to acquisitions affected by such acquisition. As per item 1/2 of Second Schedule of Act 2013 benefit against house lost shall be extended to any family without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for period not less than three years preceding date of notification of affected area.	No gap	The following PAFs are eligible for benefits (chapter 5, Box 2 Entitlement matrix of SIA report) a) Titleholders of residential land and/or residential buildings or commercial land and/or commercial buildings b) Tenants of residential buildings or commercial buildings c) Non-title holders (squatters or encroachers or kiosks/mobile vendors) on residential or commercial land.
13	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	Second schedule of Act 2013 provides for offer of developed land in lieu of equivalent amount in land acquisition compensation in case of land acquired for urbanization purpose. The project involves acquisition for a transport project but not primarily for urbanization purpose.	No gap	Though this option may be a difficult proposition given the lack of government lands and the difficulties associated with the acquisition of private lands, the <i>resettlement plan proposes land-for-land compensation as its priority, if feasible. Attempts will be made to find alternate land for the loss of land, in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of the host community and land value.</i>



No.	JICA's Guidelines (2010)	GOI's New Land Acquisition Act, 2013	Gaps Between JICA's Guidelines and GOI's Act	Proposed Gap Filling Measures
14	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration)	Second Schedule of Act 2013 provides for support during transition period between displacement and livelihood restoration.	No gap	Cash allowances will be provided to provide support during transition period between displacement and livelihood restoration (chapter 5, Box 2 Entitlement matrix of SIA report)
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 and children, ethnic minorities etc.	As per item 5 in Second Schedules of Act 2013, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive subsistence grant in addition to monthly subsistence allowance.	No gap	Affected people belonging to vulnerable groups will be given one time subsistence grant in addition to monthly subsistence allowance. They are entitled for skill development training. (chapter 5, Box 2 Entitlement matrix of SIA report).
16	For a project that entails land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, an abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared	The law requires a resettlement plan irrespective of number of affected persons: it does not prescribe any "abbreviated" plan.	No gap	The project involves more than 200 affected persons.

The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements of the affected and displaced people in the following order.

Box 3: Entitlement Matrix

S.No	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
1	Loss of Private land (agricultural/homestead/commercial or otherwise)	Titleholder/land owner	RTFCTLARR, Act 2013 compensation award as per First and Second Schedule (or) Purchase through Mutual agreement and Negotiation
2	Loss of private structure (Resident	Titleholder/land owner	RTFCTLARR, Act 2013 compensation award as per First



S.No	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
	ial/commercial/mixed use)		<p>and Second Schedule</p> <p>and</p> <p>For the owners, who have rented their structures (Residential/Commercial) would be given rental allowance for 6 months based on the ground assessment.</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Purchase through Mutual agreement and Negotiation</p>
3	Loss of private land and structure (Residential/commercial/mixed use)	Titleholder/land owner	<p>RTFCTLARR, Act 2013 compensation award as per First and Second Schedule</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>Purchase through Mutual agreement and Negotiation</p>
4	<p>Affected family who is sharing the shelter with the land/structure of land owners (Residential/commercial/mixed use)</p> <p>Note: Affected family who are residing three years prior to the acquisition of land</p>	Non-Titleholders/Affected family	RTFCTLARR, Act 2013 cash compensation award as per Second Schedule
5	<p>Tenants (Residential/commercial/mixed use)</p> <p>Note: Affected family which is without homestead land and who are residing three years prior to the acquisition of land.</p>	Non-Titleholders/Affected family	<p>RTFCTLARR, Act, 2013 cash compensation awards per Second Schedule (i.e.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3000/- per month for a year. • One time Transportation allowance of 50,000/-. • One-time financial assistance of Rs.25,000/- for loss of trade. • One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs.50,000/-
6	Squatters/encroachers/Kiosks	Non-Titleholders/Affected family	RTFCTLARR, Act, 2013 compensation award as per Second Schedule



S.No	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
7	Mobile and ambulatory vendors	Vendor	RTFCTLARR, Act, 2013 compensation award as per Second Schedule
8	Loss of Employment	Workers/ Employees	RTFCTLARR, Act, 2013 compensation award as per Second Schedule
9	Loss of Livelihood	Family	The affected family will be entitled with the loss of livelihood will be decided later accordingly.
10	Vulnerable family	Family	One adult member of the affected family whose livelihood is affected will be entitled for skill development. Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.
11	Common infrastructure and common Property Resources	Community	a) Community properties will be replaced in consultation with the community. b) Civic infrastructure would be replaced in consultation with the affected community and the District/Urban/Rural administration
12	Any unforeseen Impact	Affected community / persons	Any unforeseen impact would be mitigated/enhanced as per the RTFCTLARR Act 2013.

6

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

6.1 Background

The implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) requires involvement of various institutions at different stages of project cycle. This section deals with roles and responsibilities of various institutions for successful implementation of the RAP. Recommended institutional framework for implementation of RAP is presented in **Figure 6.1**.

6.2 Executing Agency (EA)

The Government of Tamil Nadu created a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for implementing the Chennai Metro Rail Project. This SPV named as “Chennai Metro Rail Limited” was incorporated on 03.12.2007 under the Companies Act. It has now been converted into a Joint Venture of Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu with equal equity holding.

The Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) and Government of India (GoI) will be the executing agency of the proposed Chennai metro rail (Phase-2). The GoTN will be responsible for overall execution of the RAP. An independent Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Agency/Specialist will be hired by GoTN to monitor the implementation of the various provisions and activities planned in the RAP. The independent M&E Agency/Specialist will review the plan implementation in lights of targets, budget and duration that had laid down in the plan.

6.3 Implementing Agency (IA)

Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) shall be responsible for implementation of the proposed metro rail project. The Managing Director (MD) will be in charge of the overall project activities and will facilitate land acquisition, capacity building and implementation of RAP. CMRL will be responsible for coordinating with other concerned government departments, NGO, and R&R Supervision Consultant for land acquisition, planning and implementation of RAP which will include the disbursement of compensation, assistance, shifting and relocation of affected people. CMRL will be accountable to the GoTN (i.e. the EA) for the implementation of the RAP.

At the state level the following institutional framework will be responsible for the implementation of the project.

6.3.1 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

The PIU headed by the Project Director (PD) is responsible for the overall execution of the project and planning and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation component of the project. The PIU will coordinate with all implementing agencies and monitor the progress of the project. It will generate Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) for effective management decision. The PIU headed by PD will be responsible for overall planning, supervision of all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation of the project during preparation, implementation and post implementation phase with Social Management Unit (SMU). The PIU staff will work with NGOs and Consultants for implementation of all R&R activities.

6.3.2 Social Management Unit (SMU)

CMRL shall set up a Social Management Unit (SMU) which shall look after land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities. A Sr. Social Development Officer (SSDO) with educational background of Social Work or Sociology will be appointed at the rank of Joint General Manager in SMU as full time by CMRL. A Term of Reference for Sr. Social Development Officer is given in **Annexure-6.1**. The SMU shall ensure that all land acquisition issues are handled according to the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy/guidelines as it is laid down in this report. It will also monitor that all the procedural and legal issues involved in land acquisition are fulfilled. The SMU will assist the CMRL for getting all the necessary clearances and implementation of the resettlement activities prior to start of any civil work.

A Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer (RRO) with background of social science may be appointed in this SMU to supervise and monitor overall activities of RAP and he/she will report day to day progress to SDO. RRO will also work closely with the District Collector to expedite the payment of compensation for land acquisition and

assistance to APs. The RRO will form Local Resettlement Committees (LRC) in each project affected areas consisting of local representatives and other stakeholders including APs, women to assist in the implementation of RAP activities within the project area. Some of the specific functions of the SMU in regards to resettlement management will include the following:

- Overall responsibility of planning, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project;
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- Liaison lined agencies support for land acquisition and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement;
- Coordinating with line Departments.

Moreover, the SMU will also look after the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of CMRL on long term basis for sustainable development of affected communities.

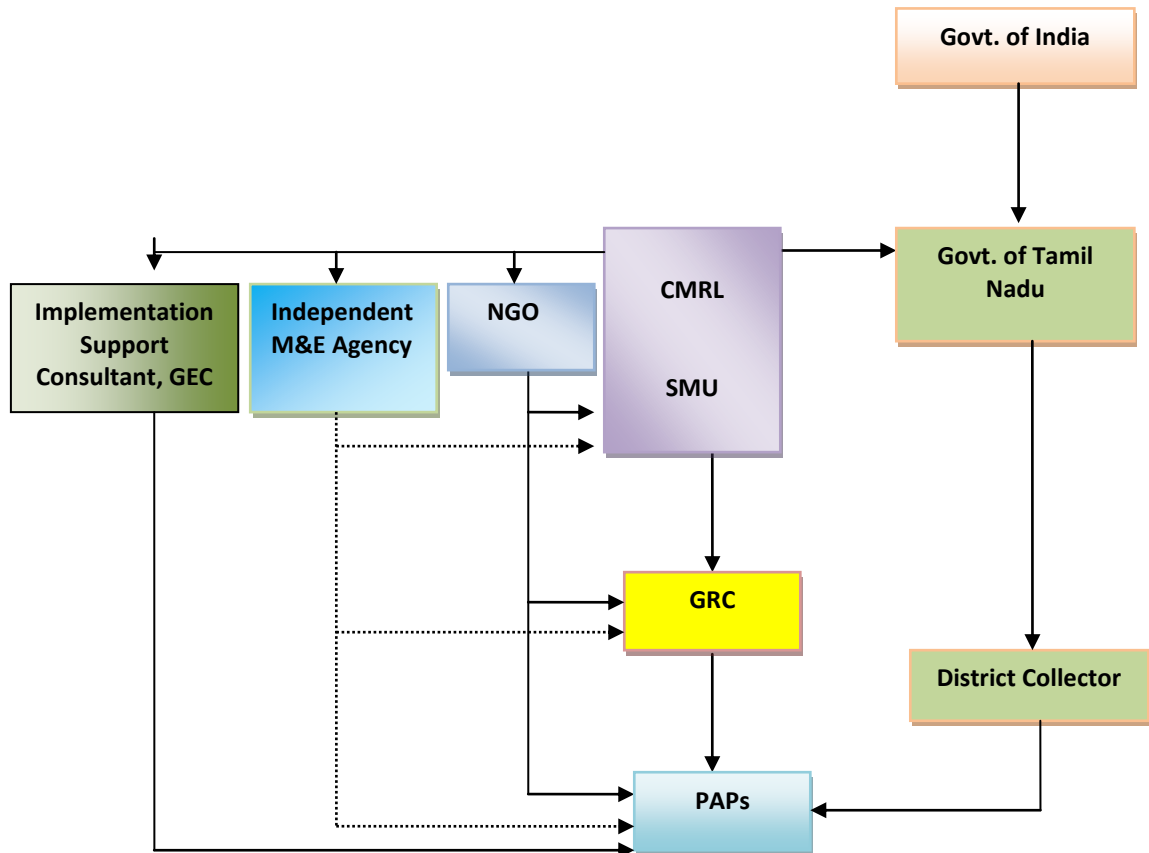
6.3.3 Role of Non-Government Organization (NGO)

Resettlement relates to human aspects and economic rehabilitation that requires human resources development consisting of education, training, awareness generation, etc. Local NGO plays a very crucial role in implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The NGO will be appointed by CMRL to extend implementation support to CMRL in the form of assisting affected families/persons during relocation and preparation of Income Restoration Plan (IRP). The NGO will help educating PAPs on proper utilization of compensation and rehabilitation grant and help them in getting financial assistance. The NGO will be supervised by SDO, SMU. The ToR for NGO is given in **Annexure 6.2**.

6.3.4 Implementation Support Consultant(R&R)

During implementation phase of RAP, CMRL will appoint a consultant(R&R) through General Engineering Consultancy (GEC) to assist CMRL in implementation of resettlement plan. The consultant will carry out due diligence in the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation programmes as per the provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 through periodic monitoring. The consultant will be responsible for (i) preparation of database of affected structures, families, persons, (ii) verification of database through field survey, (iii) improve monitoring system,(iv) capacity building of implementation staffs, (v) regular follow up implementation activities and other relevant activities.

Figure 6.1: Institutional Framework for Implementation of RAP



6.3.5 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

Efficient grievance redressal mechanism will be developed to assist the PAPs resolve their queries and complaints. Grievances of PAPs will be first brought to the attention of field level staffs of CMRL. Grievances not redressed by the staffs (field level) will be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The composition of the proposed GRC will have representatives from PAPs, women representative, Project Director (PIU), SDO, SMU of CMRL, NGO representative, representative of local body, and Land Acquisition Officer (LAO). The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support to PAPs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record PAPs grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the SMU of serious cases; and (iv) report to PAPs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement



cost and other assistance. When any grievance is brought to the field level staff, it should be resolved within 15 days from the date of complaint. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint—failing which the grievance will be referred to appropriate court of Law for redressal. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complaint, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome.

6.3.6 Training and Capacity Building

Establishing sufficient implementation capacity to launch and carry out those components of project resettlement that must be completed before civil works. To enhance capacities, SMU staff can be sent on exposure visits to other projects with good resettlement programmes as well as sponsored for training courses in Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R). One week training through specialists of the field will be arranged both for SMU staffs and NGO staffs engaged for the job. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) public consultation and participation; (iii) entitlement and compensation disbursement mechanisms; (iv) Grievance Redressal and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation.

7

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

7.1 Background

Planning, surveying, assessing, policy development, institutional identification, PAFs/PAPs participation, establishment of GRC, Income Restoration Plan (IRP) and implementation are typical activities of RAP. While these activities have discrete components that can be put on a time line, there is a close inter relationship of each activity to the whole implementation. The breakdown of each activity according to a specific time frame has been provided in the Implementation Schedule. It is further cautioned that specific situation may require an increase in time, allotted to a task. Such situations may be caused due to many factors such as local opposition, seasonal factors, social and economic concerns, training of support staff and financial constraints. Implementation schedule will require detailed coordination between the project authorities and various line departments. Implementation plan has been spread over a period of two and half years. A simplified summary of the operational aspects of the implementation plan will be prepared when the project starts. However, the sequence may change as delays occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the project.

7.2 Implementation Procedure

The implementation of RAP will consist of four major stages:

1. Identification of Cut-off Date (CoD) and notification for land acquisition as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (hereafter land will be purchased). For non-titleholders the cut-off date for each corridor shall be from the start of Census Survey.
2. Verification of properties of PAFs/PAPs and estimation of their type and level of losses.
3. Preparation of list of PAFs/PAPs for relocation/rehabilitation.
4. Relocation and rehabilitation of the PAPs.

7.3 Timing of Resettlement

The resettlement process must be completed by the start of civil works on the particular corridor. Requisite procedure will be developed by the CMRL to carry out resettlement of PAPs located within Corridor of Impact (CoI), before the civil work starts on any section of the project road. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement shall be planned to ensure that 100% compensation is paid prior to displacement and the affected people will be given at least four months of notice to vacate their property before civil work begins. Stretches which are free of encroachment and other encumbrances will be handed over first to the contractor.

7.4 Implementation Schedule

The period for implementation of RAP has been taken as approx. two and half years. However, monitoring and evaluation will continue beyond the period of implementation. The R&R activities of proposed project are divided into three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases are project preparation phase, RAP implementation phase and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) phase.

7.4.1 Project Preparatory Stage (Pre-Implementation Stage)

Setting up relevant institutions for the resettlement activities will be the major task during the preparatory stage which is pre implementation phase. The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of SMU and additionally, the GRC needs to be appointed at this stage.

7.4.2 RAP Implementation Stage

The RAP, at this stage, needs to be approved and will be disclosed to the PAPs. Upon the approval of RAP, all the arrangements for fixing the compensation and the

disbursement needs to be done which includes payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of PAPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally commencement of the civil work. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of CMRL which will start in early stage of the project when implementation of RAP starts and will continue till the completion of the implementation of RAP. CMRL will be responsible for carrying out the monitoring on half yearly basis.

7.4.3 RAP Implementation Schedule

RAP implementation schedule for R&R activities in the proposed project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table 7.1**.



Table 7.1: RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020
A	Project Implementation						
1	Identification of required land for acquisition in DPR	■	■				
2	Preliminary Socio-economic survey for SIA in DPR	■					
3	Community /Public Consultation		■	■	■	■	■
4	Preparation of Detailed SIA by Government after Notification			■			
6	Review/Approval of SIA			■			
7	Establishment of Grievance Redress Committee			■	■		
8	Census survey after peg marking on the ground			■			
9	Finalization of updated RAP			■			
10	Disclosure of SIA and RAP			■			
B	RAP Implementation						
11	Notification of Land Acquisition			■			
12	Joint Measurement Survey			■			
13	Suggestion & Objection of PAPs			■			
14	Hearing by Competent Authority			■			
15	Declaration of Award of Compensation as per RTFCTLARR,Act			■			
16	Resettlement and Rehabilitation provisions			■			
17	Shifting of PAPs			■			
18	Grievance Redress			■	■	■	■
19	Schedule of Civil Work (Contd...)			■	■	■	■
C	Monitoring and Evaluation						
20	Internal Monitoring				■	■	■
21	External Monitoring					■	■

8

R&R COST ESTIMATE

8.1 Background

This chapter presents a consolidated overview of budget and the cost estimates. The budget is indicative and costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and during implementation. However, the final compensation amount for the land acquisition and structures will be determined by the Competent Authority.

8.2 Cost Estimate for R&R

The cost for implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan is given in **Table 8.1**. The total cost for R&R implementation plan is **INR 998.63** million.

Table 8.1: Cost for Resettlement & Rehabilitation

S. N	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate(Rs)	Amount(in Rs)
A	Compensation for loss of private land and structure has been presented in capital estimate of DPR				
Compensation for Titleholders					
Residential PAFs					
A	One time financial assistance for house construction	no.	162	150000	24300000
B	Annuity or employment	no.	162	5,00,000	81000000
C	Subsistence allowance	no	162	36,000	5832000
D	Transportation/shifting allowance	no	162	50,000	8100000
E	Assistance for Relocation	no	162	25,000	4050000
F	Resettlement Allowance	no	162	50,000	8100000
Commercial PAFs					



G	Annuity or employment	no.	842	5,00,000	42100000
H	Subsistence allowance		842	36,000	30312000
I	Transportation/shifting allowance	no	842	50,000	42100000
J	Loss of Small traders/self employment	no	842	25,000	21050000
K	Resettlement Allowance	no	842	50000	42100000
Compensation for Non-Titleholders					
Tenants					
L	Rental Allowance	no.	1282	36000	46152000
M	Transportation Allowance	no.	1282	50000	64100000
Kiosks					
N	Subsistence allowance	no	111	18,000	1998000
O	Rehabilitation grant	no.	111	20000	2220000
Squatters*					
P	Subsistence allowance	no	100	36,000	3600000
Q	Transportation Allowance	no	100	50,000	5000000
R	One time financial assistance	no	100	4,00,000	40000000
Training for skill Development					
S	Training Assistance for Vulnerable people(LS)	no	216	20,000	4320000
Loss of Employment					
T	Compensation for economic loss of employees(LS)	no	699	36,000	25164000
Compensation for Community Structures					
U	Religious structures(LS)	no	13	10,00,000	13000000
V	Public Toilets(LS)	no	2	25,000	50000
W	Educational Institute(LS)	no	2	20,00,000	4000000
Engagement of NGO					
X	NGO Cost(LS)	no	1	6000000	6000000
Monitoring & Evaluation					
Y	Cost of Independent Evaluation Agency(LS)	no	1	40,00,000	4000000
Z	Compensation for Trees in Pvt. Land(LS) **	no		3,00,000	300000
	Total (B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I+J+K+L+M+N+O+P+Q+R+S+T+U+ V+W+X+Y+Z)				907848000
	Miscellaneous items @ 10% of sub total				90784800
TOTAL					998632800

*Based on discussion with CMRL, 100 squatters have been considered & tentative provisions for R&R cost & one time financial assistance of Rs.400000/- per family has been worked out.

**Subject to ground marking and finalisation of rate by Tamil Nadu Forest Department, a budgetary provision of Rs.300000/- is proposed @ Rs.5000/- per tree.



9

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Background

Monitoring & Evaluation are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule while evaluation is essentially to assess the performance of PAPs at the end of the project. For this purpose, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program is required to be developed to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the programs on schedule and make them successful. Monitoring and Evaluation of R&R gives an opportunity to the implementation and the funding agency to reflect broadly on the success of the basic R&R objectives, strategies and approaches. However, the objective of conducting M&E is to assess the efficiency and efficacy in implementation R&R activities, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning.

Monitoring will give particular attention to the project affected vulnerable groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, BPL families, women headed households, widows, old aged and the disabled. RAP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. CMRL will be responsible for internal monitoring through their field level officers of Social Management Unit and will prepare quarterly reports on the progress of RAP implementation. An Independent Evaluation Consultant may be hired by CMRL for mid and end term evaluation of RAP implementation.



9.2 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring for RAP implementation will be carried out by CMRL. The main objectives of internal monitoring are to:

- measure and report progress against the RAP schedule;
- verify that agreed entitlements are delivered in full to affected people;
- identify any problems, issues or cases of hardship resulting from the resettlement process, and to develop appropriate corrective actions, or where problems are systemic refer them to the management team;
- monitor the effectiveness of the grievance system
- periodically measure the satisfaction of project affected people.

Internal monitoring will focus on measuring progress against the schedule of actions defined in the RAP. Activities to be undertaken by the CMRL will include:

- Liaison with the Land Acquisition team, construction contractor and project affected communities to review and report progress against the RAP;
- Verification of land acquisition and compensation entitlements are being delivered in accordance with the RAP;
- Verification of agreed measures to restore or enhance living standards are being implemented;
- Verification of agreed measures to restore or enhance livelihood are being implemented;
- Identification of any problems, issues, or cases of hardship resulting from resettlement process;
- Through household interviews, assess project affected peoples' satisfaction with resettlement outcomes;
- Collection of records of grievances, follow up that appropriate corrective actions have been undertaken and that outcomes are satisfactory;

Monitoring is a continuous process and will be carried out by field level officers of Social Management Unit on regular basis to keep track of the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested have been given in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1: Indicators for Monitoring of RAP Progress

Indicators	Parameters Indicators
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of land acquired • Number of structures dismantled • Number of land users and private structure owners paid



Indicators	Parameters Indicators
	compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of families affected • Number of families purchasing land and extent of land purchased • Number of PAPs receiving assistance/compensation • Number of PAPs provided transport facilities/ shifting allowance • Extent of government land identified for house sites
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of compensation paid for land/structure • Cash grant for shifting oustees • Amount paid for training and capacity building of staffs
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area and type of house and facility at resettlement site • PAPs knowledge about their entitlements • Communal harmony • Morbidity & mortality rate • Taken care of vulnerable population • Women concern
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitlement of PAPs-land/cash • Number of business re-established • Utilization of compensation • House sites/business sites purchased • Successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes
Grievance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community level meeting • Number of GRC meetings • Number of cases disposed by CMRL to the satisfaction of PAPs • Number of grievances referred and addressed by GRC • Cases of LA referred to court, pending and settled

Socio-economic survey and the land acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. A format for monitoring of RAP implementation is presented in **Annexure 9.1**.

9.3 Independent Evaluation

As mentioned earlier, an Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA) will be hired by CMRL for mid and end term evaluation. A detailed Terms of Reference for IEA is



presented in **Annexure 9.2**. The external evaluation will be carried out to achieve the following:

- Verify results of internal monitoring,
- Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced,
- Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning, and
- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate to meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to affected persons' conditions,
- This comparison of living standards will be in relation to the baseline information available in the BSES. If some baseline information is not available then such information should be collected on recall basis during the evaluation.

The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring and evaluation of the project. The list of impact performance indicators suggested to monitor project objectives is delineated in **Table 9.2**.

Table 9.2: Indicators for Project Outcome Evaluation

Objectives	Risk Factor	Outcomes and Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The negative impact on persons affected by the project will be minimized. – Persons losing assets to the project shall be compensated at replacement cost. – The project-affected persons will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living. – Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Resettlement plan implementation may take longer time than anticipated – Institutional arrangement may not function as efficiently as expected – NGO may not perform the task as efficiently as expected – Unexpected number of grievances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Satisfaction of land owners with the compensation and assistance paid – Type of use of compensation and assistance by land owners – Satisfaction of structure owner with compensation and assistance – Type of use of compensation and assistance by structure owner – % of PAPs adopted the skill acquired through training as only economic activity – % of PAPs adopted the skill acquired through training as secondary economic activity – % of PAPs reported increase



Objectives	Risk Factor	Outcomes and Impacts
improving their standard of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finding a suitable rehabilitation site for displaced population - PAPs falling below their existing standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in income due to training - % PAPs got trained in the skill of their choice - Role of NGO in helping PAPs in selecting trade for skill improvement - Use of productive asset provided to PAPs under on time economic rehabilitation grant - Type of use of additional assistance money by vulnerable group - Types of grievances received - No. of grievances forwarded to GRC and time taken to solve the grievances - % of PAPs aware about the GRC mechanism - % of PAPs aware about the entitlement frame work mechanism - PAPs opinion about NGO approach and accessibility

9.4 Reporting Requirements

CMRL shall be responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP. CMRL shall prepare quarterly progress reports on resettlement activities. The Independent Evaluation Agency will submit draft and final reports of their assignment to CMRL and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. Submission of the draft report would be carried out after completion of assignment and the final report should be submitted after receiving feedback from CMRL.

10

CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

10.1 Conclusions

The Social Impact Assessment of metro rail in Chennai has been carried out to identify major social issues. The study aims at to arrive at conclusion whether development of the metro rail project is socially acceptable. The study examines people participation, land requirement, and impact of project on community, loss of assets and properties, impact on livelihood, socially vulnerable community like women headed households, Scheduled tribes, old age persons etc. Followings are important finding and suggestion of the project.

1. For different components of priority corridors land will be required.
2. Total 452 structures are likely to be affected in which 29 are residential, 327 are commercial, 46 are residential cum commercial and 50 are other structures like temples, hospitals, schools, community centres etc.
3. About 1004 families consisting 3424 persons shall be affected due to the proposed metro project.
4. During public meeting people have raised the concern of effect of metro construction on nearby buildings. Being a small shop owner, our livelihoods will totally loss. There has to be adequate provision of compensation. The proposed routes will be helpful not only for better connectivity but to develop the local economy.

5. Public consultation have indicated that the project will result in improvement of local economy and travel.
6. The applicable laws on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for the proposed metro rail project are (i) Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (ii) JICA's Involuntary Resettlement Policy.
7. The total estimated budget for implementation of RAP is Rs.998.60 million.
8. The proposed project is not only meant to solve the existing traffic problem or to serve the road users in a better way, but also increase better job opportunity and improve living conditions of people.

10.2 Way Forward

Following activities are required to be undertaken as follow up to this preliminary SIA report, as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and JICA guidelines for environmental and social consideration.

10.2.1 Census Socio-economic survey

An independent institution/firm/organization shall be appointed by the Government to carry out the census survey (100%) of project affected families/persons and properties after peg marking of alignment on the ground. The objective of census and baseline socio-economic survey (BSES) is to generate an inventory of social impacts on the people and properties affected by the project, the type of impact and its magnitude, type of ownership and social profile of affected people, poverty status, the presence of titleholders and non-titleholders in the project areas. On the basis of census and socio-economic survey and continuous interaction with the locale, final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) shall be prepared as per the Act. RAP shall be shared with PAPs, NGOs, CBOs and other general public in the area through community meetings and other appropriate media. The views of PAPs should be taken into account in finalizing the RAP.

10.2.2 Replacement Cost Study

It is required to derive various methods to decide realistic market value/replacement value of various property of project affected families/persons and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.

10.2.3 Income Restoration Plan

Development of proposed corridors of Chennai metro may cause an adverse impact on the livelihoods of project affected persons. It will also have negative impact on the socio-cultural systems of affected communities. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating individuals, households, and socio-economic and cultural systems in project affected areas. The basic objective of income restoration activities is that no project-affected person shall be worse off than before the project. To achieve this goal, Income Restoration Plan under RAP in consultation with the affected persons and they should approve the programmes designed to benefit them.

10.2.4 Indigenous People Development Plan

After census survey, if any family belongs to the Scheduled Tribe is likely to be affected then a separate strategy is required for the preparation of Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP).

10.2.5 HIV/AIDS Action Plan

The proposed metro project may have in addition to the significant positive impacts, potential for adverse impacts on the workers and communities with respect to vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Construction camp usually accommodates considerable number of construction workers, migrants and women labourers. Recognising the potential risk that emerges with the interaction between construction workers and local communities, HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan is proposed to be prepared for the project to ensure that development initiatives does not contribute to HIV spread.

10.2.6 Relocation Site Plan

As per the guidelines of Government of India and JICA, the site for resettlement should be selected out of the feasible options in consultation with the affected community, NGO and concerned Departments during census survey as a part of the final RAP preparation. The principal criteria for site selection shall include access to employment opportunities, infrastructure and social services. Environmental Assessment of the resettlement site shall be carried out.

Annexure

Questionnaire

No. (For Office Use)

Questionnaire for Socio-economic Survey

1.7 Line No. _____

CMRL Phase- II

1.8 Structure No. _____

1. IDENTIFICATION

1.9 Station Name: _____

1.1 City : _____ Name of Street /Road: _____

1.2 Name of Settlement/area: _____ Chainage No. : _____

1.3 Name of Head of the Household/Owner : _____

1.4 Name of the Respondent : _____

1.5 Relationship to HH : _____

1.6 Category of PAF:

Titleholder	-1	Encroacher	-2	Tenant	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Squatter	-4	Kiosk	-5	Others (specify)	-6	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.10
1 = Ready to respond
2 =Refused
3 = Door Locked
2. GENERAL INFORMATION

 2.1 Religious Group: Hindu - 1 Muslim - 2 Christians - 3

Jains - 4 Others (specify) - 5

 2.2 Social Group: SC - 1 ST - 2 OBC - 3

General - 4

2.3 Mother Tongue : _____

 2.4 Place of Nativity : _____

 2.5 Family Pattern : Joint - 1 Nuclear - 2 Individual - 3

 2.6 Size of Family : Small (2-4) - 1 Medium (5-7) - 2 Large(Above 7) - 3
3. FAMILY PARTICULARS (Start from head of the household)

S. No	Name of the member	Relation-ship to HH Head	Sex	Age (years)	Marital Status	Education	Any Disability	Any skilled family member
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

3.1 Household's Main Occupation _____ and Monthly Income(Rs) _____

3.2 Subsidiary Source _____ and Monthly Income (Rs) _____

3.3 No. of Adult earning members _____

3.4 No. of dependents _____

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION**Location :****Date/Time:****Perception about the project:**

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for your city? Yes/ No
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip		1	Land Acquisition	
2	Enhance local economy		2	Loss of livelihood	
3	Increase employment opportunity		3	Loss of income	
4	Increase facilities		4	Loss of house/shop	
5	Decrease in accident		5	Loss of customers & supply	
6	Increase in property value		6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
7	Improvement in transportation system		7	Increase in Crime Rates	
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8	Increase in Migration	
9	Increase educational level		9	Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park, tree etc)	
10	Others(Specify)		10	Other(Specify)	

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark

--	--	--

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
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21.					
22.					
23.					
24.					
25.					
26.					
27.					
28.					
29.					
30.					

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location : Moolakadaï (Line 3), ChennaiDate/Time: 8/11/2016

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary Chennai city? Yes/ No
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	✓	1	Land Acquisition	
2	Enhance local economy		2	Loss of livelihood	
3	Increase employment opportunity		3	Loss of income	
4	Increase facilities		4	Loss of house/shop	
5	Decrease in accident		5	Loss of customers & supplie	
6	Increase in property value	✓	6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
7	Improvement in transportation system		7	Increase in Crime Rates	
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8	Increase in Migration	
9	Increase educational level		9	Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park,tree etc)	
10	Others(Specify)		10	Other(Specify <u>Blocking of Road</u>)	

3. Issues ✓

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
<p>Transportation issue.</p> <p>Business affect at the time of construction</p>	<p>People has come here from Melli, Kodambur, Parvathinagar Chennai mathis. So transportation will be easy.</p> <p>A This is Moolakadaï Junction all near near by people come here.</p> <p>Here while construction, our business may get lost, due. blocking of road & need to take care of it</p>	

Traffic Jam	while construction going on @ traffic jam will be high
Land acquisition	land acquisition may harm to people incm
Better connectivity required	The existing metro train will be useful, local connectivity is also surplus. No need of Metro train in this area. This is the center place for Madhavaram mandal manali and other nearby stations, all came here for to go other places of Chennai

Name of Participant

Signature


Name of Participant


Signature


- ① Gautamchand Chopra
- ② J. Ashok Kumar
- ③ J. Bhavanlal Tam
- ④ Vimal Sio
- ⑤ ABOOBUCKER SIDDIQE
- ⑥ Sahul
- ⑦ Prem
- ⑧ G.R. Singh
- ⑨ B. Muthupandayan




















FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: DON BASCO.

Date/Time: 13.00 To 13.45 - 26-10-17

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for your city? Yes/ No—
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	Yes	1	Land Acquisition	Yes.
2	Enhance local economy	Yes	2	Loss of livelihood	Yes
3	Increase employment opportunity	Yes	3	Loss of income	Yes.
4	Increase facilities	Yes	4	Loss of house/shop	Yes.
5	Decrease in accident	Yes	5	Loss of customers & supply	Yes.
6	Increase in property value	Yes	6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	Yes.
7	Improvement in transportation system	Yes	7	Increase in Crime Rates	NO
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission	Yes	8	Increase in Migration	NO
9	Increase educational level	Yes.	9	Disadvantage to the environment (damage of park, tree etc)	No.
10	Others (Specify)	—	10	Other (Specify)	—

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
① Regarding the Business.	The Business should not be affected.	—
② Demolition, Structure.	The planning may be done without affecting the structures.	will be done by CM&L
③ Traffic.	As the population increase drastically, the Metro is must for this Area to avoid the Congestion, and accident.	—
④ If the Structure affected.	Proper care is to be taken to avoid the Crack or Collapse of the	will be done by CM&L

<p>⑤ people movement during the construction.</p>	<p>Structures. Proper Road direction and other facilities to be made properly, to have free a mobility of the people.</p>	<p>will be done by C.M.A.C.</p>
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S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1.	Mr. P. KAMAR.	38	MALE	Scouter Sales	P. Kamar
2.				Business.	988451766
3.	Mr. K. Mohanraj	45	MALE	Employee	K. Mohanraj
4.				of Cochin group.	9884517667
5.	Mr. E. Sebaraj	32	Male	Govt Employee.	E. Sebaraj
6.					9498125173
7.	Mr. Sagul Kanna	44	Male	Auto Business	Sagul Kanna
8.					8883944286
9.	Mr. Ahmed	32	Male	Business	Ahmed
10.					989478657
11.	Mr. VINOLE	42	MALE	Business.	Vinole
12.					9884331535
13.	Mr. D. ARUL	42	MALE	Mechanic.	D. Arul
14.					9841359050
15.	Mr. Arichandral	35	MALE	Employee.	A. Chandral
16.				Govt Employee.	9840465
17.	Mr. Jaffer	40	MALE	Business.	Jaffer
18.					9840666665
19.	Mr. Balanmangan	41	MALE	Business.	Balanmangan
20.					
21.	Mr. G. JAIRANNA	28	MALE	Business.	G. Jairanna
22.					9840666378
23.	Mr. P. RATKUMA	28	MALE	Business.	P. Ratkuma
24.					8754542521
25.	Mr. Dhara Singh	47	MALE	Employee.	Dhara Singh
26.					9940921331
27.					
28.					
29.					
30.					

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

3

Location : REVATHI

Date/Time: 14.45 P.M. 26/10

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for your city? Yes/ No
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	Yes	1	Land Acquisition	Yes
2	Enhance local economy	Yes	2	Loss of livelihood	Yes
3	Increase employment opportunity	Yes	3	Loss of income	Yes
4	Increase facilities	Yes	4	Loss of house/shop	Yes
5	Decrease in accident	Yes	5	Loss of customers & supply	Yes
6	Increase in property value	Yes	6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	Yes
7	Improvement in transportation system	Yes	7	Increase in Crime Rates	No
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission	Yes	8	Increase in Migration	Yes
9	Increase educational level	Yes	9	Disadvantage to the environment (damage of park, tree etc)	No
10	Others(Specify)	—	10	Other(Specify)	—

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
① Shop owners raised in issue of livelihood during construction.	There should not be affected, or suitable place to be given not to affect the livelihood.	CMRL will do it.
② Activities during construction.	During construction, the structure should not be damaged. The traffic flow should not be affected, as the structures are very	CMRL has to do.

old proper care is to be taken.

③ If the livelihood of the family good of the hood affected. Shopowner or houseowner affected, proper compensation is to be given.

CMRL has to do.

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1.	Mrs M. SHANTHI	42	Female	Business.	[Signature]
2.	Mr. R. Bal Selvan	28	Male	Business.	18, Pol selvan 8939795856.
3.				Provision Shop.	[Signature]
4.	Mr. S. Ramakrishna	36	male	Provision Shop.	9710321461
5.					[Signature]
6.	Mr. N. Raghaviah	78	Male	Shop	[Signature]
7.					
8.	Mr. A. Durai kama	57	Male	Arin Employee.	[Signature]
9.					
10.	Mr. M. Suresh	32	Male	Private. Empl.	[Signature] 9007919349
11.					[Signature] 9791976727
12.	Mr. K. Loganathan	20	Male	Employee.	[Signature]
13.				Charitable Store.	
14.	Mr. D. Kalaimani	50	Male	Provision Shop.	[Signature]
15.					
16.	Mr. T. Rajendran	55	Male	Provisional Em.	[Signature]
17.					
18.	Mr. K. Arakyan	54	Male	Medical Shop.	[Signature] 9444756417
19.	Sanny.				
20.					
21.	Mr. Prudaya Kumar	53	Male	Employee.	[Signature] 9380151069
22.					[Signature] 9790800188
23.	Mrs. A. YAMUNA	27	Female	House wife	
24.					
25.	Mr. Dharm Raj	29	Male	Electrical Empl.	[Signature] 9695102201
26.				Paravani Em.	
27.					
28.					
29.					
30.					

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location : Otteri (Line 3)

Date/Time: 8/11/2016

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary Chennai city? Yes/ No
 2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	✓	1	Land Acquisition	
2	Enhance local economy	✓	2	Loss of livelihood	
3	Increase employment opportunity		3	Loss of income	
4	Increase facilities		4	Loss of house/shop	
5	Decrease in accident		5	Loss of customers & supplie	
6	Increase in property value		6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
7	Improvement in transportation system	✓	7	Increase in Crime Rates	
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8	Increase in Migration	
9	Increase educational level		9	Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park,tree etc)	
10	Others(Specify)		10	Other(Specify)	

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
Easy transportation	Easy transport, commerial activity develop. To develop commerial activ, Metro required.	
Reduce traffic	- Metro will lead to reduce traffic	
Traffic Jam	- It will good, in Chennai its every time its traffic Jam. Metro can be the solution.	
Burgeoning population.	- mode of transportation need to be increased by keeping in mind the growing population of city.	

<p>Better connectivity</p>	<p>Other is the main junction and there must be metro station on the other</p>	<p>Po</p>
<p>Commercial activity will develop</p>	<p>Realstate is booming and in near future, metro is needed. Commercial activities will get benefited out of this. Reachability to every place in Chennai will enhance due to Metro rail. Traffic will reduce.</p>	

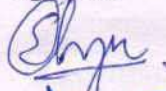
Name of Participant

Signature

Name of Participant

Signature

C. Elangovan



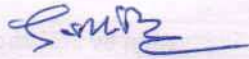
N. Raja muni



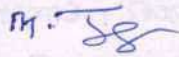
E. murugan



Munoor pasha



Tabin Phaline



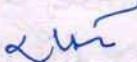
Elango M.



Kulveer kumar



Ram Singh



FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location : Stranham's Road

Date/Time: 3.30 P.M. 15.30 P.M.

26/10

③

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for your city? Yes/No- Yes
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	Yes	1	Land Acquisition	Yes.
2	Enhance local economy	Yes.	2	Loss of livelihood	Yes.
3	Increase employment opportunity	Yes	3	Loss of income	Yes.
4	Increase facilities	Yes.	4	Loss of house/shop	Yes.
5	Decrease in accident	Yes.	5	Loss of customers & supply	Yes
6	Increase in property value	Yes.	6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	Yes
7	Improvement in transportation system	Yes.	7	Increase in Crime Rates	—
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission	Yes	8	Increase in Migration	—
9	Increase educational level	Yes.	9	Disadvantage to the environment (damage of park, tree etc)	—
10	Others (Specify)	—	10	Other (Specify)	—

3. Issues

Issues raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
① Damage to Building.	Damage during construction is to be controlled.	Measure will be taken to avoid in Building damage.
② Road facilities during construction.	Proper Road diversion is to be done, so that bus movement should not be affected during construction.	Will be done.
③ Structures.	Cracks or collapse of structure should not be happened.	Case will be taken.

2

④ Comments about Metro rail. We are very happy to have a Metro Rail Service which will give fast, safe and pollution free travel and to reach to destination.

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1.	Mr. M. ANANDAN	56	Male	plumber	M. Anand
2.					
3.	Mr. L. Rajeswar	24	MALE	plumber	L. Rajeswar
4.	Kumar				8122197821
5.	Mr. R. SURESH	31	MALE	Driver	R. Suresh
6.					
7.	Mr. R. RAJA	35	Male	Hotel Owner	R. Raja
8.					8124867878
9.	Mr. Babasaheb A	23	male	Textile Shop Owner	B. Babasaheb
10.					9543190937
11.	Mrs. - Michale	24	Male	Master	M. Michale
12.					8056217557
13.	Mrs. SUMITHA	36	Female	Home wife	S. Sumitha
14.					9094609745
15.	MR. Kader Umm	45	Male	Shop owner	K. Umm
16.					938196907
17.	Mr. J. Anand	32	male	Bikes Mechanic	J. Anand
18.					9952976352
19.	Ms. V. Nageswari	29	female	Mechanic	V. Nageswari
20.					9710829090
21.	Mr. R. Prasad	44	male	Business	R. Prasad
22.					984152332
23.	Mr. S. Phamodhan	39	Male	Business	S. Phamodhan
24.					981027957
25.	Mr. S. Rajendra Kumar	50	Male	Business	S. Rajendra Kumar
26.					8939208407
27.					
28.					
29.					
30.					

Strands Road.

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: Perambur,

Date/Time: 29/05/2017

Perception about the project:



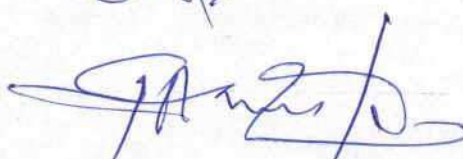
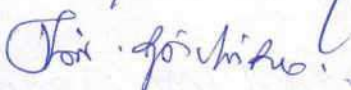


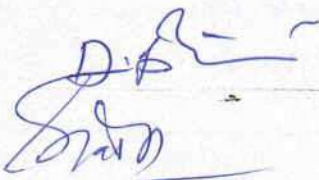
1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary Chennai city? Yes/ No
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	✓	1	Land Acquisition	
2	Enhance local economy	✓	2	Loss of livelihood	
3	Increase employment opportunity		3	Loss of income	
4	Increase facilities		4	Loss of house/shop	
5	Decrease in accident		5	Loss of customers & supplie	
6	Increase in property value		6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
7	Improvement in transportation system	✓	7	Increase in Crime Rates	
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8	Increase in Migration	
9	Increase educational level		9	Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park, tree etc)	
10	Others(Specify)		10	Other(Specify)	

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
High cost of ticket	Metro applies high cost. Local people difficult to afford high cost of travelling by metro.	
Easy travelling	Travelling will be easy. Time saving It is needed for Perambur	
Enhance local economy	Metro will be helpful in order to enhance local economy, & opportunities of employment.	

<p>Road break ^{incidence} due to tunneling works for metro.</p>	<p>The issues of happened in Anna Salai should not be repeated. Otherwise it is fine.</p>
<p>Alternate mode of transport.</p>	<p>This area is totally congested. Traffic is too much and need of alternate mode of transport.</p>
<p>Reduce Polluti.</p>	<p>Metro will lessen the traffic & ultimately reduce the to existing level of pollution.</p>

Name of Participant	Signature	Name of Participant	Signature
V. JAYARAMAN		9444849823	
செந்திரன்			
Santhanam			
G. Anamalai			
Dharmalingam		9382159616	
AROKUMMAN		8056275375	
RAMESH KANTH			
R. Full		9941836822	
		8939348854	
D. B.			
K. M. Jain		9284049601	

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

3

Location : PURASAIYAKKM.

Date/Time: 26/10/17 — 17.00 hrs. 8m.

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for your city? Yes/ No
 2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

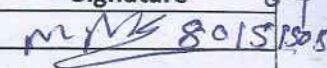

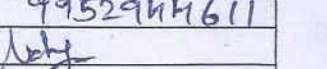
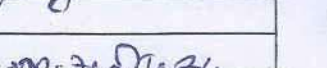
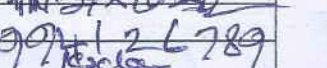
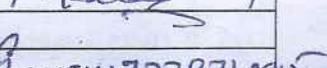
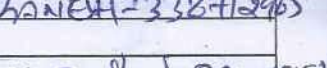
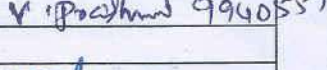

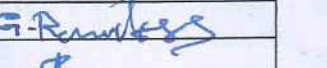
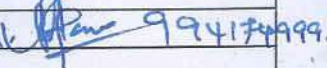

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	Yes	1	Land Acquisition	Yes.
2	Enhance local economy	Yes	2	Loss of livelihood	Yes.
3	Increase employment opportunity	Yes	3	Loss of income	Yes
4	Increase facilities	Yes	4	Loss of house/shop	Yes
5	Decrease in accident	Yes	5	Loss of customers & supply	Yes
6	Increase in property value	Yes.	6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	Yes
7	Improvement in transportation system	Yes	7	Increase in Crime Rates	—
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission	Yes.	8	Increase in Migration	Yes.
9	Increase educational level	Yes.	9	Disadvantage to the environment (damage of park, tree etc)	Yes.
10	Others(Specify)	—	10	Other(Specify)	—

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
1. Metro Rail Project.	As the population in this area increasing very fast the traffic congestion in this Area is very high. to avoid this the Metro Rail Project should come as early as possible.	

② Structures AS this Area is having both side continuously shops. Proper care is to be given for their Lively good during construction. If the structure affected/demolished suitable place is to be given.

will be done.

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1.	Mr. Akbar Ali	32	Male	Textile shop	 80151505
2.					
3.	Mr. Md. Wajid	22	Male	Textile shop & travel.	 9952944611
4.					
5.	Mr. Md. Ali	27	Male	Textile. Bus.	
6.					
7.	Mr. Ali Mohamed	50	Male	Manager	
8.					
9.	Mr. Deen K.S.	47	Male	Textile shop	 994126789
10.					
11.	Mr. Ganesh	24	Male	Same shop	 99412338712905
12.					
13.	Mr. V. Prabhakar	38	Male	Theran shop.	 994055115
14.					
15.	Mr. R.S. RAJAN	80	Male	Ret. Income Tax	
16.				with pension.	
17.	Mr. G. Ravi DAS.	62	Male	Business.	 G. Ravi DAS
18.					
19.	Mr. M.S. Narayana	38	Male	Business.	 9941749998
20.					
21.	Mr. Harshad Ali	23	Male	Business	 M. Harshad
22.					
23.	Mr. R.K. Koteswaram	53	Male	Business.	 R.K. Koteswaram
24.					9382104280
25.					
26.					
27.					
28.					
29.					
30.					

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: Luz Junction, Mylapore, Thirumylai

Date/Time: 29/05/2017

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary Chennai city? Yes/ No Yes No
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip		1	Land Acquisition	
2	Enhance local economy		2	Loss of livelihood	
3	Increase employment opportunity		3	Loss of income	
4	Increase facilities		4	Loss of house/shop	
5	Decrease in accident		5	Loss of customers & supplie	
6	Increase in property value		6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
7	Improvement in transportation system		7	Increase in Crime Rates	
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8	Increase in Migration	
9	Increase educational level		9	Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park, tree etc)	
10	Others(Specify)		10	Other(Specify)	

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
Increase Connectivity	Metro Good for all. Increase Connectivity. Long run it will	
Solve Traffic Jam	Too much traffic in this area Metro is need reduce the traffic	
Old area & building may collapse during tunneling work.	It is very old area, if it is underground metro, Old building may collapse. Risk of building collapse.	many heritage building is nearby many building are century old.
Tunneling Accidents	This is the main area, if the similar accident, will be difficult & costly	
Reduce traffic	Traffic less. Due to vehicles there is huge traffic & pollution level is so high. Metro will solve the traffic issue.	

<p>Underground trade not suitable for Mylapore - as it is a very old area with heritage buildings - temples, church, etc. Many buildings/residences are century old, therefore there is a great risk of collapses.</p> <p>Business losses due to construction activity</p>	<p>If construction activity goes longer than expected, then it commences/stops their business will be affected.</p> <p>The construction/transportation charges are higher. The charges should be less.</p>	
--	--	--

Name of Participant

Signature

Name of Participant

Signature

Foizal - 98407 42 54 5



Ishad Ali - 98848 35501



Coulham 9444464066



Leona -



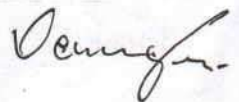
Karthikeyan 9790 923875



SETHU 99523 49495



Venugopal 9884375252



FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: Adyar Bus Depot

Date/Time: 31/05/2017

Perception about the project:



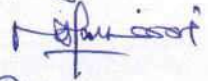
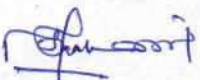
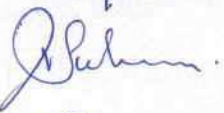










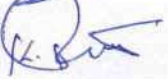







1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary Chennai city? Yes/ No
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	✓	1	Land Acquisition	
2	Enhance local economy		2	Loss of livelihood	
3	Increase employment opportunity		3	Loss of income	
4	Increase facilities	✓	4	Loss of house/shop	✓
5	Decrease in accident		5	Loss of customers & supplie	
6	Increase in property value		6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
7	Improvement in transportation system		7	Increase in Crime Rates	
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8	Increase in Migration	
9	Increase educational level		9	Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park, tree etc)	
10	Others(Specify)		10	Other(Specify)	

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
Travelling time less	It will take less time for travelling. Time will save.	
Traffic Jam	Due to vicinity of Adyar Bus depot & commercial area, the traffic is huge in peak hours. Due to metro, traffic will be less & ultimately reducing the accidents.	
Construction may affect nearby structures	Some people are getting scared of tunneling work for metro because it may affect their nearby structure.	

Time Saving	The In emergency, metro will be useful.	
Reduce Metro Charges	The existing metro transportation charges are too high. Unless it is lesser, metro will not be successful. Fair must be reasonable	
Traffic will be less due to metro	Metro will lessen the the existing huge traffic related issues.	

Name of Participant	Signature	Name of Participant	Signature
P. RAJENDRAN		9789660497.	
N. GUNASEKARAN		9382553613	
V. Subramani		9884466395	
D. Rajendran.		9789824919.	
K K Perumal		9566053979	
M. Elango		9444436625	
HABIBUR RAHMAN		9944005145	
E. Shakul.		7092237171	
K. Prasadurai		9843445998	
S. 		9841664261	
Mohammed Shouib		9641547588	
Arm.		9962244306	
P. Anbu.		9840099765	
N. BALACHANDAR	N. Balachandri	8939100202	

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location : Mandaveli Station.

Date/Time: 13-15 PM. 27/10

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for your city? Yes/ No

2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	Yes	1	Land Acquisition	Yes
2	Enhance local economy	Yes	2	Loss of livelihood	Yes
3	Increase employment opportunity	Yes	3	Loss of income	Yes.
4	Increase facilities	Yes	4	Loss of house/shop	Yes.
5	Decrease in accident	Yes	5	Loss of customers & supply	Yes
6	Increase in property value	Yes	6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	Yes.
7	Improvement in transportation system	Yes	7	Increase in Crime Rates	—
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission	Yes.	8	Increase in Migration	Yes
9	Increase educational level	Yes.	9	Disadvantage to the environment (damage of park, tree etc)	Yes.
10	Others(Specify)		10	Other(Specify)	

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
① Metro rail Project.	As the traffic flow more in this Area. the metro rail will ease the flow of traffic.	will be done
② Removal Existing bus depot.	As the bus depot is affected, suitable arrangement may be made. to have a connectivity with metro rail.	will be done.

③ Land	If the Land taken suitable Compensation should be given.	will be given.
④ Lindy road	Lindy road should not be affected during construction. Proper protection should be given.	will be done.

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1.	Mr. N. SELVAM	57	Male	Camera Man	N. Selvam
2.					9056175045
3.	Mr. R. Nagaderan	20	Male	Tailor	Nagaderan
4.	Mr. N. Veeerappan	61	Male	Driver	N. Veeerappan
5.					7871266028
6.	Mr. K. Kandam (Baller)	45	Male	Driver	K. Kandam
7.					994132664
8.	Mr. M. MURTHY	54	Male	Temple Maintan	M. Murthy
9.					9952752391
10.	Mr. D. Sasi Kumar	36	Male	Jio, Employee	D. Sasi Kumar
11.					973579137
12.	Mr. G. B. Karthikeyan	35	Male	Jio, Employee	G. B. Karthikeyan
13.					984428419
14.	Mrs. A. Durgade	74	Female	Ret. Biry Gun	A. Durgade
15.					
16.	Mr. M. Sathivel	48	Male	Company Employee	M. Sathivel
17.					9098069686
18.	Mrs. S. Sathela	24	Female	MNC Company Employee	S. Sathela
19.					8124903027
20.	Mr. S. MAHESH	39	Male	Private Company Employee	S. Mahesh
21.					
22.	Mrs. T. JAMUNA	24	Female	M. N. S. Gun	T. Jamuna
23.					9994522530
24.	Mr. N. Subramani	24	Male	P.T. c. India	N. Subramani
25.					9671620090
26.	Mr. B. Sridhar	52	Male	Private Company	B. Sridhar
27.					9711444
28.	Mr. A. K. Babu	37	Male	Shop	A. K. Babu
29.					9041800641
30.					

Mamda veli

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location : SHOLINGA NALLUR.

Date/Time: 27/10/17. 11.00 AM.

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for your city? Yes/ No
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	Yes	1	Land Acquisition	Yes
2	Enhance local economy	Yes	2	Loss of livelihood	Yes
3	Increase employment opportunity	Yes	3	Loss of income	Yes
4	Increase facilities	Yes	4	Loss of house/shop	Yes
5	Decrease in accident	Yes	5	Loss of customers & supply	Yes
6	Increase in property value	Yes	6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	Yes
7	Improvement in transportation system	Yes	7	Increase in Crime Rates	—
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission	Yes	8	Increase in Migration	—
9	Increase educational level	Yes	9	Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park, tree etc)	Yes
10	Others(Specify)	—	10	Other(Specify)	—

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
① Shops Land,	Shops should not be affected, Live/wood should not be affected.	Case will be taken.
② Comments on Metro rail project.	They suggest that, as this is a I.T corridor, the traffic congestion is more, not able to reach office or destination in time, if they were required to the metro rail system should come as early.	—

as possible,

③ During construction Proper Road diversion and other suitable measures may be taken to avoid the further traffic congestion.

will be done;

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1.	Mr. S. M. Rangaraj	32	Male	Spares shop owner	[Signature]
2.				Shop owner	9094004041
3.	Mr. Parameswaran	53	Male	Auto driver	[Signature]
4.					9941264063
5.	Mr. AR Jey	21	Male	Software Engineer	[Signature]
6.				wife	[Signature]
7.	Mr. RAJA	34	male	MNC	[Signature]
8.					9840192096
9.	P. Mr. SARATHI Kumar	32	male	Torel	[Signature]
10.					9962349712
11.	Mr. K. ARAVIND	22	male	Studying	K. Aravind
12.					
13.	Mr. P. NISANTH	20	male	Studying	[Signature]
14.					9902177806
15.	Mrs. V. Bhama	24	Female	I.T. Employee	[Signature]
16.					
17.	Mr. Jhinupathi	28	Male	Project Engineer	[Signature]
18.					9933887901
19.	Mr. M. MUMAJAN	62	Man	Driver	[Signature]
20.					9940212189
21.	C. GOUTHAM Mr. C. G.	26	Male	I.T. Employee	[Signature]
22.					9791847376
23.	Mrs. R. Chitra	25	Female	I.T Employee	[Signature]
24.	Mr. M. P. VITAYA	31	male	I.T. Employee	[Signature]
25.	PRA PRA			Assistant	[Signature]
26.					
27.	L. Mrs. Saranya	23	Female	House wife	[Signature]
28.					
29.	Mr. M. Soudhara	64	Male	Business	[Signature]
30.	Pandian				9894360425 M. S. Pandian

③ Mr. M. Jhanika Sabar⁴⁰ male. Auditor. [Signature]
9894763626.

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location : Madhavaram Milk colony (Line 5)

Date/Time: 12/11/2016

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary Chennai city? Yes/ No
 2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	✓	1	Land Acquisition	
2	Enhance local economy		2	Loss of livelihood	✓
3	Increase employment opportunity		3	Loss of income	
4	Increase facilities	✓	4	Loss of house/shop	
5	Decrease in accident		5	Loss of customers & supplie	
6	Increase in property value		6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
7	Improvement in transportation system	✓	7	Increase in Crime Rates	
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8	Increase in Migration	
9	Increase educational level		9	Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park,tree etc)	
10	Others(Specify)		10	Other(Specify)	

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
<p>very low frequency of existing transportation system</p> <p>better connectivity need to be develop</p>	<p>There are slow frequency of buses from here, it will good to have metro here will take less time.</p> <p>As many of upcoming offices are there & due huge residential area, metro will connect to the other places of Chennai.</p>	

Regarding Metro ticket

Unless reduce the fare, metro will not succeed atleast for common man.

Developing business	Due to metro there is high probability of jump in local economy.	
Underground tunneling may affect existing structure.	Underground metro may affect nearby buildings and need to take care of.	

Name of Participant	Signature	Name of Participant	Signature
① Rewindras . M	840546203		
② Ravi	8122196094		
③ M. Sundares	9444756218		
④ Anil Kumar	8939530494		
⑤ Anand Kumar			
⑥ Arun Rai	8056146245		
⑦ Ladashivan			
⑧ Ravi Kumar			

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

(5)

Location : SHASTRY Nagar Station. Ch. 5225M. (Line 5)

Date/Time: 12.00

Perception about the project:

26/10

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for your city? Yes/ No

2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	Yes	1	Land Acquisition	Yes
2	Enhance local economy	Yes	2	Loss of livelihood	NIL
3	Increase employment opportunity	Yes	3	Loss of income	NIL
4	Increase facilities	Yes	4	Loss of house/shop	NIL
5	Decrease in accident	Yes	5	Loss of customers & supply	
6	Increase in property value	Yes	6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	NIL
7	Improvement in transportation system	Yes	7	Increase in Crime Rates	NIL
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission	Yes	8	Increase in Migration	NIL
9	Increase educational level	Yes	9	Disadvantage to the environment (damage of park, tree etc)	NIL
10	Others (Specify)	—	10	Other (Specify)	

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
① Metro Rail Project.	It is very useful project for us.	—
② District Government	Proper planning may be done to avoid the disruption to the movement of public.	—

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S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1.	Mr. Jitendra Pathi	47	Male	Timber Depon	J.P. 9840069047
2.	Mr. Jalkens	41	Male	Teach. / IT/MS/2/2000	20/11/984086093
3.					
4.	Mr. Jayant Lal	63	Male	owner	J. Lal
5.					9940269047
6.	Mr. Ragu palu	48	Male	Business	R. Ragu palu
7.					
8.	Mr. Ram Kumar	29	Male	Auto Driver	M. Ram Kumar 9176023021
9.					
10.	Mr. R. SELVAM	23	Male	Auto Driver	R. Selvam
11.					
12.	Mr. R. Ramakrishna	25	Male	Auto Driver	Ram Krishna 7708721683
13.					
14.	Mr. M. Murali	35	Male	Business	M. Murali
15.					
16.	Mr. R. Dhana Sekan	50	Male		8220079229
17.				Business	R. Sekan
18.	Mr. RAGUL	19	Male		9841761030
19.				Business	R. Ragul
20.	Mr. P. VINOTH	28	Male		9566259903
21.	Clarendon Mr. Boopala			Employee of P. P. School	P. Boopala
22.	7299058358				
23.	Mr. P. Muthu Kumar	47	Male	Transport Business	P. Muthu Kumar
24.					
25.	Mr. Ramesh G	39	Male	Travels Business	M. Ramesh G
26.					99401337919
27.	Mr. E. Damodar	43	Male	Petrol Pump Employee	E. Damodar
28.					
29.					
30.					

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: *Villivakkam*

Date/Time: *26/05/2017*

Perception about the project:








1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary Chennai city? Yes/ No
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip		1	Land Acquisition	
2	Enhance local economy	✓	2	Loss of livelihood	
3	Increase employment opportunity		3	Loss of income	✓
4	Increase facilities		4	Loss of house/shop	
5	Decrease in accident		5	Loss of customers & supplie	
6	Increase in property value		6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
7	Improvement in transportation system	✓	7	Increase in Crime Rates	
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8	Increase in Migration	
9	Increase educational level		9	Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park, tree etc)	
10	Others(Specify)		10	Other(Specify)	

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
<i>Traffic issues</i>	<i>Peak hours, traffic is lot commutation will be easy for diff other parts of Chennai City</i>	
<i>Reduce metro fare.</i>	<i>The ticket of metro is too high or in order to make it routine transportation, the fare should be less.</i>	
<i>Loss of Income</i>	<i>The metro project may affect the road side vendors and need to protect their livelihood.</i>	

Area developm	Due to metro, other facilities will come, infra development. local economy will burst up.	
Comfortable transportation	Traffic is so much in this area, metro transportation may reduce the traffic.	
Increase transportation facilities.	Though P Villivakkam bus stop is nearby & villivakkam Railway station, it required metro to reach to other part of city	

Name of Participant	Signature	Name of Participant	Signature
D. SRIDHAR		9840792737	
V. Jachin	V. JA.	9551777123	
G. Srinath		902460670	
N. Jayakumar	N. M. J.	9566602992	
Sateesh Dasari P		8148225747	
E. DOSC		9600181646	
H. manuchand	H. Manuchand	9043836591	
O. Nemi Chand		9940638288	
J. Abhishek		9094835704	
M. Sathish	M. SATHI	9840575481	
Ravi		9860196272	

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location : THIRUMANJALAM. (5)
 Date/Time: 25/10/17, 12.30 P.M.
 Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for your city? Yes/ No
 2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	Yes	1	Land Acquisition	Yes
2	Enhance local economy	Yes	2	Loss of livelihood	NO
3	Increase employment opportunity	Yes	3	Loss of income	NO
4	Increase facilities	Yes	4	Loss of house/shop	-
5	Decrease in accident	Yes	5	Loss of customers & supply	-
6	Increase in property value	Yes	6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	NO
7	Improvement in transportation system	Yes	7	Increase in Crime Rates	NO
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission	Yes	8	Increase in Migration	NO
9	Increase educational level	Yes.	9	Disadvantage to the environment (damage of park, tree etc)	NO
10	Others (Specify)		10	Other (Specify)	-

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
① Regarding to Land	The Land should not be affected	It is temporary. L.A. The Land will be returned.
② Building should not be affected as it is a form of apartment.	As they are planning to reconstruct to a Parkway. Proper consideration has to be given while taking to Metro construction.	-
③ The Basement of the Apartment should not be affected.	care is to be taken during construction.	-

A. Senthil

THIRU MANHALAM.

- ④ Happy / not
w/ the Metro Rail
comes. They are happy to have a
Metro alignment nearby
their Apartment as it is
Safe and comfortable mode
of transportation.
- ⑤ Gravel in
building. Care is to be taken
during construction. to avoid
the Cracks
- ⑥ Start of the
Project. intimation is to be given
before start of the project. will be given.

Bharati
Colony

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1.	BALAN	49	MALE	BUSINESS	[Signature]
2.	Mr. Sesidhan DAS.	70	MALE	Retired.	[Signature] 78387 61168
3.	Mr. Konda Sany	71	MALE	Retired.	[Signature] 9840647641
4.	Mr				[Signature] 9840647641
5.	MR. RAJESH	45	MALE	Architect	[Signature] M.S. 9884017350
6.	Mr. T.N. Sivanthas	78	MALE	Retired.	[Signature] 9840679227
7.	-				[Signature] 26162323
8.	Mr. S. Nagarajan	77	MALE	Retire B.S. all officer	[Signature] 9884043059
9.					[Signature] 9840307625
10.	Mr. S. Jagannathan	70	MALE	Retired HMF	[Signature] 9840307625
11.					[Signature] 9840307625
12.	Mrs. LAISI Janikidman	63	Female	Retire Teacher.	[Signature] 9840307625
13.					[Signature] 9840307625
14.	Mr. C. GOPALAN	75	MALE	Retired for AIR Ind	[Signature] 9840307625
15.					[Signature] 9840307625
16.	Mr. Vardharajam	67	MALE	Retired for Air Ind	[Signature] 9840307625
17.					[Signature] 9840307625
18.	Mr. Mohan RAM	71	MALE	Retired	[Signature] 9840307625
19.					[Signature] 9840307625
20.	Mr. S. V. Subramanian	63	MALE	Retired for Indian Bank	[Signature] 9840307625
21.					[Signature] 9840307625
22.	Mr. DEVAJAWALAKAR	55	MALE	Councilor.	[Signature] 9840307625
23.					[Signature] 9840307625
24.					[Signature] 9840307625
25.					[Signature] 9840307625
26.					[Signature] 9840307625
27.					[Signature] 9840307625
28.					[Signature] 9840307625
29.					[Signature] 9840307625
30.					[Signature] 9840307625

[Signature]

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०—(एन)04/0007/2003—13

REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—13



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 1

PART II—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 40] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, सितम्बर 27, 2013/ आश्विन 5, 1935 (शक)
No. 40] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2013/ ASVINA 5, 1935 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2013/Asvina 5, 1935 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th September, 2013, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013

No. 30 OF 2013

[26th September, 2013.]

An Act to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanisation with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

(b) for private companies for public purpose, as defined in sub-section (1):

Provided that in the case of acquisition for—

(i) private companies, the prior consent of at least eighty per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (i) and (v) of clause (c) of section 3; and

(ii) public private partnership projects, the prior consent of at least seventy per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (i) and (v) of clause (c) of section 3,

shall be obtained through a process as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government:

Provided further that the process of obtaining the consent shall be carried out along with the Social Impact Assessment study referred to in section 4:

Provided also that no land shall be transferred by way of acquisition, in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law (including any order or judgment of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer, prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

(3) The provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement under this Act shall apply in the cases where,—

(a) a private company purchases land, equal to or more than such limits in rural areas or urban areas, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government, through private negotiations with the owner of the land in accordance with the provisions of section 46;

(b) a private company requests the appropriate Government for acquisition of a part of an area so prescribed for a public purpose:

Provided that where a private company requests the appropriate Government for partial acquisition of land for public purpose, then, the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements under the Second Schedule shall be applicable for the entire area which includes the land purchased by the private company and acquired by the Government for the project as a whole.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) "Administrator" means an officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under sub-section (1) of section 43;

(b) "affected area" means such area as may be notified by the appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition;

(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 agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;

(iii) the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land;

(iv) family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land;

(v) cost of rehabilitation and resettlement as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(vi) administrative cost,—

(A) for acquisition of land, including both in the project site and out of project area lands, not exceeding such percentage of the cost of compensation as may be specified by the appropriate Government;

(B) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the owners of the land and other affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or other families affected by such acquisition;

(vii) cost of undertaking 'Social Impact Assessment study';

(j) "company" means—

1 of 1956.

(i) a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956, other than a Government company;

21 of 1860.

(ii) a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any corresponding law for the time being in force in a State;

(k) "displaced family" means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area;

(l) "entitled to act", in relation to a person, shall be deemed to include the following persons, namely:—

(i) trustees for other persons beneficially interested with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the person beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability;

(ii) the guardians of minors and the committees or managers of lunatics to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or other persons of unsound mind themselves, if free from disability, could have acted:

5 of 1908.

Provided that the provisions of Order XXXII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Authority by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act:

(m) "family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him:

Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families;

Explanation.—An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purposes of this Act.

(n) "holding of land" means the total land held by a person as an owner, occupant or tenant or otherwise;

(o) "infrastructure project" shall include any one or more of the items specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2;

(p) "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;

(q) "landless" means such persons or class of persons who may be,—

(i) considered or specified as such under any State law for the time being in force; or

(ii) in a case of landless not being specified under sub-clause (i), as may be specified by the appropriate Government;

40 of 1996.

(zd) "Scheduled Areas" means the Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996;

(ze) "small farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

CHAPTER II

DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL IMPACT AND PUBLIC PURPOSE

A.—PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION FOR DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL IMPACT AND PUBLIC PURPOSE

4. (1) Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at 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.

Preparation of
Social Impact
Assessment
study.

(2) The notification issued by the appropriate Government for commencement of consultation and of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (1) shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government:

Provided that the appropriate Government shall ensure that adequate representation has been given to the representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at the stage of carrying out the Social Impact Assessment study:

Provided further that the appropriate Government shall ensure the completion of the Social Impact Assessment study within a period of six months from the date of its commencement.

(3) The Social Impact Assessment study report referred to in sub-section (1) shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.

(4) The Social Impact Assessment study referred to in sub-section (1) shall, amongst other matters, include all the following, namely:—

- (a) assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose;
- (b) estimation of affected families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced;
- (c) extent of lands, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition;
- (d) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project;
- (e) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible;
- (f) study of social impacts of the project, and the nature and cost of addressing them and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project *vis-a-vis* the benefits of the project:

Provided that Environmental Impact Assessment study, if any, shall be carried out simultaneously and shall not be contingent upon the completion of the Social Impact Assessment study.

(5) While undertaking a Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (1), the appropriate Government shall, amongst other things, take into consideration the impact that the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport,

Provided that the grounds for such recommendation shall be recorded in writing by the Expert Group giving the details and reasons for such decision:

Provided further that where the appropriate Government, inspite of such recommendations, proceeds with the acquisition, then, it shall ensure that its reasons for doing so are recorded in writing.

(5) If the Expert Group constituted under sub-section (1), is of the opinion that,—

(a) the project will serve any public purpose; and

(b) the potential benefits outweigh the social costs and adverse social impacts,

it shall make specific recommendations within two months from the date of its constitution whether the extent of land proposed to be acquired is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project and whether there are no other less displacing options available:

Provided that the grounds for such recommendation shall be recorded in writing by the Expert Group giving the details and reasons for such decision.

(6) The recommendations of the Expert Group referred to in sub-sections (4) and (5) shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

8. (1) The appropriate Government shall ensure that—

(a) there is a legitimate and *bona fide* public purpose for the proposed acquisition which necessitates the acquisition of the land identified;

(b) the potential benefits and the public purpose referred to in clause (a) shall outweigh the social costs and adverse social impact as determined by the Social Impact Assessment that has been carried out;

(c) only the minimum area of land required for the project is proposed to be acquired;

(d) there is no unutilised land which has been previously acquired in the area;

(e) the land, if any, acquired earlier and remained unutilised, is used for such public purpose and make recommendations in respect thereof.

(2) The appropriate Government shall examine the report of the Collector, if any, and the report of the Expert Group on the Social Impact Assessment study and after considering all the reports, 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.

(3) The decision of the appropriate Government shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government:

Provided that where land is sought to be acquired for the purposes as specified in sub-section (2) of section 2, the appropriate Government shall also ascertain as to whether the prior consent of the affected families as required under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 2, has been obtained in the manner as may be prescribed.

9. Where land is proposed to be acquired invoking the urgency provisions under section 40, the appropriate Government may exempt undertaking of the Social Impact Assessment study.

Examination of proposals for land acquisition and Social Impact Assessment report by appropriate Government.

Exemption from Social Impact Assessment.

Provided further that any loss or injury suffered by any person due to his wilful violation of this provision shall not be made up by the Collector.

(5) After issuance of notice under sub-section (1), the Collector shall, before the issue of a declaration under section 19, undertake and complete the exercise of updating of land records as prescribed within a period of two months.

12. For the purposes of enabling the appropriate Government to determine the extent of land to be acquired, it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorised by such Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen,—

Preliminary survey of land and power of officers to carry out survey.

(a) to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality;

(b) to dig or bore into the sub-soil;

(c) to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose;

(d) to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon; and

(e) to mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches and where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle:

Provided that no act under clauses (a) to (e) in respect of land shall be conducted in the absence of the owner of the land or in the absence of any person authorised in writing by the owner:

Provided further that the acts specified under the first proviso may be undertaken in the absence of the owner, if the owner has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to be present during the survey, by giving a notice of at least sixty days prior to such survey:

Provided also that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

13. The officer so authorised under section 12 shall at the time of entry under section 12 pay or tender payment for any damage caused, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector or other chief revenue officer of the district, and such decision shall be final.

Payment for damage.

14. Where a preliminary notification under section 11 is not issued within twelve months from the date of appraisal of the Social Impact Assessment report submitted by the Expert Group under section 7, then, such report shall be deemed to have lapsed and a fresh Social Impact Assessment shall be required to be undertaken prior to acquisition proceedings under section 11:

Lapse of Social Impact Assessment report.

Provided that the appropriate Government, shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months, if in its opinion circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided further that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned.

15. (1) Any person interested in any land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of section 11, as being required or likely to be required for a public purpose, may within sixty days from the date of the publication of the preliminary notification, object to—

Hearing of objections.

(a) the area and suitability of land proposed to be acquired;

(6) The Administrator shall, on completion of public hearing submit the draft Scheme for Rehabilitation and Resettlement along with a specific report on the claims and objections raised in the public hearing to the Collector.

17. (1) The Collector shall review the draft Scheme submitted under sub-section (6) of section 16 by the Administrator with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the project level constituted under section 45;

Review of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme.

(2) The Collector shall submit the draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme with his suggestions to the Commissioner Rehabilitation and Resettlement for approval of the Scheme.

18. The Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

Approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made public

19. (1) When the appropriate Government is satisfied, after considering the report, if any, made under sub-section (2) of section 15, that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect, along with a declaration of an area identified as the "resettlement area" for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families, under the hand and seal of a Secretary to such Government or of any other officer duly authorised to certify its orders and different declarations may be made from time to time in respect of different parcels of any land covered by the same preliminary notification irrespective of whether one report or different reports has or have been made (wherever required).

Publication of declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

(2) The Collector shall publish a summary of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme along with declaration referred to in sub-section (1):

Provided that no declaration under this sub-section shall be made unless the summary of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme is published along with such declaration:

Provided further that no declaration under this sub-section shall be made unless the Requiring Body deposits an amount, in full or part, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government toward the cost of acquisition of the land:

Provided also that the Requiring Body shall deposit the amount promptly so as to enable the appropriate Government to publish the declaration within a period of twelve months from the date of the publication of preliminary notification under section 11.

(3) In projects where land is acquired in stages, the application for acquisition itself can specify different stages for the rehabilitation and resettlement, and all declarations shall be made according to the stages so specified.

(4) Every declaration referred to in sub-section (1) shall be published in the following manner, namely:—

(a) in the Official Gazette;

(b) in two daily newspapers being circulated in the locality, of such area of which one shall be in the regional language;

(c) in the local language in the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil;

(d) uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government;

(e) in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(5) Every declaration referred to in sub-section (1) shall indicate,—

(a) the district or other territorial division in which the land is situated;

45 of 1860.

(2) Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this section shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections 175 and 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

23. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section 21, to the measurements made under section 20, and into the value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement, shall make an award under his hand of—

Enquiry and land acquisition award by Collector.

(a) the true area of the land;

(b) the compensation as determined under section 27 along with Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award as determined under section 31 and which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and

(c) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, or whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.

24. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, in any case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894,—

Land acquisition process under Act No. 1 of 1894 shall be deemed to have lapsed in certain cases.

(a) where no award under section 11 of the said Land Acquisition Act has been made, then, all provisions of this Act relating to the determination of compensation shall apply; or

(b) where an award under said section 11 has been made, then such proceedings shall continue under the provisions of the said Land Acquisition Act, as if the said Act has not been repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), in case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where an award under the said section 11 has been made five years or more prior to the commencement of this Act but the physical possession of the land has not been taken or the compensation has not been paid the said proceedings shall be deemed to have lapsed and the appropriate Government, if it so chooses, shall initiate the proceedings of such land acquisition afresh in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that where an award has been made and compensation in respect of a majority of land holdings has not been deposited in the account of the beneficiaries, then, all beneficiaries specified in the notification for acquisition under section 4 of the said Land Acquisition Act, shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

25. The Collector shall make an award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the declaration under section 19 and if no award is made within that period, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse:

Period within which an award shall be made.

Provided that the appropriate Government shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months if in its opinion, circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided further that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned.

26. (1) The Collector shall adopt the following criteria in assessing and determining the market value of the land, namely:—

Determination of market value of land by Collector.

(a) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or

2 of 1899.

and administered by a religious or linguistic minority shall be such as would not restrict or abrogate the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

27. The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.

Determination of amount of compensation.

28. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Collector shall take into consideration—

Parameters to be considered by Collector in determination of award.

firstly, the market value as determined under section 26 and the award amount in accordance with the First and Second Schedules;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops and trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change;

sixthly, the damage (if any) *bona fide* resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 19 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land; and

seventhly, any other ground which may be in the interest of equity, justice and beneficial to the affected families.

29. (1) The Collector in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired, use the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him.

Determination of value of things attached to land or building.

(2) The Collector for the purpose of determining the value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

(3) The Collector for the purpose of assessing the value of the standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition, may use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture as may be considered necessary by him.

30. (1) The Collector having determined the total compensation to be paid, shall, to arrive at the final award, impose a "Solatium" amount equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the compensation amount.

Award of solatium.

Explanation.—For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that solatium amount shall be in addition to the compensation payable to any person whose land has been acquired.

(2) The Collector shall issue individual awards detailing the particulars of compensation payable and the details of payment of the compensation as specified in the First Schedule.

(3) In addition to the market value of the land provided under section 26, the Collector shall, in every case, award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (2) of section 4, in respect of such land, till the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.

34. The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Adjournment of enquiry.

35. For the purpose of enquiries under this Act, the Collector shall have powers to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, including the parties interested of any of them, and to compel the production of documents by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

5 of 1908.

36. The appropriate Government may at any time before the award is made by the Collector under section 30 call for any record of any proceedings (whether by way of inquiry or otherwise) for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any findings or order passed or as to the regularity of such proceedings and may pass such order or issue such direction in relation thereto as it may think fit:

Power to call for records, etc.

Provided that the appropriate Government shall not pass or issue any order or direction prejudicial to any person without affording such person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

37. (1) The Awards shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area and market value of the land and the assets attached thereto, solatium so determined and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

Awards of Collector when to be final.

(2) The Collector shall give immediate notice of his awards to such of the persons interested who are not present personally or through their representatives when the awards are made.

(3) The Collector shall keep open to the public and display a summary of the entire proceedings undertaken in a case of acquisition of land including the amount of compensation awarded to each individual along with details of the land finally acquired under this Act on the website created for this purpose.

38. (1) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30:

Power to take possession of land to be acquired.

Provided that the components of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package in the Second and Third Schedules that relate to infrastructural entitlements shall be provided within a period of eighteen months from the date of the award:

Provided further that in case of acquisition of land for irrigation or hydel project, being a public purpose, the rehabilitation and resettlement shall be completed six months prior to submergence of the lands acquired.

(2) The Collector shall be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects before displacing the affected families.

39. The Collector shall, as far as possible, not displace any family which has already been displaced by the appropriate Government for the purpose of acquisition under the provisions of this Act, and if so displaced, shall pay an additional compensation equivalent to that of the compensation determined under this Act for the second or successive displacements.

Additional compensation in case of multiple displacements.

40. (1) In cases of urgency, whenever the appropriate Government so directs, the Collector, though no such award has been made, may, on the expiration of thirty days from the publication of the notice mentioned in section 21, take possession of any land needed for a public purpose and such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.

Special powers in case of urgency to acquire land in certain cases.

(8) The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.

(9) Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(10) The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.

(11) Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent. rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees.

42. (1) All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.

Reservation and other benefits.

(2) Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled Areas referred to in the Fifth Schedule or the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, then, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a Scheduled Area referred to in the said Fifth Schedule, or a tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule, or not.

(3) Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community rights.

2 of 2007.

CHAPTER VI

PROCEDURE AND MANNER OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

43. (1) Where the appropriate Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of persons due to acquisition of land, then, the State Government shall, by notification, appoint in respect of that project, an officer not below the rank of Joint Collector or Additional Collector or Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department to be the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

Appointment of Administrator.

(2) The Administrator shall, with a view to enable him to function efficiently and to meet the special time-frame, be provided with such powers, duties and responsibilities as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government and provided with office infrastructure and be assisted by such officers and employees who shall be subordinate to him as the appropriate Government may decide.

(3) Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall vest in the Administrator.

44. (1) The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary of that Government for rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under this Act, to be called the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

Commissioner for rehabilitation and resettlement.

(5) Any purchase of land by a person other than specified persons without complying with the provisions of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall be void *ab initio*:

Provided that the appropriate Government may provide for rehabilitation and resettlement provisions on sale or purchase of land in its State and shall also fix the limits or ceiling for the said purpose.

(6) If any land has been purchased through private negotiations by a person on or after the 5th day of September, 2011, which is more than such limits referred to in sub-section (1) and, if the same land is acquired within three years from the date of commencement of this Act, then, forty per cent. of the compensation paid for such land acquired shall be shared with the original land owners.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, the expression—

(a) “original land owner” refers to the owner of the land as on the 5th day of September, 2011;

(b) “specified persons” includes any person other than—

(i) appropriate Government;

(ii) Government company;

(iii) association of persons or trust or society as registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, wholly or partially aided by the appropriate Government or controlled by the appropriate Government.

21 of 1860.

47. Where the Collector is of the view that the obligations of the Requiring Body with regard to rehabilitation and resettlement can be quantified into monetary amount, he shall allow the payment of such amount into an account in complete satisfaction of such obligations, which shall be administered by the Administrator appointed under section 43, under the supervision of the Collector.

Quantification and deposit of rehabilitation and resettlement amount.

CHAPTER VII

NATIONAL MONITORING COMMITTEE FOR REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

48. (1) The Central Government may, whenever necessary, for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.

Establishment of National Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement.

(2) The Committee may, besides having representation of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Central and State Governments, associate with it eminent experts from the relevant fields.

(3) The procedures to be followed by the Committee and the allowances payable to the experts shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) The Central Government shall provide officers and other employees to the Committee necessary for its efficient functioning.

49. The States and Union territories shall provide all the relevant information on the matters covered under this Act, to the National Monitoring Committee in a regular and timely manner, and also as and when required.

Reporting requirements.

50. (1) The State Government shall constitute a State Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.

Establishment of State Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement.

(2) The Committee may, besides having representatives of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the State Government, associate with it eminent experts from the relevant fields.

(3) The procedures to be followed by the Committee and the allowances payable to the experts shall be such as may be prescribed by the State.

58. (1) The Presiding Officer of an Authority may, by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the appropriate Government, resign his office:

Resignation
and removal.

Provided that the Presiding Officer shall, unless he is permitted by the appropriate Government to relinquish his office sooner, continue to hold office until the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of such notice or until a person duly appointed as his successor enters upon his office or until the expiry of his term of office, whichever is earlier.

(2) The Presiding Officer of an Authority shall not be removed from his office except by an order made by the appropriate Government on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity after inquiry in the case of the Presiding Officer of an Authority made by a Judge of a High Court in which the Presiding Officer concerned has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of these charges.

(3) The appropriate Government may, by rules, regulate the procedure for the investigation of misbehaviour or incapacity of the aforesaid Presiding Officer.

59. No order of the appropriate Government appointing any person as the Presiding Officer of an Authority shall be called in question in any manner, and no act or proceeding before an Authority shall be called in question in any manner on the ground merely of any defect in the constitution of an Authority.

Orders
constituting
Authority to
be final and
not to
invalidate its
proceedings.

60. (1) The Authority shall, for the purposes of its functions under this Act, shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of the following matters, namely:—

Powers of
Authority and
procedure
before it.

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(b) discovery and production of any document or other material object producible as evidence;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) requisitioning of any public record;

(e) issuing commission for the examination of witnesses;

(f) reviewing its decisions, directions and orders;

(g) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(2) The Authority shall have original jurisdiction to adjudicate upon every reference made to it under section 64.

(3) The Authority shall not be bound by the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to the other provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder, the Authority shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.

(4) The Authority shall, after receiving reference under section 64 and after giving notice of such reference to all the parties concerned and after affording opportunity of hearing to all parties, dispose of such reference within a period of six months from the date of receipt of such reference and make an award accordingly.

(5) The Authority shall arrange to deliver copies of the award to the parties concerned within a period of fifteen days from the date of such award.

61. All proceedings before the Authority shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code and the Authority shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of sections 345 and 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Proceedings
before
Authority to
be judicial
proceedings.

62. The Member and officers of the Authority shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Members and
officers of
Authority to
be public
servants.

5 of 1908.

5 of 1908.

45 of 1860.

2 of 1974.

45 of 1860.

(c) if the objection is in regard to the area of the land or to the amount of the compensation, the Collector.

67. The scope of the enquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interest of the persons affected by the objection. Restriction on scope of proceedings.

68. Every such proceeding shall take place in public, and all persons entitled to practice in any Civil Court in the State shall be entitled to appear, plead and act (as the case may be) in such proceeding. Proceedings to be in public.

69. (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired including the Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements, the Authority shall take into consideration whether the Collector has followed the parameters set out under section 26 to section 30 and the provisions under Chapter V of this Act. Determination of award by Authority.

(2) In addition to the market value of the land, as above provided, the Authority shall in every case award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the preliminary notification under section 11 in respect of such land to the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.

Explanation.— In computing the period referred to in this sub-section, any period or periods during which the proceedings for the acquisition of the land were held up on account of any stay or injunction by the order of any Court shall be excluded.

(3) In addition to the market value of the land as above provided, the Authority shall in every case award a solatium of one hundred per cent. over the total compensation amount.

70. (1) Every award under this Chapter shall be in writing signed by the Presiding Officer of the Authority, and shall specify the amount awarded under clause first of section 28, and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same sub-section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts. Form of award.

(2) Every such award shall be deemed to be a decree and the statement of the grounds of every such award a judgment within the meaning of clause (2), and clause (9) of respectively, of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

5 of 1908.

71. (1) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceeding under this Chapter, and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid. Costs.

(2) When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the cost shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector, unless the Authority concerned is of the opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant or that he was so negligent in putting his case before the Collector that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.

72. If the sum, which in the opinion of the Authority concerned, the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the award of the Authority concerned may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the date on which he took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess into Authority: Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

Provided that the award of the Authority concerned may also direct that where such excess or any part thereof is paid to the Authority after the date or expiry of a period of one year from the date on which possession is taken, interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum shall be payable from the date of expiry of the said period of one year on the amount of such excess or part thereof which has not been paid into Authority before the date of such expiry.

the compensation in the Authority to which a reference under section 64 would be submitted:

Provided that any person admitted to be interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount:

Provided further that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under sub-section (1) of section 64:

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

78. (1) If any money is deposited in the Authority concerned under sub-section (2) of section 77 and it appears that the land in respect whereof the same was awarded belonged to any person who had no power to alienate the same, the Authority concerned shall—

(a) order the money to be invested in the purchase of other lands to be held under the like title and conditions of ownership as the land in respect of which such money shall have been deposited was held; or

(b) if such purchase cannot be effected forthwith, then in such Government of other approved securities as the Authority concerned shall think fit,

and shall direct the payment of the interest or other proceeds arising from such investment to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the possession of the said land, and such moneys shall remain so deposited and invested until the same be applied—

(i) in the purchase of such other lands as aforesaid; or

(ii) in payment to any person or persons becoming absolutely entitled thereto.

(2) In all cases of money deposited to which this section applies the Authority concerned shall order the costs of the following matters, including therein all reasonable charge and expenses incident thereon, to be paid by the Collector, namely:—

(a) the costs of such investments as aforesaid;

(b) the costs of the orders for the payment of the interest or other proceeds of the securities upon which such moneys are for the time being invested, and for the payment out of the Authority concerned of the principal of such moneys, and of all proceedings relating thereto, except such as may be occasioned by litigation between adverse claimants.

79. When any money shall have been deposited in the Authority concerned under this Act for any cause other than the causes mentioned in section 78, the Authority may, on the application of any party interested or claiming an interest in such money, order the same to be invested in such Government or other approved securities as it may think proper, and paid in such manner as it may consider will give the parties interested therein the same benefit from it as they might have had from the land in respect whereof such money shall have been deposited or as near thereto as may be.

80. When the amount of such compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the time of so taking possession until it shall have been so paid or deposited:

Provided that if such compensation or any part thereof is not paid or deposited within a period of one year from the date on which possession is taken, interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum shall be payable from the date of expiry of the said period of one year on the amount of compensation or part thereof which has not been paid or deposited before the date of such expiry.

Investment of money deposited in respect of lands belonging to person incompetent to alienate.

Investment of money deposited in other cases.

Payment of interest.

person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or that the commission of the offence is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals and a Requiring Body; and

(b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

87. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any department of the Government, the head of the department, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly: Offences by Government departments.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render any person liable to any punishment if such person proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that such person exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any offence under this Act has been committed by a Department of the Government and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any officer, other than the head of the department, such officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

88. No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall be competent to try any offence punishable under this Act. Cognizance of offences by court.

89. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 every offence under this Act shall be deemed to be non-cognizable. Offences to be non-cognizable.

90. No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act which is alleged to have been committed by a Requiring Body except on a complaint in writing made by the Collector or any other officer authorised by the appropriate Government or any member of the affected family. Offences to be cognizable only on complaint filed by certain persons.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

91. If the Collector is opposed or impeded in taking possession under this Act of any land, he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce the surrender of the land to himself, and if not a Magistrate, he shall apply to a Magistrate or to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner, as the case may be, shall enforce the surrender of the land to the Collector. Magistrate to enforce surrender.

92. (1) Save as otherwise provided in section 66, the service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed, in the case of a notice, by Service of notice.

Provided that no such local authority or Requiring Body shall be entitled to demand a reference to the Authority concerned under section 64.

16 of 1908. 96. No income tax or stamp duty shall be levied on any award or agreement made under this Act, except under section 46 and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same.

Exemption from income-tax, stamp duty and fees.

97. In any proceeding under this Act, a certified copy of a document registered under the Registration Act, 1908, including a copy given under section 57 of that Act, may be accepted as evidence of the transaction recorded in such document.

Acceptance of certified copy as evidence.

98. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amendments.

Notice in case of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act.

99. No change from the purpose or related purposes for which the land is originally sought to be acquired shall be allowed:

No change of purpose to be allowed.

Provided that if the land acquired is rendered unusable for the purpose for which it was acquired due to a fundamental change because of any unforeseen circumstances, then the appropriate Government may use such land for any other public purpose.

100. No change of ownership without specific permission from the appropriate Government shall be allowed.

No change of ownership without permission to be allowed.

101. When any land acquired under this Act remains unutilised for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall be returned to the original owner or owners or their legal heirs, as the case may be, or to the Land Bank of the appropriate Government by reversion in the manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

Return of unutilised land.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, "Land Bank" means a governmental entity that focuses on the conversion of Government owned vacant, abandoned, unutilised acquired lands and tax-delinquent properties into productive use.

102. Whenever the ownership of any land acquired under this Act is transferred to any person for a consideration, without any development having taken place on such land, forty per cent. of the appreciated land value shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired within a period of five years from the date of acquisition:

Difference in price of land when transferred for higher consideration to be shared.

Provided that benefit shall accrue only on the first sale or transfer that occurs after the conclusion of the acquisition proceedings.

103. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

Provisions to be in addition to existing laws.

104. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the appropriate Government shall, wherever possible, be free to exercise the option of taking the land on lease, instead of acquisition, for any public purpose referred to in sub-section (1) of section 2.

Option of appropriate Government to lease.

(b) the limits of land in rural areas or urban areas under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 2;

(c) the manner and the time limit for carrying out social impact assessment study under sub-section (1) of section 4;

(d) the manner of preparing and publishing social impact assessment study reports under sub-section (1) of section 6;

(e) the manner and time for conducting survey and undertaking census under sub-section (1) of section 16;

(f) the manner of preparing draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme under sub-section (2) of section 16;

(g) the manner of conducting public hearing under sub-section (5) of section 16;

(h) the manner of depositing amount by the Requiring Body under second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 19;

(i) the manner in which and the period within which any excess amount paid may be recovered under sub-section (3) of section 33;

(j) the form in which the Development Plan shall be prepared under sub-section (4) of section 41;

(k) the powers, duties and responsibilities of Administrator under sub-section (2) of section 43;

(l) the procedure of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee under sub-section (3) of section 45;

(m) the procedure to be followed by the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee and allowances to be paid to the experts under sub-section (3) of section 48;

(n) the procedures to be followed by the State Monitoring Committee and the allowances payable to the experts under sub-section (3) of section 50;

(o) the salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the Registrar and other officers and employees of an Authority under sub-section (3) of section 55;

(p) the salary and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service (including pension, gratuity and other retirement benefits) of, the Presiding Officer of an Authority under section 56;

(q) any other matter under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 60;

(r) the manner of recovery of the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits, availed of by making false claim or through fraudulent means, under sub-section (2) of section 84;

(s) the manner of returning the unutilised land by reversion under section 101;

(t) manner of publication wherever the provisions of this Act provide for;

(u) any other matter which is required to be or may be specified under this Act.

110. Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such

Rules made by
Central
Government
to be laid
before
Parliament.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 30 (2)]

COMPENSATION FOR LAND OWNERS

The following components shall constitute the minimum compensation package to be given to those whose land is acquired and to tenants referred to in clause (c) of section 3 in a proportion to be decided by the appropriate Government.

Serial No.	Component of compensation package in respect of land acquired under the Act	Manner of determination of value	Date of determination of value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Market value of land	To be determined as provided under section 26.	
2.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas	1.00 (One) to 2.00 (Two) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate Government.	
3.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas	1 (One).	
4.	Value of assets attached to land or building	To be determined as provided under section 29.	
5.	Solatium	Equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 for rural areas or serial number 3 for urban areas plus value of assets attached to land or building against serial number 4 under column (2).	
6.	Final award in rural areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).	
7.	Final award in urban areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 3 plus value of assets attached to land or building	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[See sections 31 (1), 38 (1) and 105 (3)]

ELEMENTS OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ENTITLEMENTS FOR ALL THE AFFECTED FAMILIES (BOTH LAND OWNERS AND THE FAMILIES WHOSE LIVELIHOOD IS PRIMARILY DEPENDENT ON LAND ACQUIRED) IN ADDITION TO THOSE PROVIDED IN THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Entitlement/provision	Whether provided or not (if provided, details to be given)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	<p>(1) If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq mts in plinth area.</p> <p>(2) The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area:</p> <p>Provided that any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees:</p> <p>Provided further that if any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house:</p> <p>Provided also that no family affected by acquisition shall be given more than one house under the provisions of this Act.</p>	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	<p>(a) where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or</p> <p>(b) one time payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or</p> <p>(c) annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.</p>	<p>Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award.</p> <p>In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees.</p> <p>In cases of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities.</p>
6.	Transportation cost for displaced families	<p>Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.</p>	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[See sections 32, 38(1) and 105(3)]

PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL AMENITIES

For resettlement of populations, the following infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities are to be provided at the cost of the Requisitioning Authority to ensure that the resettled population in the new village or colony can secure for themselves a reasonable standard of community life and can attempt to minimise the trauma involved in displacement.

A reasonably habitable and planned settlement would have, as a minimum, the following facilities and resources, as appropriate:

Serial No.	Component of infrastructure amenities provided/proposed to be provided by the acquirer of land	Details of infrastructure amenities provided by the acquirer of land
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Roads within the resettled villages and an all-weather road link to the nearest pucca road, passages and easement rights for all the resettled families be adequately arranged.	
2.	Proper drainage as well as sanitation plans executed before physical resettlement.	
3.	One or more assured sources of safe drinking water for each family as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India.	
4.	Provision of drinking water for cattle.	
5.	Grazing land as per proportion acceptable in the State.	
6.	A reasonable number of Fair Price Shops.	
7.	Panchayat Ghars, as appropriate.	
8.	Village level Post Offices, as appropriate, with facilities for opening saving accounts.	
9.	Appropriate seed-cum-fertilizer storage facility if needed.	
10.	Efforts must be made to provide basic irrigation facilities to the agricultural land allocated to the resettled families if not from the irrigation project, then by developing a cooperative or under some Government scheme or special assistance.	
11.	All new villages established for resettlement of the displaced persons shall be provided with suitable transport facility which must include public transport facilities through local bus services with the nearby growth centres/urban localities.	
12.	Burial or cremation ground, depending on the caste-communities at the site and their practices.	
13.	Facilities for sanitation, including individual toilet points.	

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See section 105)

LIST OF ENACTMENTS REGULATING LAND ACQUISITION AND
REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958).
2. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962).
3. The Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 (14 of 1948).
4. The Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (11 of 1886).
5. The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885 (18 of 1885).
6. The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 (33 of 1978).
7. The National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956).
8. The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962).
9. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (30 of 1952).
10. The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948 (60 of 1948).
11. The Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition and Development Act, 1957 (20 of 1957).
12. The Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003).
13. The Railways Act, 1989 (24 of 1989).

P.K. MALHOTRA,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

These policies were prepared for use by World Bank staff and are not necessarily a complete treatment of the subject.

OP 4.12
December, 2001

Note: OP/BP 4.12, *Involuntary Resettlement*, were revised on April 2013 to take into account the recommendations in “*Investment Lending Reform: Modernizing and Consolidating Operational Policies and Procedures*” (R2012-0204 [IDA/R2012-0248]), which were approved by the Executive Directors on October 25, 2012. As a result of these recommendations:

(a) OP/BP 10.00, *Investment Project Financing*, have been revised, among other things, to incorporate OP/BP 13.05, *Supervision* and OP/BP 13.55, *Implementation Completion Reporting*, (which have consequently been retired); and
(b) OP/BP 8.60, *Development Policy Lending*, and OP 9.00, *Program-for-Results Financing*, have also been revised. OP/BP 4.12 have consequently been updated to reflect these changes, to clarify the extent of applicability of OP/BP 4.12 to Development Policy Lending and Program-for Results-Financing, and to reflect the updated title of the Bank’s policy on access to information.

Questions on this OP/BP may be addressed to the Safeguard Policies Helpdesk in OPCS (safeguards@worldbank.org).

Revised April 2013

1. Bank¹ experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

Policy Objectives

2. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the Bank’s policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

(a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.²

(b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons³ should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

(c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.⁴

Impacts Covered

3. This policy covers direct economic and social impacts⁵ that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects,⁶ and are caused by

(a) the involuntary⁷ taking of land⁸ resulting in

(i) relocation or loss of shelter;

(ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or

(iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or

(b) the involuntary restriction of access⁹ to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

4. This policy applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, that in the judgment of the Bank, are

(a) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project,

(b) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and

(c) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

5. Requests for guidance on the application and scope of this policy should be addressed to the Resettlement Committee (see [BP 4.12, para. 7](#)).¹⁰

Required Measures

6. To address the impacts covered under para. 3 (a) of this policy, the borrower prepares a resettlement plan or a resettlement policy framework (see paras. 25-30) that covers the following:

(a) The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

(i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

(ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and

(iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost¹¹ for losses of assets¹² attributable directly to the project.

(b) If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

(i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and

(ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.¹³

(c) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy

framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are

(i) offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;¹⁴ and

(ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 6(a);

(iii) such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

7. In projects involving involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas (see para. 3(b)), the nature of restrictions, as well as the type of measures necessary to mitigate adverse impacts, is determined with the participation of the displaced persons during the design and implementation of the project. In such cases, the borrower prepares a process framework acceptable to the Bank, describing the participatory process by which

(a) specific components of the project will be prepared and implemented;

(b) the criteria for eligibility of displaced persons will be determined;

(c) measures to assist the displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them, in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area, will be identified; and

(d) potential conflicts involving displaced persons will be resolved.

The process framework also includes a description of the arrangements for implementing and monitoring the process.

8. To achieve the objectives of this policy, particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples,¹⁵ ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

9. Bank experience has shown that resettlement of indigenous peoples with traditional land-based modes of production is particularly complex and may have significant adverse impacts on their identity and cultural survival. For this reason, the Bank satisfies itself that the borrower has explored all viable alternative project designs to avoid physical displacement of these groups. When it is not feasible to avoid such displacement, preference is given to land-based resettlement strategies for these groups (see para. 11) that are compatible with their cultural preferences and are prepared in consultation with them (see [Annex A](#), para. 11).

10. The implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. For impacts covered in para. 3(a) of this policy, these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons. For impacts covered in para. 3(b) of this policy, the measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the plan of action as part of the project (see para. 30).¹⁶

11. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose

livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land (see footnote 1 above), or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area,¹⁷ or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.

12. Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction¹⁸ of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

13. For impacts covered under para. 3(a) of this policy, the Bank also requires the following:

(a) Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.

(b) In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).

(c) Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettlers' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.

Eligibility for Benefits¹⁹

14. Upon identification of the need for involuntary resettlement in a project, the borrower carries out a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project (see the [Annex A](#), para. 6(a)), to determine who will be eligible for assistance, and to discourage inflow of people ineligible for assistance. The borrower also develops a procedure, satisfactory to the Bank, for establishing the criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The procedure includes provisions for meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and it specifies grievance mechanisms.

15. *Criteria for Eligibility.* Displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups:

(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 (see [Annex A](#), para. 7(f)); and²⁰

(c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

16. Persons covered under para. 15(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with para. 6. Persons covered under para. 15(c) are provided resettlement assistance²¹ in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank.²² Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in para. 15(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Resettlement Planning, Implementation, and Monitoring

17. To achieve the objectives of this policy, different planning instruments are used, depending on the type of project:

(a) a resettlement plan or abbreviated resettlement plan is required for all operations that entail involuntary resettlement unless otherwise specified (see para. 25 and [Annex A](#));

(b) a resettlement policy framework is required for operations referred to in paras. 26-30 that may entail involuntary resettlement, unless otherwise specified (see [Annex A](#); and

(c) a process framework is prepared for projects involving restriction of access in accordance with para. 3(b) (see para. 31).

18. The borrower is responsible for preparing, implementing, and monitoring a resettlement plan, a resettlement policy framework, or a process framework (the "resettlement instruments"), as appropriate, that conform to this policy. The resettlement instrument presents a strategy for achieving the objectives of the policy and covers all aspects of the proposed resettlement. Borrower commitment to, and capacity for, undertaking successful resettlement is a key determinant of Bank involvement in a project.

19. Resettlement planning includes early screening, scoping of key issues, the choice of resettlement instrument, and the information required to prepare the resettlement component or subcomponent. The scope and level of detail of the resettlement instruments vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. In preparing the resettlement component, the borrower draws on appropriate social, technical, and legal expertise and on relevant community-based organizations and NGOs.²³ The borrower informs potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and takes their views into account in project design.

20. The full costs of resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project are included in the total costs of the project. The costs of resettlement, like the costs of other project activities, are treated as a charge against the economic benefits of the project; and any net benefits to resettlers (as compared to the "without-project" circumstances) are added to the benefits stream of the project. Resettlement components or free-standing resettlement projects need not be economically viable on their own, but they should be cost-effective.

21. The borrower ensures that the Project Implementation Plan is fully consistent with the resettlement instrument.

22. As a condition of appraisal of projects involving resettlement, the borrower provides the Bank with the relevant draft resettlement instrument which conforms to this policy, and makes it available at a place accessible to displaced persons and local NGOs, in a form, manner, and language that are

understandable to them. Once the Bank accepts this instrument as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, the Bank makes it available to the public through its InfoShop. After the Bank has approved the final resettlement instrument, the Bank and the borrower disclose it again in the same manner.²⁴

23. The borrower's obligations to carry out the resettlement instrument and to keep the Bank informed of implementation progress are provided for in the legal agreements for the project.

24. The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. The Bank regularly supervises resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument. Upon completion of the project, the borrower undertakes an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved. The assessment takes into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. If the assessment reveals that these objectives may not be realized, the borrower should propose follow-up measures that may serve as the basis for continued Bank supervision, as the Bank deems appropriate (see also [BP 4.12](#), para. 16).

Resettlement Instruments

Resettlement Plan

25. A draft resettlement plan that conforms to this policy is a condition of appraisal (see [Annex A](#), para. 2-21) for projects referred to in para. 17(a) above.²⁵ However, where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor,²⁶ or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be agreed with the borrower (see [Annex A](#), para. 22). The information disclosure procedures set forth in para. 22 apply.

Resettlement Policy Framework

26. For sector investment operations that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that the project implementing agency screen subprojects to be financed by the Bank to ensure their consistency with this OP. For these operations, the borrower submits, prior to appraisal, a resettlement policy framework that conforms to this policy (see [Annex A](#), paras. 23-25). The framework also estimates, to the extent feasible, the total population to be displaced and the overall resettlement costs.

27. For financial intermediary operations that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that the financial intermediary (FI) screen subprojects to be financed by the Bank to ensure their consistency with this OP. For these operations, the Bank requires that before appraisal the borrower or the FI submit to the Bank a resettlement policy framework conforming to this policy (see [Annex A](#), paras. 23-25). In addition, the framework includes an assessment of the institutional capacity and procedures of each of the FIs that will be responsible for subproject financing. When, in the assessment of the Bank, no resettlement is envisaged in the subprojects to be financed by the FI, a resettlement policy framework is not required. Instead, the legal agreements specify the obligation of the FIs to obtain from the potential subborrowers a resettlement plan consistent with this policy if a subproject gives rise to resettlement. For all subprojects involving resettlement, the resettlement plan is provided to the Bank for approval before the subproject is accepted for Bank financing.

28. For other Bank-assisted project with multiple subprojects²⁷ that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that a draft resettlement plan conforming to this policy be submitted to the Bank before appraisal of the project unless, because of the nature and design of the project or of a specific subproject or subprojects (a) the zone of impact of subprojects cannot be determined, or (b) the zone of impact is known but precise sitting alignments cannot be determined. In such cases, the borrower submits a resettlement policy framework consistent with this policy prior to appraisal (see [Annex A](#), paras. 23-25). For other subprojects that do not fall within the above criteria, a resettlement plan conforming to this

policy is required prior to appraisal.

29. For each subproject included in a project described in para. 26, 27, or 28 that may involve resettlement, the Bank requires that a satisfactory resettlement plan or an abbreviated resettlement plan that is consistent with the provisions of the policy framework be submitted to the Bank for approval before the subproject is accepted for Bank financing.

30. For projects described in paras. 26-28 above, the Bank may agree, in writing, that subproject resettlement plans may be approved by the project implementing agency or a responsible government agency or financial intermediary without prior Bank review, if that agency has demonstrated adequate institutional capacity to review resettlement plans and ensure their consistency with this policy. Any such delegation, and appropriate remedies for the entity's approval of resettlement plans found not to be in compliance with Bank policy, are provided for in the legal agreements for the project. In all such cases, implementation of the resettlement plans is subject to ex post review by the Bank.

Process Framework

31. For projects involving restriction of access in accordance with para. 3(b) above, the borrower provides the Bank with a draft process framework that conforms to the relevant provisions of this policy as a condition of appraisal. In addition, during project implementation and before enforcing of the restriction, the borrower prepares a plan of action, acceptable to the Bank, describing the specific measures to be undertaken to assist the displaced persons and the arrangements for their implementation. The plan of action could take the form of a natural resources management plan prepared for the project.

Assistance to the Borrower

32. In furtherance of the objectives of this policy, the Bank may at a borrower's request support the borrower and other concerned entities by providing

(a) assistance to assess and strengthen resettlement policies, strategies, legal frameworks, and specific plans at a country, regional, or sectoral level;

(b) financing of technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of agencies responsible for resettlement, or of affected people to participate more effectively in resettlement operations;

(c) financing of technical assistance for developing resettlement policies, strategies, and specific plans, and for implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of resettlement activities; and

(d) financing of the investment costs of resettlement.

33. The Bank may finance either a component of the main investment causing displacement and requiring resettlement, or a free-standing resettlement project with appropriate cross-conditionalities, processed and implemented in parallel with the investment that causes the displacement. The Bank may finance resettlement even though it is not financing the main investment that makes resettlement necessary.

1. "Bank" includes IBRD and IDA; "loans" includes IDA credits and IDA grants, guarantees, Project Preparation Facility (PPF) advances and grants; and "projects" includes projects under (a) PPFs advances and Institutional Development Fund (IDF) grants, if they include investment activities; (b) grants under the Global Environment Facility and Montreal Protocol, for which the Bank is the implementing/executing agency; and (c) grants or loans provided by other donors that are administered by the Bank. The term "project" does not include programs supported by Development Policy Lending (for which the environmental provisions are set out

in [OP/BP 8.60, Development Policy Lending](#)), or by Program-for-Results Financing (for which environmental provisions are set out in [OP/BP 9.00, Program-for-Results Financing](#). "Borrower" also includes, wherever the context requires, the guarantor or the project implementing agency.

2. In devising approaches to resettlement in Bank-assisted projects, other Bank policies should be taken into account, as relevant. These policies include [OP 4.01, Environmental Assessment](#), [OP 4.04, Natural Habitats](#), [OP 4.10, Indigenous Peoples](#), and [OP 4.11, Physical Cultural Resources](#).
3. The term "displaced persons" refers to persons who are affected in any of the ways described in para. 3 of this OP.
4. Displaced persons under para. 3(b) should be assisted in their efforts to improve or restore their livelihoods in a manner that maintains the sustainability of the parks and protected areas.
5. Where there are adverse indirect social or economic impacts, it is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups. Other environmental, social, and economic impacts that do not result from land taking may be identified and addressed through environmental assessments and other project reports and instruments.
6. This policy does not apply to restrictions of access to natural resources under community-based projects, i.e. where the community using the resources decides to restrict access to these resources, provided that an assessment satisfactory to the Bank establishes that the community decision-making process is adequate, and that it provides for identification of appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts, if any, on the vulnerable members of the community. This policy also does not cover refugees from natural disasters, war, or civil strife (see [OP 8.00, Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies](#)).
7. For the purposes of this policy, "involuntary" means actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice.
8. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as buildings and crops. This policy does not apply to regulations of natural resources on a national or regional level to promote their sustainability, such as watershed management, groundwater management, fisheries management, etc. The policy also does not apply to disputes between private parties in land titling projects, although it is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse social impacts, especially those affecting poor and vulnerable groups.
9. For the purposes of this policy, involuntary restriction of access covers restrictions on the use of resources imposed on people living outside the park or protected area, or on those who continue living inside the park or protected area during and after project implementation. In cases where new parks and protected areas are created as part of the project, persons who lose shelter, land, or other assets are covered under para. 3(a). Persons who lose shelter in existing parks and protected areas are also covered under para. 3(a).
10. The *Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook* provides good practice guidance to staff on the policy.
11. "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account (for a detailed definition of replacement cost, see [Annex A](#), footnote 1). For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g., access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard. Such additional assistance is distinct from resettlement assistance to be provided under other clauses of para. 6.
12. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistance are provided as if the entire asset had been taken.
13. The alternative assets are provided with adequate tenure arrangements. The cost of alternative residential housing, housing sites, business premises, and agricultural sites to be provided can be set off against all or part of the compensation payable for the corresponding asset lost.
14. Such support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, salary maintenance or similar arrangements.
15. See [OP 4.10, Indigenous Peoples](#).
16. Where the borrower has offered to pay compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the borrower has deposited funds equal to the offered amount plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit acceptable to the Bank, and has provided a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning said offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manner.
17. See [OP 4.04, Natural Habitats](#).
18. As a general principle, this applies if the land taken constitutes less than 20% of the total productive area.
19. Paras. 13-15 do not apply to impacts covered under para. 3(b) of this policy. The eligibility criteria for displaced persons under 3 (b) are covered under the process framework (see paras. 7 and 30).
20. Such claims could be derived from adverse possession, from continued possession of public lands without government action for eviction (that is, with the implicit leave of the government), or from customary and traditional law and usage, and so on.
21. Resettlement assistance may consist of land, other assets, cash, employment, and so on, as appropriate.
22. Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.
23. For projects that are highly risky or contentious, or that involve significant and complex resettlement activities, the borrower should normally engage an advisory panel of independent, internationally recognized resettlement specialists to advise on all aspects of the project relevant to the resettlement activities. The size, role, and frequency of meeting depend on the complexity of the resettlement. If independent technical advisory panels are established under [OP 4.01, Environmental Assessment](#), the resettlement panel may form part of the environmental panel of experts.
24. See [The World Bank Policy on Access to Information, para. 34](#) (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2002).

25. An exception to this requirement may be made in highly unusual circumstances (such as emergency operations) with the approval of Bank Management (see [BP 4.12](#), para. 8). In such cases, the Management's approval stipulates a timetable and budget for developing the resettlement plan.
26. Impacts are considered "minor" if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10 percent of their productive assets are lost.
27. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "subprojects" includes components and subcomponents.

Terms of Reference
For Sr. Social Development Officer (R&R)

Background:

The main objective of the Social Management Unit (SMU) is to undertake resettlement and rehabilitation issues during project planning and implementation of Chennai metro rail (Phase-2) so as to mainstream attention to social issues that may arise during implementation. The Sr.Social Development Officer (R&R) shall play a key role in taking forward the compensation and R&R issues, during implementation of RAP.

Job Description:

- Manage day to day implementation of R&R activities and report the same to SMU.
- Monitor land acquisition and progress of R&R implementation;
- Supervise and monitor the activities of RAP implementation;
- Develop communication strategy for disclosure of RAP;
- Liaison with district administration for government's income generation and development programmes
- applicable for PAPs;
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- Organize monthly meetings with support staff to review the progress on R&R implementation;
- Prepare monthly progress report and submit to SMU.

Qualification and Experience:

- Advanced degree (Master's) in relevant social sciences (Social Work and Sociology), and at least 13 years of work experience in Social Impact Assessment, land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.
- Substantial work experience in addressing issues covered by compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation in complex and difficult settings, across different sectors. Demonstrated capacity to translate analytical work related to resettlement and rehabilitation issues into advice and operational, actionable, recommendations.
- Passionate commitment to social development; Deep understanding of the relationship between social development, and those affected by involuntary resettlement.
- In-depth knowledge and professional experience with the social development issues faced by Chennai region would be a plus.

Draft Terms of Reference Form for
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

Scope of Work

The NGO will work as a link between the project represented by the CMRL and the affected community. The NGO will be responsible for assisting the PAPs during resettlement process and shall ensure that all the provisions of the resettlement policy and the RAP with regard to the well being of PAPs are implemented.

The major tasks to be performed by the NGO are enumerated below: -

- Assist CMRL in conducting public consultation, survey, issue of identity cards,
- Organize meeting with PAPs assist them during relocation;
- Explain the entitlements and R&R policy provisions;
- Acting as catalysts between PAPs and project authorities;
- Educate PAPs on their right to entitlements and obligations under the R&R policy;
- Serve as initial step to redress grievances;
- Assist the PAPs in redressing grievances with Project Authorities;
- Verify that all PAPs are given their full entitlements as due to them under the R&R policy; and
- Provide support for post resettlement activities such as registration of Cooperative Societies and training related to maintain the building etc.
- Report to SSDO-SMU
- Prepare monthly progress reports and submit to SSDO-SMU

Specifically, the selected NGO will carry out its work in the following areas:

Information Campaign

The NGO will design, plan and implement an information campaign in the affected areas primarily to inform the PAPs about the entitlement policy and how to avail

their respective entitlements. The campaign would include measures such as distribution of information booklets, leaflets, notices and other materials among the PAPs, community meetings, public announcements, and any other measures necessary to provide information to all the PAPs.

The NGO will undertake a public information campaign at the project areas to inform the affected persons of:

- The need for Land Acquisition (LA);
- The likely consequences of the project on the communities;
- The R&R policy and entitlements;
- Assist PAPs in getting the compensation for their land and properties acquired for the project.
- Ensure proper utilization of by the PAPs of various grants available under the R&R package. The NGO will be responsible for advising the PAPs on how best use any cash that may be provided under the RAP.

Identification of PAPs and Issuance of ID Cards

The NGO will identify and verify PAPs, on the basis of the census survey carried out and will facilitate the distribution of ID cards. This work will include identification of PAPs based on a census survey, preparation of ID cards, taking photograph of APs in the field, issuance of ID cards to APs and updating of ID cards, if required. An identify card should include a photograph of the AP, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and the choice AP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance (if applies, as per the RAP).

The NGO shall prepare a list of PAP, enlisting the losses and the entitlements as per the RAP, after verification. During the identification and verification of the eligible PAPs, NGO shall ensure that each of the PAPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The NGO shall specially ensure consultation with the women from the affected households especially female-headed households.

Creation/ Computerization Of Database and PAPs Files

A database containing the data on land, structure, trees and other properties lost by the PAPs have to be computerized to prepare PAPs files and entitlements cards

(EC). The database will contain information from lands records and census data. The PAPs and EC files will be used for making payments of entitlements to the PAPs and monitoring the progress of resettlement work.

Assistance for PAPs to Relocate and Resettle

The implementing NGO will assist the APs in pre and post relocation period and help in finding for resettlement. Also, where needed, the staff will help APs to obtain their compensation money and resettlement benefits from the project.

Participation in Grievance Redress

The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redress body and shall assist in finding solutions to any dispute over resettlements benefits through the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The PAPs can call upon the support of NGOs to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC.

Selection Criteria, Staffing, Implementation Plan

The NGO to be selected for the tasks must have proven experience in resettlement planning and implementation. Specifically, key quality criteria include: -

- Experience in direct implementation of programs in local, similar and/ or neighboring districts;
- Availability of trained staff capable of including APs into their programs
- Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports and audited accounts;
- Integrity to represent vulnerable groups against abuses; experience in representing vulnerable groups, demonstrable mandate to represent-local groups;
- Demonstrated experience in computerizing resettlement-related database;
- Experience in resettlement survey, planning, monitoring and evaluation;

The NGO chosen will have to agree to the terms and conditions under the RAP. The following staffing provision may be necessary for smooth and effective implementation of the RAP within the time frame.

1. Team Leader (1)
2. Field Coordinator (1);
3. Resettlement Implementation Worker (5)

Interested NGOs should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and field plan to carry out the tasks. The proposal should include:-

- Relevant information concerning previous experience on resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.
- The proposal should also include samples of ID cards, information brochures, PAP files etc. to be used during the implementation phase.
- The field plan must address training and mobilization of resettlement workers.

Full Curriculum Vitae (2-3 pages) of key personnel (for e.g. the Team Leader, Field Co-coordinator) must be submitted along with the proposal. The Team Leader must have master degree in social sciences (preferably social work, sociology) with experience in implementation of resettlement action plan. The field coordinator must have prior experience in resettlement operation and management. The NGO must be established organization registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860.

Budget and Logistics

Three copies of the proposal-both technical and financial-should be submitted. The budget should include all expenses such as staff salary, training, computer/database, transport, field and any other logistics necessary for resettlement implementation. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the budget will not be entertained.

Monitoring of RAP Implementation

Report for the month of

Part-I: Quantitative monitoring format

Activity	Indicator	Target		Achievement	
		This Month	Cumulative	This Month	Cumulative
Staffing	Number of staff on the project by job function				
	Number of other line agency officials available for tasks				
Verification of impact	No. of project affected households				
	No. of project affected people				
	No. of people loss residence				
	No. of people loss livelihood				
	No. of people displace				
Resettlement	No. of people provided with ID Card				
	No. of resettlement sites developed				
	No. of people received compensation before starting construction activities				
	Area of private land acquired				
	Area of Govt. land acquired				
	No. of people resettled				
	No. of religious properties relocated				
	No. of community properties relocated				
	No. of Govt. properties relocated				
Rehabilitation	No. of training agencies identified				

Activity	Indicator	Target		Achievement	
		This Month	Cumulative	This Month	Cumulative
	No. of people undergone skill development training				
	No. of people restarted their income restoration activities				
	No. of new enterprises started				
Grievance Redressal	No. of grievance redress committee formed				
	No. of grievance redress committee meetings conducted				
	No. of grievances received				
	No. of grievances addressed				
Public consultation/ Disclosure of information	No. of public consultations				
	Frequency of consultation				
	No. of participants in the consultation meetings				
	Whether the entitlement matrix has been translated in a understandable local language.				
	No. of translated copies distributed to relevant stakeholders including Aps				
	No. of locations where the list of entitled persons displayed				
Review and Monitoring	No. of staff meetings conducted at Project Management level				
	Date of appointment of Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA)				
	Frequency of submitting progress reports				

Activity	Indicator	Target		Achievement	
		This Month	Cumulative	This Month	Cumulative
Awareness programs	No. of HIV/AIDS awareness programs conducted				
	No. of hotspots identified				
	No. of road safety awareness programs conducted.				
Fund utilization	Funds utilized				

Part-II- Qualitative Monitoring format

1. Composition/type of participants and specific issues raised by the participants especially the vulnerable groups.
2. Actions/follow-up taken to address the issues raised in the public consultation meetings.
3. Process adopted for the relocation of PAFs, religious and community structures. The process adopted for relocation of squatters and other vulnerable groups may be specified.
4. Process of distribution and allotment of compensation and other R&R assistances.
5. When the compensation/assistance has been paid, and the utility of compensation amount and other R&R assistances.
6. Type of grievances, its reasons and measures taken to address this.
7. Brief description of income generation activities undertaken by the AFs.
8. Major issues faced during RAP implementation and actions taken to resolve it.
9. Major lessons learned and documented.

Signature

Name and Designation of the Reporting officer

Place:

Date:

Terms of Reference for Independent Evaluation Agency

1. Project Description

This project is being implemented by CMRL with financial support of JICA. The project gives utmost importance to the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of project affected families. Accordingly, a Resettlement Action Plan has been developed for implementation.

The project includes a provision for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) by an external monitor. Therefore, the CMRL, which is the Implementing Agency (IA) for this project, requires services of a reputed Social Sector specialist individual /firm for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation referred to as the “Independent Evaluation Agency”(IEA).

2. Scope of Work of IEA- Generic

- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RAP
- To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of Social Management Unit (SMU) and the concerned agency in RAP implementation.
- To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the affected persons have been restored or enhanced
- To assess the efforts of SMU and concerned agency in implementation of the ‘Community Participation strategy’ with particular attention on participation of vulnerable groups namely (i) those who are below poverty line (BPL), (ii) those who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), (iii) Women headed families, (iv) elderly and (v) disabled persons.
- To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.

3. Scope of work- Specific

The independent evaluation agency (IEA) will be involved in ongoing monitoring of the resettlement efforts by the CMRL on behalf of Government of Tamil Nadu. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:

- Review pre-displaced baseline data on income and expenditure, occupational and livelihood patterns, arrangements for use of common property, social organization, community organizations and cultural parameters.
- To review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation of subproject on a sample basis and prepare reports for the CMRL.
- To evaluate and assess the livelihood opportunities and income as well as quality of life of affected persons of project induced changes.
- To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of consultative process with affected persons, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties and dissemination of information about these.
- Identify an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts; the indicators shall include but not limited to issues like restoration of income and living standards and level of satisfaction by the APs in post-resettlement period.
- Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been generally met. Involve the APs, host population, and community groups in assessing the impact of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- Conduct both individual and community level impact analysis through the use of formal and informal surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, community public meetings, and in-depth case studies of APs and host population from various social classes to assess the impact of resettlement.
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of basic resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies, including institutional issues, and provides suggestions for improvements in future resettlement policy making and planning

4. Time frame and Reporting

The independent monitoring agency will be responsible for independent evaluation of the RAP implementation. The work is scheduled to start in and continue till the end of the project. The duration of RAP implementation is as per the given RAP time schedule. The monitoring and evaluation report should be submitted to CMRL .

5. Qualifications

The monitoring and evaluation agency will have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis and RAP implementation. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable. Interested agencies should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, staff strength, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and rehabilitation implementation and preparation of reports.

6. Budget and Logistics

Copies of the proposal- both Technical and Financial- should be submitted and the budget should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for resettlement monitoring. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the budget will not be entertained.



RITES LIMITED
URBAN ENGINEERING DIVISION

RITES Bhawan
Plot No. 1, Sector 29, Gurugram-122 001 (INDIA)
Tel: 0091-124-2818723, 2818732
Fax: 0091-124-2571638
www.rites.com

