

**CHENNAI METRO RAIL PROJECT – PHASE II- CORRIDOR 4****SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT / RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page Ref</b>
	<b>Content</b>	<b>i - ii</b>
	<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>1-3</b>
	<b>Introduction</b>	
I	A. Background	4
	B. Project description	4
	C. General Profile of Chennai City	6
	D. Profile of the Proposed Corridor-4	6
	E. Project impacts	6
	F. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement	8
	G. Impact to Indigenous People	8
	H. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan	8
	<b>Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement</b>	
II	A. Land acquisition	9
	B. Alienation of Government Land	9
	C. Impact to Structures	9
	D. Impact on Families	10
	E. Loss of Livelihood	11
	F. Loss of Trees	11
	G. Loss of Common Property Resources	11
	<b>Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile of Project Affected People</b>	
III	A. Methodology adopted	13
	B. Demographic Profile	13
	C. Socio Economic Profile	14
	D. Resettlement Preferences	17
	<b>Consultation, Participation and Disclosure</b>	
IV	A. Public Consultation 2016-2018	18
	B. Public Consultation December 2018, 2019 and January 2020	20
	C. Outcome of Public Consultation	22
	D. Plan for further consultation in the project	23
	E. Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan	24
	<b>Resettlement Policy Framework</b>	
V	A. Introduction	25
	B. Resettlement Policy framework	25
	C. Guidelines and applicable Act	26
	D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project	30
	E. Eligibility Status of Displaced Persons	31
	<b>Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits</b>	
VI	A. Introduction	33
	B. Valuation of Land and Assets	33
	C. Compensation Amounts for Land and assets	33
	D. Compensation for Structures	34
	E. Compensation for Trees	34
	F. Compensation for Common Property Resources:	34
	G. Eligibility	35
	H. Entitlement Matrix	35
	I. Disclosure of RPF and Resettlement Plan	35



	<b>Income Restoration, Relocation and Rehabilitation</b>	
VII	A. Loss of Livelihood	44
	B. Income Restoration	45
	C. Temporary Relocation due to temporary acquisition	45
	D. Livelihood Rehabilitation of Vulnerable	45
	E. Common Property Resources:	45
	F. Gender Action Plan (GAP)	46
	<b>Institutional Arrangement</b>	
VIII	A. Executing Agency	48
	B. Implementing Agency	48
	C. Project Implementation Unit (PIU), CMRL	48
	D. Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) supported by Social Management Consultant	48
	E. Non-Government Organisation (NGO)	49
	F. Implementation Support Consultant (R&R)	49
	G. Management Information System (MIS)	49
	H. Capacity Building in CMRL	49
	I. Competent Authorities:	50
	J. Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)	51
	K. Interface	51
	L. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)	52
	<b>Resettlement Plan Implementation</b>	
IX	A. Disbursement of Compensation and Entitlements	55
	B. Responsibilities for land acquisition and implementation of Resettlement Plan	55
	C. Role of Non-Government Organization (NGO)	56
	D. Micro Plan	57
	E. Implementation Schedule of Resettlement plan	57
	F. Stages of Implementation Schedule	57
	G. RP Implementation Schedule	58
	H. Budget Estimate for RP implementation	60
	<b>Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting</b>	
X	A. Monitoring	63
	B. Evaluation	63
	C. Reporting	64

#### LIST OF APPENDICES

<b>Appendix 1:</b> Details of Land alienated.	67
<b>Appendix 2:</b> Format of socio-economic interviews	68
<b>Appendix 3:</b> Public Consultation (DPR stage) 2016-2018	70
<b>Appendix 4:</b> Public Consultation 2018-2019 & January 2020	88
<b>Appendix 5:</b> Media Announcements	93
<b>Appendix 6:</b> Acquisition of Private Property - Process adopted for Chennai Metro Phase II Project	97
<b>Appendix 7:</b> Terms of Reference of General Consultant in Implementation of RP, LRP and GAP	99
<b>Appendix 8:</b> Terms of Reference (ToR) for NGO/Agency to assist PIU in Resettlement Plan Implementation	101
<b>Appendix 9:</b> Terms of Reference for Engaging External Monitoring Agency/Expert	107
<b>Appendix 10:</b> Grievance Reporting Form	109



## CHENNAI METRO RAIL PROJECT- PHASE II – CORRIDOR 4

### RESETTLEMENT PLAN

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

##### A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Chennai is located on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal and is divided into four broad regions: North, Central, South and West. The city is expanding quickly along the Old Mahabalipuram Road and the Grand South Trunk Road (GST road) in the south and towards Ambattur, Koyambedu and Sriperumbudur in the West. Large-scale urbanization in IT/ITES and industrialization with rapid growth of vehicular population has laid severe stress on urban transport system in city. As a result, the travel speed of traffic in Chennai City in the morning peak hour becomes less than 30 km/hr in the inner city

2. City level transportation demand is catered predominantly by Metropolitan Transport Corporation buses (MTC), Intermediate Public Transport System (IPT) in the form of shared services along major arterials and Commuter Rail System including elevated MRTS. The usage of private modes is increasing unabated mainly due to inadequate public transport facilities. Also, **Chennai Metro** Rail project **Phase – I** covers a transportation network of 45 Km which consists of two corridors both elevated and underground i.e. Corridor-1 from Washermenpet to Airport (23 Km), and Corridor -2 from Chennai Central to St. Thomas Mount (22 km).

3. With a view of developing effective and efficient mass transit in addition to the existing road-based bus transportation and Phase-I Metro rail, the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to implement Phase-II Metro rail lines. One of the Phase II lines is the Corridor 4 from Lighthouse to Poonamallee Bypass covering a length of 26.085 km including 30 stations and one maintenance Depot.

##### B. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

4. The proposed corridor will involve acquisition of 10.74 ha of land area for the proposed corridor and 17.40 ha of land for the depot in corridor. Out of the 10.74 ha of land area, private land comprises of 5.70 ha and government land comprises of 5.04 ha. Government land acquisition of 17.4 ha has been proposed for the depots,

5. The proposed project is likely to have an impact on 429 structures, out of which 66 are residential structures, 333 are commercial structures, and 30 are other structures like temples, hospitals, schools, community centres etc. On the basis of alignment drawing it was found that out of total 429 structures in Corridor-4, about 124 structures shall be fully affected and remaining 305 structures shall be partially affected. In addition to this one Kiosk which can be shifted to nearby place is considered for resettlement allowance only as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013

6. The proposed corridor is likely to have a partial and full impact on 1031 families consisting 4755 project affected persons. Out of the 1031 families 297 are residentially affected families. 734 are economically affected families .

7. To expedite land acquisition in a timely manner, Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) has been constituted within CMRL. This LARRU is headed by a District Revenue Officer and supported by three Deputy Collectors and Tahsildar(s)



### **C. CONSULTATIONS**

8. During census and socio-economic survey, consultations were held through onsite discussion with likely project affected persons (PAPs) as well as general public at the identified station locations for Corridor-4. During public consultations, issues related to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, information flow, grievance redressal were discussed with the communities.

### **D. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAME WORK**

9. A Resettlement Policy framework has been prepared to address social safeguard principles of MDBs and RFCTLARR Act 2013 enacted by Government of India and Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purpose Act 1997. It describes the approach agreed by Implementing Agency CMRL and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) namely AIIB, ADB and NDB. An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared to include compensation for land and assets, structures, loss of income; assistances for resettlement. The entitlements have been designed to improve upon the settlement awarded to the affected persons in Chennai Metro Phase 1.

### **E. COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT**

10. The land acquisition for this project is proposed as per Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purpose Act 1997, as followed in Phase 1 Metro project and the process of acquisition will be as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Compensation for land will be awarded by negotiation and resettlement assistances by CMRL Policy. If the affected person is unwilling to negotiate, compensation for land as well as resettlement assistances will be awarded as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

11. The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates (SSR) without depreciation. For title holders, cutoff date for eligibility is the date of issue of newspaper notification of acquisition of respective property. Such newspaper notifications were commenced from 3rd November 2018 and are still continuing as on date. For non-titleholders the start date of socio-economic field survey i.e., 1st November 2019 is the cut-off date.

### **F. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

12. The Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) and Government of India (GoI) will be the executing agency of the proposed Corridor 4. CMRL shall be responsible for supervision and implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) supported by an NGO and General Consultant and will send progress reports to the MDB on social safeguards. An external expert will be engaged to conduct third party monitoring on the implementation of the Environment and Social safeguard measures under the project.

### **G. DISCLOSURE**

13. The draft Resettlement Plan will be disclosed along with the approved Resettlement Policy Frame work. After finalisation of project design, the Resettlement Plan will be revised, approved and notified. Land plan and micro plan including magnitude of loss and asset valuation, list of affected persons will be prepared and accordingly budget will be revised.

### **H. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM**

14. Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) will be established at two-levels, one at the field level, PIU and second at the PMU level. The Executive Engineer/LA with the assistance of the NGO will receive and record the complaint at the site. The complaint will be



reviewed and PIU and NGO staff together will try to resolve the issue on-site in consultation with the aggrieved party. This will be done within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/ grievance. All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at the field level will be brought to the notice of the Grievance Redress Committee. The GRC will resolve the grievance within 4 weeks of receipt of a complaint/ grievance in discussion with the NGO and in consultation with the PIU Executive Engineer. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage.

#### **I Monitoring and Reporting**

15. The Project Implementation Unit will carry out concurrent monitoring of RP implementation through the NGO and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial indicators with the support from General Consultant. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into the communication and reactions of PAPs, benefits and options available, use of grievance procedures information dissemination to PAPs, and implementation schedule. RP implementation will also be monitored by an experienced external expert/agency who will submit periodic evaluation reports on social related implementation issues with necessary corrective actions and reflect these in a time-bound action plan to CMRL for implementation.

#### **J. Resettlement Plan Implementation cost**

16. The RP implementation cost for the Corridor 4 is arrived as INR 4840.million (USD 65.36 million ) which comprises of compensation for land and assets to a tune of INR 4778.00 million (USD 64.52 million) and R&R assistances INR. 62.00 million (USD 0.84 million) . The R&R scheme will be revised, approved and notified after completion of micro plan considering the magnitude of loss and asset valuation The funds will be provided by GoTN in a timely manner to ensure that all payment are made against the entitlements prior to displacement. Additional budget as needed will be approved and provided by GoTN.



## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

1. Chennai is located on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal and is divided into four broad regions: North, Central, South and West. The city is expanding quickly along the Old Mahabalipuram Road and the Grand South Trunk Road (GST road) in the south and towards Ambattur, Koyambedu and Sriperumbudur in the West. Large-scale urbanization in IT/ITES and industrialization with rapid growth of vehicular population has laid severe stress on urban transport system in city. The usage of private modes is increasing unabated mainly due to inadequate public transport facilities. \* The traffic is concentrated particularly in the core area of Chennai. It was found more than 200,000 vehicles per day are passing on NH45 and Inner Ring Road and around 170000 vehicle per day are passing on NH5 and NH 205 . As a result, the travel speed of traffic in the morning peak hour becomes less than 30 km/hr in the inner city.

2. At present, City level transportation demand is catered predominantly by Metropolitan Transport Corporation buses (MTC), Intermediate Public Transport System (IPT) in the form of shared services along major arterials and Commuter Rail System including elevated MRTS. Also Phase-I of Chennai Metro covers 54 km in two corridors - Washermenpet to Airport (23.085 Km), Chennai Central to St. Thomas Mount (21.96 Km) and extension from Washermanpet to Wimco Nagar (9 km) in Thiruvottriyur. A stretch of 10.7 km from Koyambedu to Alandur in Corridor 2 became operational from June 2015 and Little Mount to Airport (7.7 km) & Alandur to St. Thomas Mount (1.3 km) in Corridor 1 opened in September/October 2016. Further, sections from Thirumangalam to Nehru Park (8.0 km) in May 2017, Little Mount Station to AGDMS Station and Egmore to Chennai Central Station (7.3 km) in May 2018 are also under operations.

3. In spite of these arrangements, the usage of private mode is increasing unabated mainly due to inadequate public transport facilities to cater to the need of growing population. Hence with a view to derive the benefits of a modern mass transit system, it is essential that the reach of the metro network needs to be extended to cover more locations to achieve the goal of reducing private vehicle movement in arterial roads. A Feasibility Report for Phase II Corridors with a total length of 88.9 km was prepared by CMRL in 2015. The Detailed Project Report for Chennai Metro Rail Phase-II Corridors for 107.55 km covering 3 corridors - C3, C4 and C5 was prepared in March 2017. Detailed Project Report for extended C4 corridor (total length 26 km) was prepared in October 2018.

### B Project description

4. Corridor 4 from Poonamallee to Lighthouse covers a length of 26.8 km with 30 stations. In Phase-II DPR, Corridor-4 was initially planned from Light House to CMBT with a total length of 16.5 Km covering Foreshore Road, Thirumaylai, Nandanam, Kodambakkam, Vadapalini, Saligramam, Elangonagar, Sai Nagar etc. Corridor was completely underground.

5. Government of Tamil Nadu through CMRL has studied the extension of Corridor-4 from Avichi School to Ponnammallee. Corridor-4, follows same route from Light house upto Avichi School. It further continues on the Arcot Road and covers Alwathirunagar, Porur Junction, Chennai Bypass Road, Iyappanthangal Bus Terminus, KumananChavadi, Poonamallee Bus Terminus and Outer Ring Road to cover 26.8Km with 30 stations. The corridor terminates at Outer Ring Road cloverleaf with Depot situated on one side of the Poonammallee Bypass Road. Light House to Poonammallee Bypass corridor is proposed to have independent train operation.

\*Data collection survey for Chennai Metropolitan Region Intelligent Transport systems- Final Report Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) 2017





6. The project features are given below in the Table 1:1 and Table 1:2. The alignment is depicted in Figure 1:1. One major maintenance depot is proposed at Poonamallee bypass.

**Table 1.1 Project Features**

Corridor	Length (KM)			Depot Entry	Number of Stations		
	Under Ground	Elevated	Total		Under Ground	Elevated/ At Grade	Total
Corridor-4	10.071	16.014	26.085	1.0	12	18	30

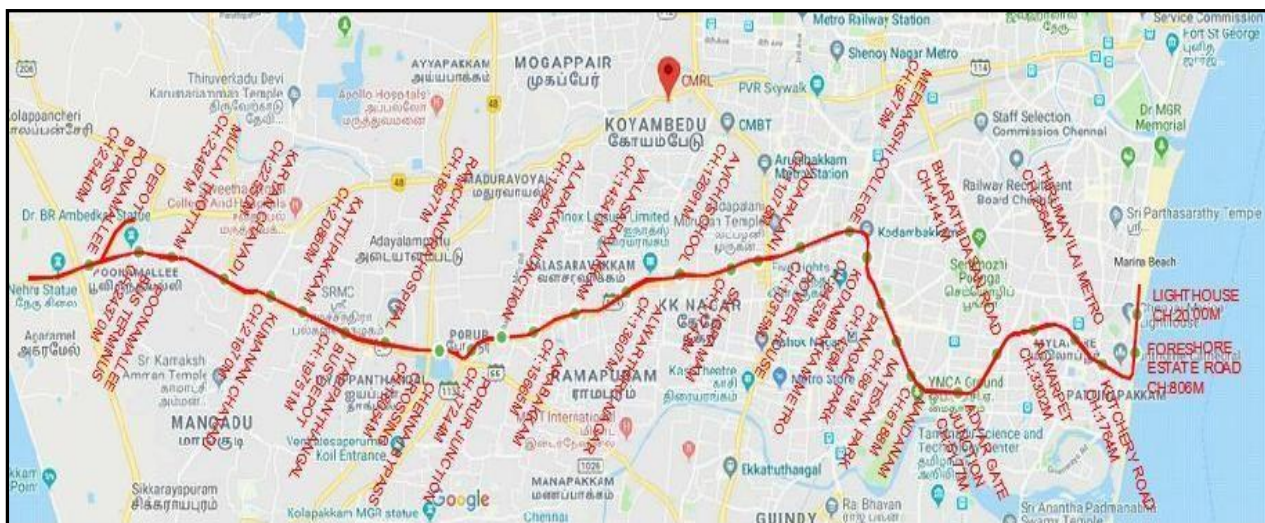
**Table 1.2 List of Stations**

S N	Station Name	Chainage (m)	Inter-station Distance (m)	Elevated/ Underground
1	Lighthouse	20	-	UG (190x21.80) 2L
2	Foreshore Estate Road	806	786	UG (190x21.80) 2L
3	Kutchery Road	1764	958	UG (190x21.80) 2L
4	Thirumayilai Metro	2564	800	UG (190x21.80) 2L
5	Alwarpet	3302	738	UG (190x21.80) 2L
6	Bharathidasan Road	4141	839	UG (190x21.80) 2L
7	Adyar Gate Junction	5177	1036	UG (150x21.40) 3L
8	Nandanam	6188	1011	UG (150x21.40) ML
9	Natesan Park	6813	625	UG (150x21.40) 3L
10	Panagal Park	7436	623	UG (150x21.40) 2L with ext. concourse
11	Kodambakkam Metro	8453	1017	UG (150x21.40) ML
12	Meenakshi College	9275	822	UG (190x21.80) 2L
13	Power House	10315	1040	Elevated (140x21.95)
14	Vadapalani	11078	763	Elevated (140x21.95)
15	Saligramam	11743	665	Elevated (140x21.95)
16	Avichi School	12691	948	Elevated (140x21.95)
17	Alwarthiru Nagar	13607	916	Elevated (140x21.95)
18	Valasaravakkam	14541	934	Elevated (140x21.95)
19	Karabakkam	15665	1124	Elevated (140x21.95)
20	Alapakkam Junction	16426	761	Elevated (140x21.95)
21	Porur Junction	17244	818	Elevated (140x21.95)
22	Chennai Bypass Crossing	18054	810	Elevated (140x21.95)
23	Ramchandra Hospital	18977	923	Elevated (140x21.95)
24	Iyappanthangal Bus Depot.,	19751	774	Elevated (140x21.95)
25	Kattupakkam	20860	1109	Elevated (140x21.95)
26	Kumanan Chavadi	21670	810	Elevated (140x21.95)
27	Karyan Chavadi	22550	880	Elevated (140x21.95)
28	Mullaithottam	23497	947	Elevated (140x21.95)
29	Poonamallee BuTerminus	24370	873	Elevated (140x21.95)
30	Poonamallee Bypass	25440	1070	Elevated (140x21.95)

Source: DPR Chennai Metro Phase 2 Corridor 4, EIA Report, RITES, Jan 2019



Figure 1:1 Alignment of Project



### C GENERAL PROFILE OF CHENNAI CITY

7. The city area of Chennai is approximately spread on 178.2sq.km. Demographic data for the city from the 2011 Census has been analyzed to understand the demographic patterns. The population of Chennai Metropolitan Area has been increased from approximately 6,560,000 in 2001 to approximately 8,700,000 in 2011 (Ranked 4th in India: Census 2011). The sex ratio of the city is 989 per 1000 male which is city is 4646732 (2335844 males and 2310888 females).The percentage of males consists of 50.26% and 49.74% consists of females. According to the 2011 Census, approximately 9.9% of total population lower than the sex ratio of the state 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. The city's economy is majorly driven by automobile, auto ancillary, general engineering, IT-ITeS and manufacturing related businesses. While development of major national highways, ports and airport helped in the migration to the city, phase 1 of metro rail and MRTS made the city commute comfortable. North Chennai's economy is mainly driven by industrial and port-related activities. The region has the presence of two major ports of India - Chennai port and Ennore port. Currently, the economy is being driven by services, electronic hardware and manufacturing sectors that maintain a perfect balance of overall growth and diversification

### D PROFILE OF THE PROPOSED CORRIDOR-4

8. In corridor 4 among the surveyed population it is observed that 68.23 % are male and remaining 31.77 % are female. The sex ratio is 465 per 1000 males. The proposed corridor passes through the main zones of Greater Chennai Corporation comprising of many IT parks and Industrial estate. Domestic and foreign investment on automobile, Information Technology, and higher education institutions are increasing along and in reachable proximity from the proposed corridor. Poonammallee, the terminal point of C4 is a town surrounded with industrial infrastructural facilities with abundant possibility for future expansion.

### E PROJECT IMPACTS

9. Chennai city has been growing fast and the demand for alternative transport network is also increasing to solve the ever-growing congestion problem. The Government of Tamil Nadu approved Chennai Metro Rail Project in response to the increasing demand for a rail based rapid transport system. This metro service provides high capacity and efficient east-west connectivity through the centre of Chennai by expanding the city's metro





system considerably. In general, the project shall bring the following benefits in terms of quick mobility and safe travel for commuters. The significant outcome of implementing this project will contribute the following additional benefits.

- 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.

However, the project will require acquisition of private land resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

10. The proposed project will involve acquisition of 10.74 ha of land area for the proposed corridor and 17.40 ha of land for the depots in corridor. Out of the 10.74 ha of land area private land comprises of 5.70 ha and 5.04 ha comprises of government land. Government land acquisition of 17.4 ha has been proposed for the depots,

11. The proposed project is likely to have an impact on 429 structures, out of which about 124 structures shall be fully affected and remaining 305 structures shall be partially affected. The summary of R&R impacts and impacts to vulnerable category are presented in **Table 1:3** and **Table 1:4**. Impacts reported in this report will be revised upon finalisation of alignment drawings, completion of socio-economic survey of all affected families including those under viaduct, station parking and depot land.

**Table 1.3 Summary of the R&R impacts**

Impacts	Extent/Numbers
Private land acquisition in Corridor-4	5.04 ha
Govt. land acquisition in Corridor-4	5.70 ha
Private land acquisition for depot in Corridor-4	Nil
Govt. land acquisition for depot in Corridor-4	17.40 ha
Total affected structures	429
Total fully affected structures	124
Total partially affected structures	305
Total Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	4755
Total Project Affected Families (PAFs)	1031
Residentially affected families	297
Economically affected families	734
Titled PAFs	450
Non-Titled PAFs	581
Affected Common Property Resources	31

Source: SIA - Socio Economic Survey, Sept 2018 to March 2019

**Table 1.4 Impact to Vulnerable Category (mutually exclusive)**

Vulnerable Category	Numbers
Women Headed Households	26
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed households	04
Scheduled Caste (SC) headed households	109
BPL Households	59
Total	198

Source: SIA for CMRL, Corridor-4- Final 2019



## **F Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement**

12. The acquisition of land for the project will displace people from their home, livelihood base, and business base. Efforts have been made to keep land requirement to the barest minimum by so choosing the alignment that the acquisition of private property is minimal. Measures adopted to minimize the adverse impacts are as follows:-

- a. Project design can significantly reduce the number of people affected, the severity of potential impacts, and the costs and burdens for the project itself. Detailed field surveys conducted and preliminary developed designs minimize land acquisition and mitigate adverse resettlement impacts wherever possible. The Site selection for constructing infrastructure and other facilities were done in such manner to minimize acquisition of land.
- b. During design stage extra care was taken to avoid affecting public properties/religious structures. Preference to open land especially Government land was considered instead of habitation and structures for building stations and viaducts.
- c. Appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, with affected people

## **G Impact to Indigenous People**

13. The field survey and consultations held along the project area confirm that there are no indigenous people in the settlements along the proposed corridor and further the proposed corridor does not impact any indigenous people. Four Scheduled Tribe families form part of project affected families: it was found that land and natural resources are not linked to their identity, culture or livelihood; the economic and political institutions which support these families are the same as those of other sections of the population. Thus these families are part of the mainstream population.

## **H Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan**

14. The objective of this resettlement plan is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. This resettlement plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed construction of CMRL – Corridor 4.. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. This resettlement plan is based on the census and socio economic survey that was carried out along the entire 26.085 km length of the project from September 2018 to March 2019.



## II SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

15. The land acquisition is along either side of the right of way for constructing stations and viaducts including multimodal integration, parking, property development in airspace above parking, and depot. The corridor runs from Lighthouse to Poonamallee Bypass covering length of 26.085 km including 30 stations.

### A Land acquisitions

16. The proposed project requires 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 will be kept at minimum and particularly acquisition of private land was avoided.

17. In addition to the RoW, the stretch has been designed to minimal land requirement from the private land holders. Survey with Revenue Officials confirms that an extend of 28.14 ha is to be acquired for this corridor out of which 22.44 ha belongs to government land and 5.70 ha private land. The required government land will be transferred from the respective departments. The private land will be purchased following the acquisition laws in force with the concerned land owner and the compensation will be fixed based on the land acquisition process followed for Phase I project. Details of land acquisition are presented in the Table 2.1. **Error! Reference source not found.**

**Table 2.1: Permanent Land Acquisition**

Details of requirement	Government land (ha)	Private land (ha)
Line, stations, parking, PD *	5.04	5.70
Depot	17.40	Nil
Total	22.44	5.70

Source: DPR, Dec 2018 \* Property Development is above parking at Natesan Park, AlwarthiruNagar and Poonamallee Bypass stations,

### B. Alienation of Government Land

18. Transfer proposal was prepared by CMRL for all government land required for the project and submitted to District Collector for initiating the transfer. The District Collector's no objection or enter upon permission will be obtained prior to handing over of the lands to the contractors. Land alienation will be completed as soon as possible after obtaining the enter upon permission. For promboke land, alienation proposal will be sent to Revenue Department, GoTN through Commissioner of Land Administration. Consent of the respective department/agencies to be obtained for the lands belongs to the agencies. If any water resources are in the land to be alienated, no objection from PWD (water resources) is required. Against the land requirement of 22.44 ha., action has been initiated to alienate 18.53 ha of land. The details of land alienated is furnished in Appendix 1

### C. Impact to Structures

19. The impacts on structural properties on the both sides of the alignment have been assessed through Census survey and all likely affected structures along the proposed Corridor have been arrived. There are 429 affected structures out of which 30 residential, 88 commercials are fully affected and 30 other structures comprising of bus stops, religious structures, hospitals, educational centres, parks and community centres will be affected fully



and partially due to acquisition of land for the project. **Table 2.2** indicates the impact to structures in the proposed corridor.

**Table 2.2 Impact to Structures / Assets**

Tenure	Residential		Commercial		Others		Total No. of structures	
	Affected	Displaced	Affected	Displaced	Affected	Displaced	Affected	Displaced
<b>Owners</b>	23	18	134	51	19	6	176	75
<b>Encroacher</b>	13	0	111	0	5	0	129	0
<b>Squatters</b>	0	12	0	37	0	0	0	49
<b>Total</b>	36	30	245	88	24	6	305	124
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66</b>		<b>333</b>		<b>30</b>		<b>429</b>	

Source: Alignment drawing, DPR Dec 2018 Affected: Partially affected; Displaced: Fully affected;

20. On the basis of alignment drawing it was found that out of total 429 affected structures 124 structures will be fully affected and remaining 305 structures partially affected. Among partially affected structures, 36 are residential, 245 are commercial, and 24 are other structures/assets. The distribution is provided in Table 2.3.

**Table 2:3 Partially Affected Structures**

Name of the Corridor	Residential	Commercial	Other structures	Total
	36	245	24	305
	11.84%	80.59%	7.57%	100%

Source: SIA for CMRL-II, Corridor 4, Final 2019

21. Similarly, Table 2:4 provides the distribution of fully affected structures. There are 30 residential, 88 commercial and 6 other structures will be affected. The other structures comprise of bus stop, religious structure and community assets.

**Table 2:4 Fully Affected Structures**

Name of the Corridor	Residential	Commercial	Other structures	Total
	30	88	6	124
	24.0%	70.4%	5.6%	100%

Source: SIA for CMRL-II, Corridor 4, Final 2019

#### D Impact on Families

22. Table 2.5 indicates that out of total 1031 **Project** Affected Families (PAFs), homes of 156 PAFs (including squatter 12 numbers) will be fully affected leading to their physical displacement. Commercial premises of 120 units (including Squatter 48 and one Kiosk) will be fully affected leading to their economic displacement.

**Table 2.5 Project Affected Families**

Tenure	Residential		Commercial		Total AF*	Grand Total	
	Affected not-displaced	Displaced	Affected not displaced	Displaced	Affected not displaced	Displaced	
Owners	115	121	199	15	314	136	450
Encroacher	6	0	85	0	91	0	91
Squatters	0	12	0	48	0	60	60
Kiosk	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Tenants	20	23	330	56	350	79	429
Total	141	156	614	120	755	276	1031

Source: Alignment drawing, DPR Dec 2018 and Socio-Economic Survey, Sept 2018 to March 2019

Does not include families of persons working in i) commercial establishments, ii) CPRs

### E Loss of Livelihood

23. **Table 2:6** indicates that out of total 1031 affected families, there are 734 PAFs whose business/livelihoods shall be affected due to the loss of the commercial structures vis-à-vis business base.

**Table 2.6 Loss of livelihood of PAFs**

Name of the Corridor	Commercial	Residential	Total
Corridor 4	734	297	1031
Percentage (%)	71.19	28.814	100

Source: SIA for CMRL-II, Corridor 4, Final 2019

### F Loss of Trees

24. Compensation for trees in private land will be paid to the land owner and the land owner will have the right to cut the tree and take it. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees (perennial trees) by the Horticultural Department with 100% solatium. Prior to taking possession of the land or properties, the compensation will be fully paid and PAPs will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 15 days from the date of payment of compensation. While carrying out socio economic survey during 2019, it was ascertained that trees would not be affected due to implementation of the project. However, after change in design for minimising involuntary resettlement, the trees likely to be affected will be assessed during micro survey.

### G Loss of Common Property Resources

25. Common Property Resources (CPRs) comprise Bus stops, religious-cultural assets, hospitals, educational centres, community centres, playgrounds, parks. Government office buildings are termed public buildings and are not reckoned as CPRs. These are located in Corridor of Impact of the project. Among them, religious structures and schools





are included in CPRSs. 31 Common Property Resources will be impacted as indicated in Table 2.7

**Table 2.7 Common Property Resources**

Religious Structures	Public Toilet	Playground	School	Park	Others	Total
9	1	2	3	2	14	31

*Note: 10 nos. of Govt Structures are not included in Common Property Resources*

*Others: Comprise buildings under construction and open lands.*



### III. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

26. The census and socio-economic survey was undertaken for the entire 26.085 km length of the project from Sept 2018 to March 2019. The survey was based on the design drawings and the survey identified 429 private assets and 31 common property resources likely to be affected. The salient findings of the census survey and the socio-economic survey of the major impacted affected is presented in the following sections.

#### A. METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

27. The socio-economic profile is primarily based on field data generated by the consultant during social survey and secondary data were collected from the census handbooks/gazette /other relevant texts. Approach and methodology mainly consists of quantitative and qualitative tools and techniques. . The field survey covered the premises of 100% of affected families. The household social survey was carried out with the help of a pre- tested “Household 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 the affected structures, commercial / self-employment activities, employment pattern, opinion and views of PAPs on project perspective and resettlement and rehabilitation. The details of the information are presented in the following sections.

#### B. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

28. Field interviews of heads of affected households were conducted from September 2018 to March 2019 in order to update the interviews which were conducted as part of SIA for DPR between November 2016 and November 2018. Format of the interview is placed at **Appendix 2**. Number of households who are affected in terms of status of their residential and commercial premises is 1031 corresponding to 4755 persons. Workers or employees of CPRs and Government structures as well as workers in affected residential and commercial establishments are not reflected in the following tabular statements:

#### GENDER AND SEX RATIO

29. The female headed household comprises 26.09% of the affected families and the remaining (73.91 %) families are headed by men. The details are presented in Table 3.1

**Table 3.1 Gender in Affected Households**

Gender of Head of PAF	Number of PAFs	Percentage
Male	762	73.91 %
Female	269	26.09 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Sept 2018 to March 2019

#### HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

30. **Household by Religion:** Among the affected families Hindus account for 43.9 percent of the affected families, followed by 22.4 percent Muslims and 23.5 percent Christians.

**Table 3.2 Households by Religion**

Religion	Number of PAFs	Percentage
Hindu	453	43.9
Muslim	231	22.4
Christian	242	23.5
Others	105	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Sept 2018 to March 2019

31. **Households by Social Group;** Among the household, nearly twenty eight percent of the affected families belong to the backward caste category, followed by 10.6 percent scheduled caste and 61.1 percent belonging to general category. The scheduled caste/Scheduled families amongst the affected families will eligible for assistance under vulnerable category.

**Table 3.3 Households by Social Group**

Social Group	Number of PAFs	Percentage
Scheduled Castes	109	10.6
Scheduled Tribes	4	0.4
Other Backward Castes	288	27.9
General	630	61.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>100.0</b>

32. **Household by Size of Family:** Family of size less than 2 account for 4.7 percent and 2-4 account for 46.1 percent and 5-7 account for 26 percent followed by 23.3 percent of family size above 7 PAFs.

**Table 3.4 Size of Household**

Size of PAF	Number of PAFs	Percentage
Less than 2	14	4.7
Small ( 2-4)	137	46.1
Medium (5-7)	77	25.9
Large (Above 7)	69	23.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Response was partial: Families of residents as generated from home interviews

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Sept 2018 to March 2019

## C. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

33. **Educational Level of the head of family only considered in the survey.** Among the households nearly fourteen percent of the affected family head have studied up to primary level, 20.4 percent of the family head have studied up to upper primary level, 26.3 percent up to with high school level, 3.7 percent up to higher secondary level, and about 10 percent are graduates and post graduates. Overall, 26.3 percent of the family head are illiterates. Twenty five percent amongst males headed family and 30 percent amongst females headed family are uneducated. Illiteracy levels for both males and females are almost the same at Primary level. Education levels of females are lower at all levels compared to the males except higher secondary and Post graduates' level where it is marginally higher. The education details are given in Table 3.5

**Table 3.5 Educational level of PAF**

Level of Education of Head of PAF	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Illiterates	190	24.9	81	30.1	271	26.3
Primary	107	14.0	35	13.0	142	13.7
Upper Primary	164	21.5	46	17.1	210	20.4
High School	211	27.7	60	22.3	271	26.3
Higher Secondary	23	3.1	15	5.6	38	3.7
Degree & Above	67	8.8	32	11.9	99	9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Sept 2018 to March 2019

34. Occupation of the affected households: Occupation of the head of family only considered. Eleven percent of the households are not in workforce. Among the affected households 39% are business families, followed by service in private sectors, and labour. Both males and females are almost in the same level in Government service. 11 percent of male and 19 percent of females are in private service. Labour workforce accounts for 33.5 in male headed HH and 19 percent in female headed HH. The occupational profile of the affected family heads are provided in Table 3.6

**Table 3.6 Occupation of Head of Household**

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Business	324	42.5	78	29.0	402	39.0
Service (private)	83	10.9	52	19.3	135	13.1
Service (government)	37	4.8	36	13.4	73	7.1
Labour	255	33.5	51	18.9	306	29.7
Unemployed	63	8.3	52	19.4	115	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Sept 2018 to March 2019

35. Age Group of Affected Persons: Among the households the number of male in the age above 60 years is higher in male (10%) whereas it is only 4 percent for female. Among the house hold the age range between 21-35 is 25.4 percent for male and 6.7 percent for female and in the age range of 36-60 it is 38.7 percent for male and 15.3 for female headed household. The age group profile of the affected family heads are provided in Table 3.7

**Table 3.7: Age Group of Affected Persons**

Age Group	Male	%	Female		Total	%
21-35	262	25.4	69	6.7	331	32.10
36-60	398	38.7	158	15.3	556	53.93
Above 60	102	9.9	42	4.0	144	13.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>73.91</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>26.09</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>100</b>

36. **Business establishment:** Business establishments affected are 733 in number. Their profile is presented in Table 3.9 About half of the business establishments are manned by a single person. Establishment wise family affected is indicated in Table 3.8



**Table 3.8: Profile of affected business establishments**

Commercial Activity	Number of PAFs	Percentage
Hotel	57	7.8
Tea Shop	68	9.3
Repair & work shop	554	75.3
Other Enterprise	54	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>100.0</b>

37. **Employee in Business establishment:** The establishment operating with one person, mostly owner of the establishment is 48.4 % and with employees of 1-5 account for 24.5 % and with more than 5 employees account for 27.1%. Table 3.9 depicts the details of business establishment in the project area.

**Table 3.9 Employees in business establishment**

Size of Establishment	Number of Establishment	Percentage
One person only (Owner /Operator)	356	48.4
Employed 1 to 5 persons	180	24.5
Employed more than 5 persons	197	27.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>100.0</b>

38. Income of affected households. Majority of the households have an average annual income above Rs. >350001, followed by 126 and 164 numbers in the average annual income range of Rs.150000-350000 and s. 150000-70001 respectively. 59 numbers of households have an average annual income of < Rs 70000. Table 3.10 depicts the average annual income of head of the PAFs.

**Table 3.10: Average Annual Family Income**

Annual Family Income (Rs)	Number of PAFs	Percentage
<70000	59	8.63
70001-150000	164	23.97
150001-350000	126	18.42
>350001	335	48.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Sept 2018 to March 2019. Response was partial and will be updated after micro survey. BPL is based on the monthly per capita expenditure amount Rs. 1380.36 in urban areas( 2011-12), ie., annual family expenditure Rs 66281 for average PAF family size of 4. Those PAFs whose family income reported in interviews is less than Poverty Line amount have been counted as BPL families above.

39. **Vulnerable Households:** Among the vulnerable households 13.1% is headed by women and 55.1 % account for SC household followed by Scheduled tribe household of 2 %. The BPL household accounts for 29.8%. The Household vulnerability status is presented in **Table 3.11**



**Table 3.11: Impact to Vulnerable Households**

Vulnerable Type	Number of PAFs	Percentage
Women Headed Households	26	13.1
Scheduled Tribe households	4	2.0
Scheduled Caste households	109	55.1
BPL ** Households	59	29.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Sept 2018 to March 2019

\*\* BPL is Below Poverty Line. Poverty line is defined as monthly per capita expenditure amount Rs. 1380.36 in urban areas in year 2011-12, i.e., annual family expenditure Rs 66281 for average PAF family size of 4. Those PAFs whose family income reported in interviews is less than Poverty Line amount have been counted as BPL families above.

#### D. Resettlement Preferences

40. As per the survey about 55% families preferred to be located within the area and only 45% preferred to be located outside the area if they are displaced due to the proposed metro rail project. Whereas about 0% families preferred land for land, 40% preferred cash assistance, 23% prefer house in resettlement site and 37% prefer shop in resettlement site. Income from business activity, close to market, daily jobs, school and hospital are considered as main factors while providing alternate place to displaced/affected families. The response is summarised in **Table 3.12**

**Table 3.12 Resettlement Preferences**

SL.No	Preference	Percentage
1	Preferred within the area	55
2	Outside the area	45
	<b>Total</b>	100

SL.No	Preference	Percentage
1	Land for land	Zero
2	Cash assistance	40
3	House in resettlement site	23
4	Shop in resettlement site	37
	<b>Total</b>	100



#### IV. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

##### A. Public Consultation 2016-2018

41. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the project and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews, focus group discussions were carried out amongst the affected persons. During the field surveys that were carried out between November 2016 and November 2018 while updating preliminary SIA as part of Detailed Project Report (DPR), interviews of head of individual PAFs to elicit their socio-economic characteristics were conducted in addition to consultation meetings with groups of stakeholders and community. The opinions of the community and stakeholders were obtained during these consultations and summarised in **Table 4.1**. Format is at **Appendix 3**.

**Table 4.1: Public Consultation 2016 to July 2018**

Place	Date	Number of participants	Issue	Suggestion/opinion
Alwarpet	03.11.2016	6	Compensation	Adequate compensation for structures should be paid to help re-start life
			Fare	Fare should be comparable with other modes of travel
			Bore wells	Bore wells in station areas will be affected
			Building damage	Should be taken care
			Tenancy	After construction we want tenancy at this place a same rate
			Livelihood	Livelihood will get affected
Luz, Thirumayilai	29.05.2017	7	Solve traffic issues and increase connectivity	Metro will reduce the traffic jam. The long-distance travel will be easy and metro will increase the connectivity.
			Old area; building may collapse due to tunnelling 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.
			Fare	Fare should be less.



Poonamallee Depot	20.11.2018	8	Time Saving	Time will be saved in comparison with other means of transport.
			Loss of livelihood	The loss of livelihood for small enterprises is a major issue for employees or working class
			Traffic and pollution during construction of the project	There is a possibility of pollution and traffic problem during construction of the metro project.
			Reduction of road pollution	Metro train will reduce the existing high level of pollution both noise and air.
			Safety and Security	The lady respondents said that the proposed metro project will be helpful for her because metro offers special a special compartment for ladies only.
			Loss of Trees and land	Loss of trees is another major concern according to the respondents. Tree plantation shall be taken care of.
			High ticket cost	The minimum metro ticket price in Chennai metro is Rs.50. The poor and middle class citizens will not be able to afford that money on a regular basis. So, they are using the bus services mostly.
Vadapalani	11.11.2016	10	Road congestion	Operation of metro to reduce congestion on road
			Fare	Metro should be less expensive
			Loss of livelihood	Being a small shop owner, our livelihoods will totally loss. There has to be adequate provision of compensation.
			Reduction in pollution	Metro will reduce the existing traffic load and reduce the level of pollution.
			Metro reduce road side accidents	Metro will reduce the traffic and reduced in road accidents.
Vadapalani	26.05.2017	7	Travel time	Travel time by metro will be lesser
			Congestion and Pollution	Congestion and Pollution due to road traffic will reduce
Poonamallee Bus Terminus	03.07.2018	12	Compensation	Due to metro train, other facilities and infrastructure will develop, but affected structures/people should get adequate compensation in order to re-instate their life.



Poonamalee Bus Terminus	03.07.2018	12	Loss of livelihood	Being a small shop owner, our livelihoods will totally loss. There has to be adequate provision of compensation.
			Reduction in Pollution	Metro will reduce the traffic and road accidents.
			Construction resulting Traffic Jam	Construction activity will result traffic jam. As this place is fully commercial, metro construction may disrupt the traffic flow
			Green Cover	The metro train might reduce the green cover and it needs to be taken care of.
			Area development	Due to metro train, other facilities will come such as infrastructure development. Local economy will boost up.
Iyappanthal Bus depot	03.07.2018	12	Time Save	The metro train facility in Chennai will save time to reach the destinations in comparison with other means.
			Comfortable Travel	It would be easy to reach to the destinations due to the proposed metro project.
			Better connectivity	Metro may improve connectivity with speedy travelling.
			Reduction in pollution and accidents on road and overall	There would be reduced pollution and no accidents while travelling in metro train
			Loss of livelihood	Local vendors located very close to the project site will be affected badly
			Fare	The metro fare should be as less as possible considering paying power of the people
			Employment	Metro will increase jobs especially for engineers

Source: DPR Corridor 4 SIA January 2019 & Comprehensive DPR March 2019

## B. Public Consultation December 2018, 2019 and January 2020

42. Between December 2018 to April 2019 public consultations with 593 participants were conducted at 31 locations: attendance sheets are available in the project file with CMRL. Public consultations and discussions were conducted with likely Project Affected Person (PAPs) as well as general public at identified station locations. The locations were selected so as to cover various socio economic profiles and habitation as well as impacted locations along the corridor. The consultation process involved various sections of affected persons such as traders, women, quarters, kiosks and other inhabitants.



In order to hear and address the concerns of women, women were encouraged to participate and opportunity to express their concern was provided during the consultations.



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING 2019**



43. During public consultation, 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. All relevant aspects of project design, basis of compensation and nature of R&R benefits details of land required and impact to private property were discussed with the affected communities; their opinions, suggestions and apprehensions were recorded.

44. From year 2018 onwards, CMRL invited all citizens whose properties could be adversely affected by the project to apprise them of efforts to reduce property acquisition by optimising the project design and the basis of compensation and nature of R&R benefits.





Such interactive sessions are continuing. During January 2020, CMRL conducted – through the consultant – meetings with non-title holders at 29 locations along the corridor. The number of participants was 622. The summary of participation, proforma and outcome of Public consultations in 2018-2019 and January 2020 is at **Appendix 4**. The identification of property to be acquired is published in Tamil as well as English print media as sampled in **Appendix 5**

**C. Outcome of Public Consultation**

45. The people were generally enthusiastic about the project and consider that it will bring social and economic development in the region. People consider that the development of metro will improve connectivity for the local people apart from the facilitating smooth flow of traffic by reducing the travel time. People wanted the payment of compensation and other rehabilitation assistances to be completed before the start of construction work.

46. The queries raised during the public consultation across the corridor can be broadly classified under traffic issues, connectivity issues, pollution levels and problems relating to land acquisition and displacement. For instance, in Thirumayilai, 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 place’s participants raised the concern that construction activity may affect their livelihood as well as structures/buildings. The issue of compensation was raised in Kodambakkam. As reported by participants, metro train will surely argument infrastructure and other facilities, but participants strongly suggest that the affected families /people should get adequate compensation in order to reinstate the life of people. Participants from Adyar Gate highlighted their concern regarding air pollution and suggested that the green cover in the city of Chennai is less and metro project should not affect the existing level of greenery. Similarly the participants of Vadapalani, Nandanam and Porur raised the concern regarding affairs of travelling in metro rail. Participants suggested that there should be moderate fair in order to access metro rail.

47. Further, at many places participants of public consultation highly appreciated the upcoming phase - 2 metro projects as it will increase connectivity, reduce the traffic load and reduce existing level of pollution. Women felt that the proposed project will provide (i) better access to higher levels of education, health services (especially in emergencies), and social interactions; (ii) better transport option; and (iii) increase in leisure time. The salient discussion points are summarized in **Table 4.2**.

**Table 4.2: Public Consultation Dec 2018, 2019 and January 2020**

S.No	Issues Discussed	Important opinions and views	CMRL reply
1	Overall Project	What are the advantages & disadvantages of this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associated Environmental (positive &amp; adverse) impacts with this project were explained in detail.</li> <li>R&amp;R plan and the possibility of new Employment opportunity for the aspirant PAPs was explained in detail.</li> </ul>
2	Land	What is the basis of compensation of land?	Compensation for land is calculated on the basis of circle rate. In addition to the circle rate, 100% solatium will also be paid.
3	Land Acquisition	Why few lands were shifted even though	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMRL assured that the land is being acquired only temporarily. The land is</li> </ul>



		stations were not at that particular area?	<p>being temporarily acquired for safety reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are not permanently shifted because it is an old and large settlement and only 18 affected families. Permanent shifting would result in separation from their land and neighbours.</li> <li>• Sufficient time will be given for vacating the premises.</li> <li>• CMRL will provide rent to the affected families for the acquisition period. The amount is being worked out and will be informed shortly.</li> </ul>
4	Compensation	What will be the compensation for acquisition of buildings?	Cost of Building is based on valuation by adopting current PWD schedule of rate without depreciation. In addition, 100% solatium will also be paid.

Source: SIA for CMRL-II, Corridor 4, March 2020

**D. PLAN FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION IN THE PROJECT**

48. Consultation will be carried out regularly throughout the implementation phase and will continue throughout the construction phase. CMRL will interact with the affected persons at site, on a regular basis, and resolve issues. Public Hearing will be conducted to inform and explain the compensation and entitlements as contained in the draft updated R&R scheme. All stakeholders will be invited to participate. The objective is to reach agreement on compensation and entitlements with the PAPs so as to finalise the R&R scheme prior to its approval by Competent Government Authority. During project implementation, 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 compensations and other assistance; and (ii) socially prepare the Small Business Enterprises (SBEs) and households for relocation and assist them in the process. PIU will prepare an information brochure in local languages, i.e., Tamil, explaining the RP, the entitlements and the implementation schedule.

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

- 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.
- CMRL will organize public consultations and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of the project works and payment and assistance paid to the PAPs. Regular update of the program of resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the project offices.
- Taking into the considerations the risks of HIV/AIDs during the project construction period specialist shall be invited to undertake activities related to their core competencies.
- Participation of PAPs can be considered through their involvement in various local committees. PIU and field offices will maintain an on-going interaction with PAPs to identify problems and undertake remedial measures.

**E. Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

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

**Table 4.3 Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

Activity	Task	Period	Responsible Agencies	Remarks
Screening of project and stakeholder Identification	Identifying alignment and assessment of likely impact	2018	DPR Consultant	Completed
Census and Socio-economic survey	Identifying affected persons and collected socio economic Information on affected person's. Carrying out consultation's meetings with PAP	2018-2021	SIA Consultant	Survey under Progress
Public Notification for LA	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local Newspaper	2018 – till date	CMRL	Newspaper advertisements and issue of individual notice
Web disclosure of the Draft Resettlement Framework and Draft Resettlement Plan	Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan posted on CMRL website	2020	CMRL	Website of CMRL
Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan disclosure meetings	Carryout consultations with affected persons on significance of impact, entitlement, implementation arrangement and GRC	2020-22	Implementing NGO, CMRL	FGDs and public consultation meetings. (After resettlement framework approval)
Hearing of objections on LA	Hearing of landowner's objections /concerns of acquisition, ownership, apportionment, valuation, etc., pertaining to LA and	2020-21	CMRL LAO	
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation measures outline in the RF/RP	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, and grievance redress mechanisms.	Throughout resettlement plan implementation	Implementing NGO, CMRL LAO GRC	FGDs and public consultation meetings
RF/RP information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets containing gist of the RF and RP in Tamil language to affected persons	Award Meetings, Public Consultation	Implementing NGO, CMRL	After resettlement framework approval
Project information dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works	Throughout the project	CMRL	Project Hand-outs and meetings
Dissemination of monitoring reports	Internal monitoring reports will be uploaded on the website of CMRL along with corrective actions taken, if any.	Throughout resettlement plan implementation	CMRL,	Website of CMRL
Dissemination of GRC actions	Summary of complaints received and action taken will be uploaded on the website of CMRL	Throughout resettlement plan implementation	CMRL , GRC	Website of CMRL



## V. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

### A. Introduction

51. Recognizing the social issues that can arise during the construction of Corridor 4, Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) has been prepared conforming to the National laws, the State laws and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB's) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2016, ADBs SPS 2009 and New Development Banks Social and Environment 2016. The resettlement planning framework describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementing the proposed CMRL – Phase II Corridor 4 project.

52. The resettlement framework outlines the objectives, policy principles, and procedures for land acquisition, compensation, and other assistance measures for displaced persons, under the project. The framework includes guidance on screening and categorization, assessment, planning, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangements, and processes to be followed for Corridor 4.

### B. Resettlement Policy framework

53. A policy framework has been prepared to address social safeguard principles of MDBs and RFTLARR Act 2013 enacted by Government of India and Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purpose Act 1997. It describes the approach agreed by Implementing Agency CMRL and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) namely AIIB, ADB and NDB. An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared to include compensation for land and assets, structures, loss of income; assistances for resettlement. The entitlements have been designed to improve upon those enjoyed by affected persons on Chennai Metro Phase 1 and Chennai Metro Phase 2 non-MDB projects. The budgetary provision for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan for the project is INR 4840.00 million (USD 65.36 million)

54. **The salient features of the framework** aims to avoid or minimize involuntary Resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs and to
- (i) Assist Project Affected Families (PAFs) / Project Affected People (PAPs) in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them.
  - (ii) Encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement.
  - (iii) Provide assistance to PAFs/ PAPs regardless of the legality of land tenure.
  - (iv) Apart from the above-mentioned objectives, the following non-negotiable principles will be followed for all the projects implemented under MDB assistance. The principles will apply for Negotiated Settlement as well.
  - (v) Compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistance will be paid before displacement.
  - (vi) All compensation for structures will be at replacement cost.
  - (vii) No project civil works will be initiated unless compensation for land and assets and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance is provided in full to all eligible PAFs and PAPs.
  - (viii) Progress related to payment of land acquisition compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements will be documented and reports will be sent to the MDB.
  - (ix) Under Negotiated Settlement the compensation for land and structures cannot be below the compensation under RFTLARR Act 2013.



### C. Guidelines and applicable Act

55. Over the years R&R policies have been developed at national and organizational levels. The Acts and Policy relevant to the frame work are

- Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009
- Resettlement Policy of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).
- New Development Bank Environment and Social Framework, March 2016
- Land Acquisition for Industrial purpose Act 1997.
- Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purpose Act 1997

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

56. The RFCTLARRA 2013 covers land acquisition and resettlement. The act has recognized the need for resettlement and rehabilitation and has replaced the Land Acquisition Act 1894. The act aims to establish the law on land acquisition, as well as the rehabilitation and resettlement of those directly affected by land acquisition in India. The scope of the Act includes all land acquisition, whether it is done by the Central Government of India or any State Government of India, except the state of Jammu & Kashmir. The act came into force on 01 January 2014. The key features of the Act are outlined below. This Act will be applicable in case of any private is acquired by the project. : The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 facilitated the Government to acquire private land for use for public purposes or acquire land for companies proposing to utilize the land for a public purpose. The new act defines public purpose more specifically, compared to the earlier act, thereby reducing scope for misinterpretation. The new act does not allow any change in purpose after acquisition.

57. The new Act outlines a structured institutional framework at the Central, State and project levels to carry out the acquisition and R&R: (i) at the central level is the national monitoring committee; (ii) at the State level the State Land Acquisition and R&R Authority and a committee constituted by the appropriate Government and State Commissioner R&R; and (iii) at the project level is the district collector, administrator R&R and the R&R committee. Overall, the RFCTLARRA provides a framework in which the interest of the land loser is protected. The Act also empowers the government to some extent for defined purposes in order to support infrastructure development and industrialization. The new Act also increases the overall cost and time required for land acquisition, thereby compelling project owners towards more efficient utilization of land.

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

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





Land for Harijan Welfare Scheme Act, 1978, Tamil Nadu Acquisition for Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 and Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001.

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

59. The State rules were notified on 21 September 2017 describing the process to be adopted when requisition for land is made by the requiring body, the process of conducting social impact assessment through the Tamil Nadu State Social Impact Assessment Unit formed exclusively for the purpose of conducting social impact assessment and functioning under the Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement<sup>1</sup>. The rules also describe the process of obtaining consent from affected families in case of land acquisition for private companies. Further, the method of publication of preliminary notification, the information that is required to be published in the preliminary notification, the details required in the report of the Collectors on hearing of objections and the details required in the land acquisition award is described.

60. The rules also describe the role of Administrator in preparing the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme and defines the eligibility criteria for availing onetime resettlement allowance. Further, the limits<sup>2</sup> for the applicability of the provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement for purchase of land through private negotiation by persons other than specified persons is defined. To clear the ambiguity in the eligibility for choice of annuity or employment, the rule prescribes that only those owners of the land acquired, whose livelihoods are lost due to the acquisition and other families whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the land acquired alone will be entitled.

61. The rules describe the service conditions of the Presiding Officer, Registrar and other employees of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority, established for the purpose of resolving disputes related to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement expeditiously. The State has designated<sup>3</sup> the Principal Judge/Principal District Judge/District Judge of the respective Districts as the Presiding Officer.

### **4. Tamil Nadu Government Order on Land Acquisition through Private Negotiation**

62. The State vide GO (Ms) No.885 of Revenue Department dated 21 September 1995, had issued executive orders prescribing uniform procedure for fixing the land value for acquisition through negotiations and constituting District level, State level and Government level committees with definite monetary powers. Based on the experience gained over the years in land acquisition and acquisition through negotiations, the District level and State level committees were reconstituted with enhanced monetary powers vide GO (Ms) No.103 of Revenue (LA-I(1)) Department dated 28 February 2011. 83. Since both the above government orders were issued when the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was in force and with the procedural change in determination of compensation coming into effect with the notification of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, the government issued revised procedures, vide GO (Ms) No.281 of Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Land Administration Wing, LA-I(1) Section dated 07 September 2017, for acquisition of land through private negotiation and enhanced the monetary powers of District level, State level committees and the Government, with distinction between land in urban and rural areas.

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

<sup>2</sup> The limits are defined vide a government order [G.O.(Ms) No.303, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)) dated 20 September 2017]

<sup>3</sup> The Presiding Officers are notified vide a government order [G.O.(Ms) No.305, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-I(1)) dated 20 September 2017]



## **5. The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act (TNALIPA) 1997(TN Act 10 Of 1999):**

63. The key provisions of the TNALIPA, 1997 received assent of President on 2 December 2019. Regarding the process the Act states:

- (i) Under subsection 3(2) states: The Government shall call upon the owner or any other person who may be interested in the land to show cause why the land should not be acquired and also cause a Public notice to be issued under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997.
- (ii) Subsection 3(1) states: The Government shall publish in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette a notice specifying the particular purpose for which such land is required namely `Chennai Metro Phase II MDB Projects` under Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997.
- (iii) Subsection 4(1) states: When a notice under sub-section (1) of section 3 is published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, the land to which the said notice relates shall, on and from the date of such publication, vest absolutely in the Government free of all encumbrances.
- (iv) Subsection 4(2) states: Where any land is vested in the Government under sub-section (1), the Government may by order, direct any person who may be in possession of the land to surrender or deliver possession thereof to the Collector or any person duly authorised by him in this behalf within thirty days of the service of the order.
- (v) Subsection 4(3) states: If any person refuses or fails to comply with an order made under subsection (2), the Collector may take possession of the land, and may, for that purpose, use such force as may be necessary.
- (vi) Section 5 states: Where any land has been acquired under this Act, the Government may use or cause to be used such land for the purpose of this Act.

64. With reference to compensation and entitlements the Act states Subsection 6(3) of The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999 - President assent 2 December 2019) : The provisions relating to the determination of compensation for land and other assets attached thereto as specified in the First Schedule, rehabilitation and resettlement as specified in the Second Schedule and infrastructure amenities as specified in the Third Schedule to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013) shall apply to the land acquisition proceedings under the 1999 Act.

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

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



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

67. Involuntary resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources, loss of assets or access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary in nature.

## **7. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009**

68. The ADB's SPS, recognizes and addresses involuntary resettlement impacts and requires the preparation of a resettlement plan in every instance where involuntary resettlement occurs. The ADB policy requirements are:

- i. Avoid or minimize impacts where possible;
- ii. Consultation with the displaced persons in project planning and implementation;
- iii. Payments of compensation for acquired assets at the replacement cost;
- iv. Ensure that no one is worse off as a result of resettlement and would maintain at least their original standard of living;
- v. Resettlement assistance to displaced persons, including non-titled persons; and
- vi. Special attention to vulnerable people/ groups.

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

## **8. New Development Banks (NDB) Environment and Social Framework 2016**

70. The Framework sets out NDB's core principles which govern the operations of NDB on environment and social management. It includes two parts: (i) Part 1 which provides an overarching policy for addressing environment and social management in operations, and (ii) Part 2 Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) which set forth the key mandatory requirements with respect to Environment, Involuntary Resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples. The key policy principles are:

- i. Screening and Categorization: NDB screens and assesses each proposed project at the concept stage to determine its risk categorization and updates the



- categorization during project processing. This is undertaken to determine the nature and extent of potential environment and social impacts. Each proposed project is scrutinized as to its type, location, scale, and sensitivity and the magnitude of its potential impacts.
- ii. Environmental and Social Assessment and Management Plans: For Category A and B projects, NDB requires the Client to conduct environmental and social impact assessment, with scope and depth commensurate with the nature and magnitude the potential impacts.
  - iii. Public Consultation :NDB requires the Client to conduct a meaningful consultation process, that is compliant with national laws and regulations and this Policy, and (i) engages with communities, groups, or people affected by proposed projects; (ii) begins early and is carried out on an ongoing basis; (iii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible, is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making.
  - iv. Transparency and Information Disclosure: NDB is committed to working with the client to ensure that social and environmental assessment documents are made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and to other stakeholders, including the general public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation.
  - v. Monitoring and Reporting: NDB requires the Client to conduct monitoring on the implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, is commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Clients will provide periodic monitoring reports on environment and social measures and relevant plans, as provided in the legal agreements and / or country systems
  - vi. Grievance Redressal Mechanisms: NDB requires that the client establish and maintain a fair and effective grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate timely resolution of affected peoples' concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance at project level.

#### **D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project**

71. Based on the above analysis of Government statutes and the MDBs Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) policy, the following resettlement principles will be adopted for this project:

- i. Screen the project early, to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a census and socio-economic survey of affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- ii. Adopt measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by taking the following measures: (i) explore siting the project components in government land or locations which are less impacting; (ii) ensure use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; and (iii) modify the designs of project components to minimize land requirement and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- iii. Where involuntary resettlement impact is unavoidable, improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies, where possible, when affected livelihoods are land based, and when loss of land is significant, or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt



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

#### **E. Eligibility Status of Displaced Persons**

72. The following displaced persons, are eligible for compensation, assistance, and benefits:
- i. Persons who lost land/ assets in their entirety or in part, who have formal legal rights to the land;
  - ii. Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws/ state laws (such as customary right over land by tribal people);



- iii. Persons occupying land over which they neither have legal title, nor have claims recognized or recognizable under national law; and
- iv. Vulnerable households, defined as those below the poverty line, the landless the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous People, those without legal title to land, persons with physical disabilities, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.





## VI ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### A. Introduction

73. The project Entitlement Policy addresses the direct and indirect impacts of metro construction and operation on displaced persons, households and communities. The most direct and immediate impacts are those associated with works construction, mainly land acquisition, loss of livelihood and loss of residences. Other losses include loss of other assets such as cattle sheds, water sources etc. and common property resources. Mitigation is provided through compensation and assistance to displaced persons, households, and groups on the basis of this policy framework adopted by CMRL. The policy provides mitigation for:

- (i) Loss of assets, including land and house or work place;
- (ii) Loss of livelihood or income opportunities;
- (iii) Collective impacts on groups, such as loss of community assets, common property resources, and others; and
- (iv) Temporary disruptions due to the loss of access or limited access to social amenities such as medical institutions, educational institutions etc.

### B. Valuation of Land and Assets

74. Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of **Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999)** and while determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. An application would be made by CMRL for the required parcel of land to the revenue authority with a copy of the plan showing the survey numbers, purpose of the acquisition and the reason for the particular site to be chosen and the provision made for the cost of the acquisition. After the government has been fully satisfied about the purpose, the least area needed and the other relevant facts as provided under land acquisition rules, it will issue a notification that the particular land is required. Objections are invited from all persons interested in land within thirty days from the date of notification. A notice was issued to all the persons interested in the acquisition to file their claim reports in determining the compensation.

### C. Compensation Amounts for Land and assets

75. With the objective of speedy land acquisition, land was purchased through negotiations. The CMRL Negotiation Committee was empowered to negotiate compensation with land owners upto **maximum 225%** of market value in urban areas. The negotiated price for land purchase was arrived at based on the prevailing market values. The CMRL Negotiation Committee determined the market value after reviewing guideline value and registered sale value. A suitable cutoff date was fixed for each stretch for determining the market value. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property provided the residual land is unviable. The market value was determined as follows:

(a) The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 (2 of 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 (b) The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; whichever is higher. In case where the price demanded by the land owner exceeds the norms and is felt to be unreasonable, land acquisition through the Land Acquisition Act shall be followed. The process of land acquisition is described in **Appendix 6**.



## Compensation for assets attached with land

76. The Value of assets attached to land such as buildings will be assessed based on the PWD Current SoR without depreciation and tress, bore well, etc., by the relevant Government Authority, within powers of CMRL Negotiation Committee. Compensation based on factor greater than 2.25 will be approved by the Board Committee.

### D. Compensation for Structures

77. The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates<sup>14</sup> (SSR) as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the PWD SSR rate, Land acquisition Unit will ensure that it uses the latest SSR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the SSR for current financial year is not available, the LARRU will update the SSR to current prices based on approved previous year escalations. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

### E. Compensation for Trees

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

79. Affected persons are allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice will be issued intimating that affected persons can take away the materials salvaged from the building within 15-days from the date of payment of compensation and failing which, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

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

### F. Compensation for Common Property Resources:

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

## Disbursement of Compensation and Entitlements

In order to ensure that: (i) the affected person need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realization of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and



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

The NGO and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the affected persons, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. The bank account particulars of the affected person as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the Managing Director (MD), CMRL for disbursement.

### **G. Eligibility**

82. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date. For title holders, cutoff date for eligibility is the date of issue of newspaper notification of acquisition of respective property. Such newspaper notifications were commenced from 3rd November 2018 and are still continuing as on date. For non-titleholders the start date of socio-economic field survey i.e., 1st November 2019 is the cut-off date.

### **H. Entitlement Matrix**

83.. In accordance with the principles of resettlement planning, an Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the affected families; Impact to private property (title holders) consisting of: (i) loss of private land; (ii) loss of private residential structure; (iii) loss of private commercial structure; (iv) impact to tenants (residential / commercial ); and (v) impact to trees, standing crops, etc; Impact to Non-title holders consisting of: (i) impact to squatters; and (ii) impact to vulnerable encroachers; Loss of employment to workers/employees; Additional assistance to vulnerable affected families; and Unforeseen impacts.

**84. Changes in applicable law / policy / scheme:** Whenever there is a change in applicable law, scheme or policy, the same shall become applicable to eligible affected families from the date of such change and shall be ratified through necessary orders / proceedings by GoTN or PMU, CMRL, and will be communicated to funding MDBs.

**85.** All units of entitlement and assistances will be revised by PMU, CMRL, based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL). The values/rates contained in this resettlement planning framework will be applicable until 31 March 2021. The updating will be done annually by adopting the February CPIAL of that year and will become effective from the 1st day of April of that year. The updating will be completed and notified by March 31 of each year from 2021.

### **I. Disclosure of RPF and Resettlement Plan**

**86.** RPF will be translated in local language and will be made available at [chennaietrorail.org](http://chennaietrorail.org) Hardcopies will be made available at the office of the Social Management Unit (SMU), PIU. The applicable entitlement framework for compensation and R&R assistance, as available in the RPF and will be amended if necessity arise after consultation meeting with PAP. Public Hearing will be held to explain the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework and Resettlement Plan and obtain the feedback, suggestions and objections from PAPs and stakeholders. After making suitable amendments/corrections, the confirmed Framework and Plan will be disclosed by CMRL to stakeholders through a city-level meeting; this disclosure will also be placed on CMRL website



87. The resettlement plan will be uploaded in the CMRL website along with summary comprising details of the project, magnitude of impact to land and assets, asset valuations, entitlement matrix, structure and process of GRC, time schedule of payments, relocation and civil works – all translated in local language. Hardcopies will be made available at the office of the Social Management Unit (SMU) and PIU. This information will be disclosed by the PIU with assistance from the NGO hired for assisting in resettlement plan implementation. All safeguard documents including the progress reports and concurrent monitoring reports, impact evaluation reports, list of eligible affected persons will be disclosed on CMRL website. Resettlement plans will be maintained in the website throughout the life of the project. The entitlement **matrix of the project is furnished in Table 6.1.**



**Table 6.1: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loss	Identification of DPs	Details <sup>4</sup>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Loss of Land</b>	
A.1. Acquisition of land (vacant land, homestead or commercial or privately owned religious- cultural or hospitals or educational centres)	Titleholder	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compensation at replacement cost<sup>5</sup> as specified in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Rules notified by GoTN<sup>6</sup>;</li> <li>2. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, either of the following two options are to be given to the affected family, subject to acceptance:  Option 1- The affected person retains the residual plot, and the compensation and assistance are paid only for the required extent of land to be acquired; or  Option 2- Compensation to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that the residual plot should also be acquired by the executing agency;</li> <li>3. One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 36,000 will be provided to families requiring relocation;</li> <li>4. Compensation for affected plants and trees (refer Section D of the Matrix);<sup>7</sup></li> <li>5. Compensation for affected standing crops will be provided at market value (refer Section D of the Matrix);<sup>8</sup></li> <li>6. All fees, stamp duties, taxes, and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, are to be borne by the executing agency;</li> <li>7. One-time payment of cash in lieu of annuity INR 5,00,000 to any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said agricultural land) on the income from the acquired agricultural land</li> <li>8. All affected families will receive compensation for: (i) damage to land/ quality of land (if any) sustained by reason of severing land proposed for acquisition or</li> </ol>

<sup>4</sup> All compensation for land and structure will follow the principles of “Replacement Cost” as enshrined in ADB’s SPS and AIIB’s ESF

<sup>5</sup> Replacement cost includes (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments,

if any (ADB SPS 2009, p 45 para 10). Applicable wherever replacement cost is mentioned in this EM.

<sup>6</sup> The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017. Notified by GoTN G.O.Ms.No.298, Revenue and Disaster Management (LA-1(1), 20th September 2017.

<sup>7</sup> To be valued by persons experienced in the field of agriculture, horticulture forestry etc. as necessary.

<sup>8</sup> Valued by an experienced person in the field of agriculture.



Type of Loss	Identification of DPs	Details <sup>4</sup>
		<p>adjoining lands from/to affected land; at the time of taking possession of the land; (ii) diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration for taking possession of land and the time of the collector's taking actual possession of the land; and (iii) expenses incidental to such change if the affected landowner is compelled to change his place of residence or business due to the proposed land acquisition.</p> <p>9. Transportation cost for any crops, cattle, implements etc will be borne by the project at actuals or necessary arrangements will be provided by the project for transportation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>10. The title holders of Land and structures have an option for negotiation with CMRL, in which the land will be acquired through Private Negotiation as per the CMRL Policy upon payment of Compensation up to 2.25 times of the Market value of land. (The Value of assets attached to land such as buildings, as per PWD Current SoR without depreciation and tress, bore well, etc., as valued by relevant Government Authority, within powers of CMRL Negotiation Committee. Compensation based on factor greater than 2.25 will require approval from the Board Committee.)</p>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Loss of Structures</b>	
B.1. Loss of residential structure	Titleholder of affected structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Value of the assets based on valuation by PWD shall be paid for main building structure as well as boundary wall and ancillary structures such as bore wells, trees, etc. along with 100% solatium, without depreciation.</li> <li>2. Repair cost for restoration of remaining main structure and ancillary structures on premises as assessed based on PWD SoR</li> <li>3. Right to salvage material from the demolished structure at no cost<sup>9</sup></li> <li>4. Where the loss of structure is partial and the remaining structure is unviable, compensation will be based on the total structure and benefits will be given as mentioned in this section;</li> <li>5. One-time financial assistance of INR50,000 as transportation cost for shifting;</li> <li>6. Each displaced household shall be given a one-time resettlement allowance of INR50,000 in case of relocation.</li> </ol>

<sup>9</sup> Asbestos will not be allowed to be salvaged





Type of Loss	Identification of DPs	Details <sup>4</sup>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 36,000 /- for affected families who require to relocate</li> <li>8. All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure shall be borne by the executing agency , as applicable</li> <li>9. Notice period of 3 months to be given.</li> <li>10. One-time rental allowance of Rs. 45,000 /- (15,000 per month for three months), for titleholders who have rented out their property</li> </ol>
<p>B.2. Loss of commercial structure and other assets</p>	<p>Titleholder</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The replacement value of the structure, calculated as per the latest prevailing schedule of rates without depreciation;</li> <li>2. One-time grant of a minimum of INR 25,000<sup>10</sup> for self-employed persons, artisans, traders etc.</li> <li>3. One-time subsistence allowance of Rs 36,000/ who require to relocate.</li> <li>4. Right to salvage<sup>11</sup> material from the demolished structure at no cost;</li> <li>5. One-time financial assistance of INR50,000 as transportation cost for shifting;</li> <li>6. Commercial structure owners, who are deriving business income from the affected structure in the land acquired and is displaced and lost livelihood due to the acquisition, will be entitled for following compensation as one time payments in lieu of annuity policy.</li> <li>7. Commercial building area wise compensation               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs. 2,00,000 /-</li> <li>B) 151 to 300 sq. ft. – Rs. 3,00,000 /-</li> <li>C) 301 to 500 sq. ft. – Rs. 4,00,000 /-</li> <li>D) Above 500 sq. ft.– Rs. 5,00,000 /-</li> </ol> </li> <li>8. Each affected families shall be given a one-time resettlement allowance of INR50,000 in case of relocation</li> <li>9. All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure shall be borne by the executing agency as applicable.</li> <li>10. Notice period of 3 months to be given</li> <li>11. One time rental allowance of Rs 45,000/ (RS 15,000 per month for three months)</li> </ol>

<sup>10</sup> Based on the RFCTLARRA 2013.

<sup>11</sup> Except asbestos



Type of Loss	Identification of DPs	Details <sup>4</sup>
		for titleholders who have rented out their property.
	<b>Tenants</b>	
	Residential	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as transportation cost for shifting;</li> <li>2. One-time resettlement allowance of INR 50,000;</li> <li>3. Right to salvage material from demolished structure, erected by tenants.</li> <li>4. Notice period of 3 months to be given</li> </ol>
	Commercial	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as transportation cost for shifting;</li> <li>2. One-time allowance of INR 50,000 for loss of livelihood</li> <li>3. Right to salvage material from demolished structure, erected by tenants.</li> <li>4. Notice period of 3 months to be given</li> </ol>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Assets</b>	
C.1. All other assets such as bore wells, cattle shed etc.	Titleholders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The replacement value of the asset/structure, calculated as per the latest prevailing schedule of rates without depreciation;</li> <li>2. Right to salvage material from demolished asset/structure<sup>12</sup>;</li> <li>3. For the loss of cattle shed, a one-time assistance payment of INR 25,000 to be provided.</li> <li>4. Notice period of 3 months to be given.</li> </ol>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Loss of Crops and Trees</b>	
D.1. Loss of crops and trees	Titleholder, sharecroppers and leaseholders, non-titleholders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Displaced persons will be notified and given 60 days' advance notice to remove trees. For seasonal crops and fruit trees six months' notice is to be given;</li> <li>2. Compensation for cash crops at prevalent market rates<sup>13</sup>, to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by the number of productive years remaining;</li> <li>3. Compensation for one years' net harvest for seasonal crops at prevalent market rates;</li> </ol>

<sup>12</sup> Except asbestos

<sup>13</sup> Valued by an experienced person in the field of agriculture.



Type of Loss	Identification of DPs	Details <sup>4</sup>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Compensation at market value of timber in case of timber-bearing trees;</li> <li>5. For fruit bearing trees compensation to be calculated at market value of annual net product multiplied by the number of productive years remaining<sup>14</sup></li> </ol>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Assets Lost by Non-Title Holders (Squatters and Encroachers)</b>	
E.1 Loss of structure)	Residential squatters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cost of structure based on valuation by PWD at replacement cost</li> <li>2. One time shifting allowance of Rs 15,000 /- to the displaced family</li> <li>3. One time rehabilitation assistance of Rs 18,000 /- to the displaced family</li> <li>4. Right to salvage material from demolished structure.</li> <li>5. Notice period of 60 days to be given</li> </ol>
	Squatter Commercial	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation as per valuation based on PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR) at replacement cost and not less than Rs. 25,000 /-</li> <li>2. One time shifting allowance of Rs 15,000 /- to the displaced family</li> <li>3. One time financial assistance of Rs 15,000 /- for loss of livelihood</li> <li>4. Right to salvage material from demolished structure,</li> <li>5. Notice period of 60 days to be given</li> </ol>
	Encroachers (vulnerable category only)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compensation at PWD plinth area rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure.</li> <li>2. Right to salvage material<sup>15</sup> from demolished structure,</li> <li>3. Notice period of 30 days to be given</li> </ol>
	Kiosks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. One time grant of Rs.25,000/- for severely affected kiosks</li> </ol>
<b>F..</b>	<b>Loss of Livelihood</b>	
F.1. Loss of primary source	Wage-earning employees indirectly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One-time allowance of Rs. 30,000 (10,000*3 months) to each employee of the commercially displaced structure.</li> <li>2. Preference for employment opportunity for affected persons in the project</li> </ol>

<sup>14</sup> To be valued by persons experienced in the field of agriculture, horticulture forestry etc. as necessary.

<sup>15</sup> Except asbestos



Type of Loss	Identification of DPs	Details <sup>4</sup>
of income for the non-titleholders	affected - those working in businesses such as petty shops, eateries	construction work, if so desired by them;
<b>G.</b>	<b>Loss of Common Property Resources</b>	
G.1. Loss of common property resources		1. Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc. in consultation with the community.
<b>H.</b>	<b>Additional Support to Vulnerable Groups</b>	
H.1. Further assistance to all vulnerable persons	Households categorized as vulnerable. <sup>16</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Additional one-time assistance of INR 5000 per vulnerable family will be paid. This will be over and above the other assistance given in this framework;</li> <li>3. One adult member from each vulnerable household will be entitled for skill development</li> <li>4. Vulnerable families may be considered for potential employment in the project construction activities subject to suitability.</li> </ol>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Additional assistance for Women</b>	
I.1 Loss of Land / house / shop		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reimbursement of stamp duty and registration charges, for purchase of property out of the compensation/R&amp;R assistance.</li> <li>2. In case of purchase of property out of the compensation / R&amp;R assistance, the property should be purchased in the name of a women in the household and registered in her name. The registration shall be done within 3-years from LA award/R&amp;R award</li> </ol>

<sup>16</sup> Vulnerable are those households that are BPL, headed by the elderly - above 60 years of age, female headed households, households headed by persons with disabilities persons, non- titled households, landless households Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.



Type of Loss	Identification of DPs	Details <sup>4</sup>
<b>J.</b>	<b>Temporary Impacts</b>	
J.1. Temporary impacts during construction		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Land required for construction activity along the alignment and for construction yards will be acquired temporarily. CMRL shall pay land rental at 1 percent of market value of land per annum. This value shall be escalated at prevailing annual rate of increase. CMRL shall pay charges for services such as electricity, sewerage. Upon completion of construction, this land duly rehabilitated will be handed back to the owner.</li><li>2. In case any existing structure had to be demolished on the land parcel, then its replacement cost at the PWD SoR current at time of handing back the land to the owner will be paid.</li><li>3. The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/trees/crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works, in line with the provisions of this Entitlement Matrix.</li><li>4. The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works</li><li>5. Compensation for standing crops and trees as per the market rate;</li><li>6. Time bound restoration of land to its previous or better quality; and</li><li>7. The project will maintain access to all properties and businesses at all times.</li></ol>
<b>K.</b>	<b>Other Unanticipated Impacts</b>	
K.1. Any unanticipated impacts due to project intervention		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Any unanticipated impacts of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this RF.</li></ol>



## VII. INCOME RESTORATION, RELOCATION AND REHABILITATION

### A. Loss of Livelihood

**88.** The affected persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level. The projects cause loss of livelihood to 1031 families with significant impact to 71 commercial establishments, 1 kiosks and 144 residence affected families either losing their income derived from the land or required to relocate. The different type of business in the project area include general stores, grocery, hotel, tea shop and work shop, etc. The shop owners are mixed population of both the tenants and owner themselves. Some of the tenant shop owners are carrying their business in the area for decades. Also the work force in 733 business establishment mainly depended on the business are also facing unemployment concern. Around 60 squatters who depends on the daily labour works in the area and also carrying out small trading are displaced and facing loss of livelihood. The affected families who lost their livelihood is compensated with full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored and provided assistance for resettlement

**89.** The project entitlements for loss of livelihood include the following entitlements in accordance with the resettlement framework.

(I) For the loss of land, compensation at replacement cost as specified in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Rules notified by, One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 36,000, Compensation for affected plants and tree, compensation for affected standing crops at market value, One-time payment of cash in lieu of annuity INR 5,00,000 to any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said agricultural land) on the income from the acquired agricultural land).

(II) Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structure at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100% solatium on market value of land and structure; (or) The title holders of land and structures have an option for negotiation with CMRL, in which the land will be acquired through Private Negotiation as per the CMRL Policy upon payment of Compensation up to 2.25 times of the Market value of land.

(ii) Right to salvage affected materials,

(iii) One-time assistance of Rs.25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate

(iv) Subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected families who require to relocate

(v) Shifting assistance of Rs.50,000, who is required to relocate;

(vi) One-time resettlement allowance of Rs.50,000 for affected families who have to relocate; and

(vii) One-time rental allowance of Rs. 45,000 /- (15,000 per month for three months), for titleholders who have rented out their property

(viii). Commercial structure owners, who are deriving business income from the affected structure in the land acquired and is displaced will be compensated based on the business area

(III) Entitlement for residential affected squatters includes cost of structure based on valuation by PWD at replacement cost, one time shifting allowance of Rs 15,000, One-time rehabilitation assistance of Rs 18,000 and right to salvage material from demolished structure.

Entitlement for commercial squatters includes cash compensation as per valuation based on PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR) at replacement cost and not less than Rs. 25,000, One time





shifting allowance of Rs 15,000, One-time financial assistance of Rs 15,000 for loss of livelihood and right to salvage material from demolished structure.

#### **B. Income Restoration**

90. The affected persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level. Income restoration schemes will be identified by the PIU with the assistance of the NGO to be engaged. The affected person will be guided and assisted by the PIU with the support of the NGO in effectively using the compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances towards establishing an income generating activity, and identifying an alternative shop location and re-establishing the shop/kiosk/vending or utilizing the finances for buying land or taking land on lease. Efforts will be made to provide employment to the affected persons during the construction phase by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor. The PD, PIU should ensure that local people and in particular the willing affected persons are engaged by the contractor in suitable civil work as stipulated in the contract. The PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO will make the training need assessment and will impart training to the eligible affected persons for income restoration and skill up-gradation as necessary. The PIU with assistance of the implementing NGO will ensure that households whose incomes are affected and/or who have to relocate receive assistance in accessing utility services (e.g., water and electricity connection) and other relevant government services (e.g., health clinics and schools).

#### **C. Temporary Relocation due to temporary acquisition**

91. Land required for construction activity along the alignment and for construction yards will be acquired temporarily. Sufficient time will be given for vacating the premises. CMRL will provide rent to the affected families for the temporary acquisition period. Upon completion of construction, this land duly rehabilitated will be handed back to the owners.

#### **D. Livelihood Rehabilitation of Vulnerable**

92 The project involves impact to 198 vulnerable families who are significantly impacted. The entitlement matrix provides for skill development and financial assistance for income generating activities. The NGO in close coordination with the District Administration will identify suitable training programs to the eligible vulnerable affected persons for skill development, including building the capacity of these affected families in management of their finances. Additional one-time assistance of INR 5000 per vulnerable family will be paid. This will be over and above the other assistance given in this framework. One adult member from each vulnerable household will be entitled for skill development. Vulnerable families may be considered for potential employment in the project construction activities subject to suitability. The NGO will closely monitor the vulnerable affected persons and ensure that the compensation and other assistances are used effectively so that the standard of living of the vulnerable affected persons are better off than the pre-project standards.

#### **E. Common Property Resources:**

93. The proposed project shall also affect the common property resources. The common property includes religious structures, schools, government buildings, public toilets, bus stops, dust



bins, compound walls and a number of other public utilities. The CPR identified during the survey is depicted in the Table 7.1

**Table 7.1 Common Property Resources**

CPR details	Numbers
Religious Structures	9
Public Toilet	1
Playground	2
School	3
Park	2
Others	14
Total	31

*Note: 10 nos. of Govt Structures are not included in Common Property Resources*

**Others: Comprise buildings under construction and open lands**

94. The common property resources and structures related to public utilities shall be rehabilitated in accordance to the consent of local communities. Resources owned by government such as burial grounds and community meeting places, borewells, artesian wells, handpumps, religio-cultural, educational and medical structures etc shall be provided at an appropriate place as agreed with the community. Cost of structures privately owned such as religio-cultural, Educational and medical structures shall be compensated as per the procedure followed for other structures.

**F. GENDER ACTION PLAN (GAP)**

95. In this project, special additional compensation entitlement for women in impacted households has been provided. Consultations will continue to be gender-inclusive. With a view to Affirmative Action to enhance women inclusivity, one-woman representative of local community from each 5km section of the alignment will be member of the Environmental and Social Grievance Redressal Committee. The representative(s) from the location(s) to which the grievance(s) pertain(s) shall be invited to deliberations of the Committee. Increased participation in community-based management of stations will be encouraged. Women shall be invited and trained to contribute in community-based station management as well as secure gainful employment with agencies who are awarded contracts for station facility management. CMRL will hire consultant to carry out the following GAP related activities

- Public consultations under environmental and social management plan (EMP)
- Information, education, and communication (IEC) campaign and awareness workshops
- 10 community-based societies: assessment survey to identify training needs
- Assess impact of project benefits
- Opinion Survey
- Train community members in livelihood skills
- Develop gender-sensitive marketing materials
- Train 50 project staff

96. Currently, 113 women employees are working on contract in CMRL out of 504 employees. Women employees have been employed in all field i.e. Systems, Operations, Maintenance, Projects, HR, Finance etc. The reservation prescribed by the Government for women category is being followed whenever recruitment for Operation & Maintenance on permanent basis is conducted. In case of staff in housekeeping in stations which is outsourced on contract, the sub-contractors will be encouraged to employ women wherever feasible. A survey of existing women employed in the metro has been carried out to understand the additional facilities



that women want for their safety and comfort of travel: its results have been incorporated into the GAP proposed in this report. The proposed budgetary provision under GAP is given in Tables 7.2

**Table 7.2 Budget for GAP Training**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Cost Per Unit</b>	<b>Total Rs</b>
Information, education, and communication (IEC) campaign and awareness workshops	5	10000	50000
10 community-based societies	10	25000	250000
Assessment survey to identify training needs	10	15000	150000
Assess impact of project benefits	6	10000	60000
Opinion Survey	300	400	120000
Train community members in livelihood skills (Value chain analysis)	5	20000	100000
Develop gender-sensitive marketing materials	1000	200	200000
Train 50 project staff	1	40000	40000
Miscellaneous			30000
<b>Total</b>			<b>1000000</b>



## VIII INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

### A. EXECUTING AGENCY

97. 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 December 03, 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 Corridor 4- CMRL (Phase-II). The GoTN will be responsible for overall execution of the RP.

### B. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

98. Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) will be the Implementing Agency responsible for implementation of the metro rail project. Managing Director, CMRL will be in charge of the overall project activities. CMRL will be responsible for coordinating with other concerned government departments. CMRL will be accountable to the GoTN (i.e. the EA). The implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) requires involvement of various units of CMRL at different stages of project cycle. This section deals with roles and responsibilities of various institutions for a successful implementation of the RP. The units of CMRL to be involved in the process are as follows:

### C. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (PIU), CMRL

99. The PIU in CMRL headed by the Project Director (PD) is responsible for the overall execution of the project and implementation of the RP. The PIU will be assisted by General Consultant (GC). ToR for General Consultant is given in **Appendix 7**. This unit will prepare land plan, disbursement of compensation and RR assistance, monitor the implementation of resettlement plan and Gender Action Plan and monitoring the progress during the entire project period.

### D. Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) supported by Social Management Consultant

100. The roles and responsibilities of SEMU are given below

- Preparation of Resettlement Plan.
- Implementation of R&R activities with support of NGO
- Land acquisition and R&R activities in the field .
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities; .
- Monitor land acquisition and progress of R&R implementation; .
- Develop and implement a public consultation program and communication strategy for disclosure of RPF and Resettlement Plan
- Liaison with district administration for government’s income generation and development programmes for the PAPs; .
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities; .
- Provide support for the affected persons on problems arising out of LA/ property

101. The implementation schedule will be followed as per the overall project implementation and included in individual RP-s for each section. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement will be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and **grievance redressal** will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration.



## **E. NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION (NGO)**

**102.** 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 cost of hiring NGO for assisting CMRL in resettlement plan implementation (and surveys required for updating of resettlement plan) has been provided with a budget of Rs.30,000,00 and the resettlement plan implementation is expected to be completed by 24 months (March 2021 – March 2023) including disbursement of compensation for land acquired. 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 PIU/CMRL. The ToR for NGO is given in Appendix 8

## **F. IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT CONSULTANT(R&R)**

**103.** 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. The consultant will report to PIU/CMRL. The ToR for the implementation support Consultant is given in Appendix 9. CMRL will monitor on the implementation of resettlement Plan based on the activities, including their scope and timeline and to provide periodic monitoring reports on social measures followed with relevant plans. MDBs will Monitor resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement plan implementation.

## **G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)**

**104.** A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at PIU. MIS is part of implementing NGO and M&E Consultant. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the affected persons baseline socioeconomic characteristics, developing pre-defined reports, algorithms and calculations based on the available data and updating tables/fields for finding compensation and assistances, tracking the land acquisition and resettlement progress. The individual entitlements, compensation calculations, structure valuation, etc. will be updated using MIS software. In addition, land acquisition notices, identity cards will also be generated thorough MIS. All queries will be generated and the baseline data will also be maintained and updated as needed. The data and information required for periodical progress reports will be generated using MIS database. The required computer terminals and software will be established at PIU level in order to feed the data to be maintained in the web with backup at the Implementing Agency (CMRL).

## **H. Capacity Building in CMRL**

**105.** Orientation and training of CMRL E&S teams in resettlement management will be undertaken at the beginning of the project. The training will focus on (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) public consultation and participation; (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; (iv) grievance redressal; and (v) monitoring of resettlement and livelihood restoration.



Immediately one Deputy Manager Social Development will be added to the core E&S team. Starting from deployment of GC ie., start of updating RP as per DDC drawings upto start of civil works by which time affected families are relocated after disbursal of compensation and assistances, separate project teams will be in place: work on each MDB project will be handled by a team of one senior Manager assisted by one Deputy Manager Land Acquisition and one Deputy Manager Social Development, supported by a full team of staff experienced in land acquisition. From start of civil works upto commissioning the senior manager and deputy manager social development will continue. From start of operation, monitoring of gender action plan will be transferred to core E&S team of CMRL.

**I. Competent Authorities:**

**106.** The implementation of land acquisition and resettlement impacts will require approvals and clearance at various stages. The following officers will act as competent authorities for certain key activities.

**Table 8.1: Competent Authority for Approvals**

Approvals	Competent Authority
Resettlement Framework (RF)	Empowered Committee, CMRL
Approval for LA awards upto Rs 2 crore, award compensation including R&R benefits upto Rs 5 crore (As provided in the rule 18 of Tamil Nadu RFCTLARR 2017)	The District Collector
Approval for award compensation is more than Rs 2 crore but not exceeding 8 crores and award including R&R benefits is more than Rs 5 crore, but not more than Rs 20 crore (As provided in the rule 18 of Tamil Nadu RFCTLARR 2017)	The District Collector shall make an award after getting the prior approval of the Commissioner of Land Administration.
Approval for LA award if the amount is more than Rs 8 crore and including R&R benefits is more than Rs 20 crore (As provided in the rule 18 of Tamil Nadu RFCTLARR 2017)	The Collector shall make an award after getting the prior approval of the State Government
Changes in Policy provisions and Entitlement	Empowered Committee, CMRL, after getting approval from State Government
Staff requirements, Consultants/NGOs Appointments	MD, CMRL
Approval for issue of ID cards	DC, CMRL
Approval of disbursement of R&R Assistance	DRO, CMRL
Disbursement of R&R Assistance	DRO, CMRL
Approval for structure valuation	Panel Engineer
Approval for shifting and relocation of community assets	DRO, CMRL
Approval of Resettlement sites, House site, issue of titles etc,	DRO, CMRL
Resolution of disputes	Govt. HPC





## J. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM (GRM)

**107.** Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) will be established at two-levels, one at the field level, PIU and second at the Implementing Agency (IA) level. The GRM will receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected person concerns, complaints and grievances. GRM will provide an opportunity to the affected persons to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State level LARR Authority, constituted by Government of Tamil Nadu in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. GRM is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project and to be an effective way to address affected persons concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

**108.** A set of procedures for receiving, recording, and handling complaints should be available in the GRM. They should include procedures for recording, registering, and sorting grievances; conducting an initial assessment of grievances; referring grievances to appropriate units or persons; determining the resolution process; making decisions, including parameters and standards for accurate and consistent decision making; directing relevant agencies responsible for implementing decisions; notifying complainants and other affected parties of eligibility, the resolution process, and outcomes; and tracking, monitoring, documentation, and evaluation. The procedures should be supplemented with time frames for grievance handling

**109.** The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRM is not intended to bypass the government's inbuilt redressal process, nor the provisions of the statute, but rather it is intended to address affected persons concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project. The project resettlement plan provide for entitlements for the various types of losses corresponding to the tenure and an institutional mechanism to disburse compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances. A consultations and disclosure plan is also provided for meaningful consultations and timely disclosure. The GRM is expected to resolve the grievances of the affected persons arising in the implementation of the subproject resettlement plan in a transparent and timely manner. The decision of the GRM will be final unless vacated by the LARR Authority. The GRM will continue to function, for the benefit of the affected persons, during the entire life of the project including the defect liability period. The response time prescribed for the GRM would be four weeks. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction, GRM will review grievances involving eligibility, valuation, resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements, relocation and payment of assistances. **All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting / information dissemination) will be met out from the Project fund.**

## K. Interface

**110.** Aggrieved persons can communicate their grievance to Executing Engineer, CMRL or to Project LAO / SDO, CMRL preferably through NGO or directly. A Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) will be established at two-levels, one at the field level, PIU and second at the PMU level. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the safeguard Officer from PIU and the NGO will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for the quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned staff and contractors, will 37 be posted at all construction sites in visible locations.

- (i) 1st level grievance. The Executive Engineer/ LA/SDO with the assistance of the NGO will receive and record the complaint at the site. Alternatively, the complaint can be registered by phone call, message, email, or on the CMRL website. The complaint will



be reviewed and PIU and NGO staff together will try to resolve the issue on-site in consultation with the aggrieved party. This will be done within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/ grievance.

- (ii) (ii) 2nd level grievance. All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at the field level will be brought to the notice of the Grievance Redressal Committee. The GRC will resolve the grievance within 4 weeks of receipt of a complaint/ grievance in discussion with the NGO and in consultation with the PIU Executive Engineer. The Chairman for the GRM second level committee shall be CGM level officer nominated by Competent Authority of CMRL.

#### **L. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)**

111. The GRC will comprise of Chairman (Project and Planning), Project Director (PD), Project Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) and Project Social Development Officer (SDO). The SDO will function as its member secretary. It shall also comprise of representatives from the PAPs, women, NGO and the local body. Petitions received or complaints or grievances will be received by the Executing Engineer, CMRL. The field staff will maintain a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of hearing, if any, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken and date of communication sent to petitioner. Communication, in writing will be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the hearing and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will be not be entertained. Communication will also be sent through implementation support NGO to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of hearing. The grievance will be communicated to GRC by Executing Engineer. The complaint/concern will be redressed in four-weeks and written communication will be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.

112. Affected persons who may not be satisfied with GRC redressal, are free to submit their grievances to the one-man Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority (LARRA) nominated by the Government. Stakeholders can also access MDBs` Accountability Mechanism (available on their respective websites). The process flow is depicted in **Figure 8.2**. Format of grievance reporting form is placed at **Appendix 10**

113. The main responsibilities of the GRC are:

- i. To provide support to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) on problems arising out of eligibility for Resettlement Plan, provided entitlements compensation and assistance required.
- ii. To record the grievance of the PAPs and solve them within stipulated time frame.
- iii. To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievances and decision of CMRL
- iv. GRC shall meet regularly on a prefixed date during implementation of RP.
- v. Problems and complaints arising out of land acquisition and relocation of utilities

#### **Grievances process:**

114. Petitions received or complaints or grievances will be received by the Executing Engineer, CMRL. The field staff will maintain a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of hearing, if any, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken and date of communication sent to petitioner. Communication, in writing will be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the hearing and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will be not be entertained. Communication will also be sent through implementation support NGO to ensure that the petitioner



is informed about the date of hearing. The grievance will be communicated to GRC by Executing Engineer. The complaint/concern will be redressed in four-weeks and written communication will be sent to the complainant about the decision taken. Affected persons who may not be satisfied with GRC redressal, are free to submit their grievances to the one-man Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority (LARRA) nominated by the Government. Stakeholders can also access MDBs` Accountability Mechanism (available on their respective websites).

Figure 8. 1: Roles of Teams in Implementation of RP

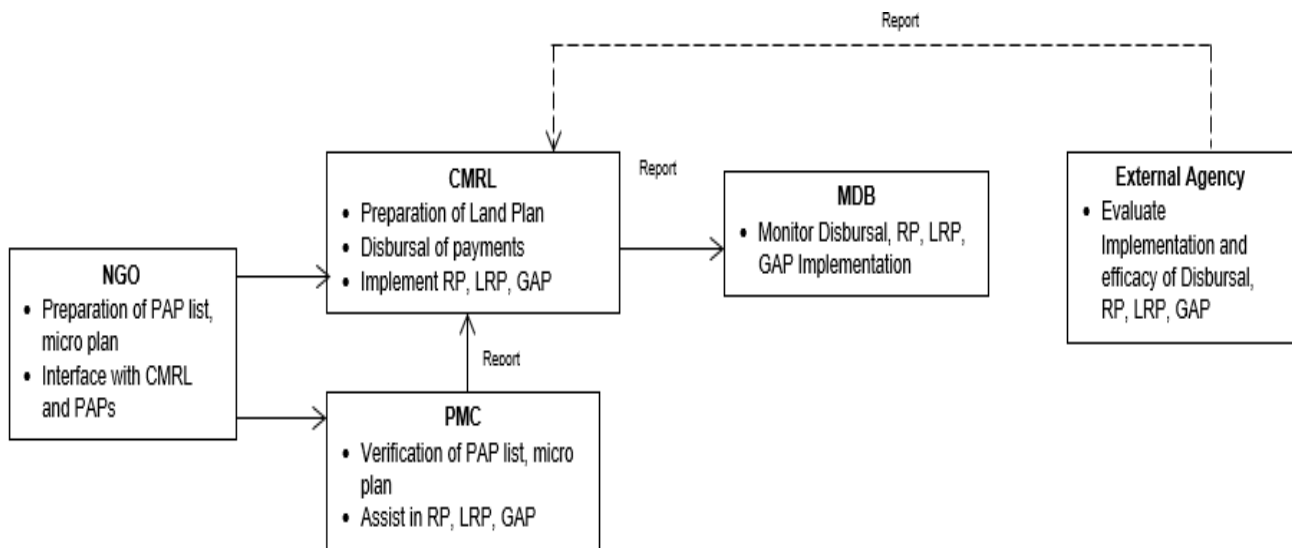
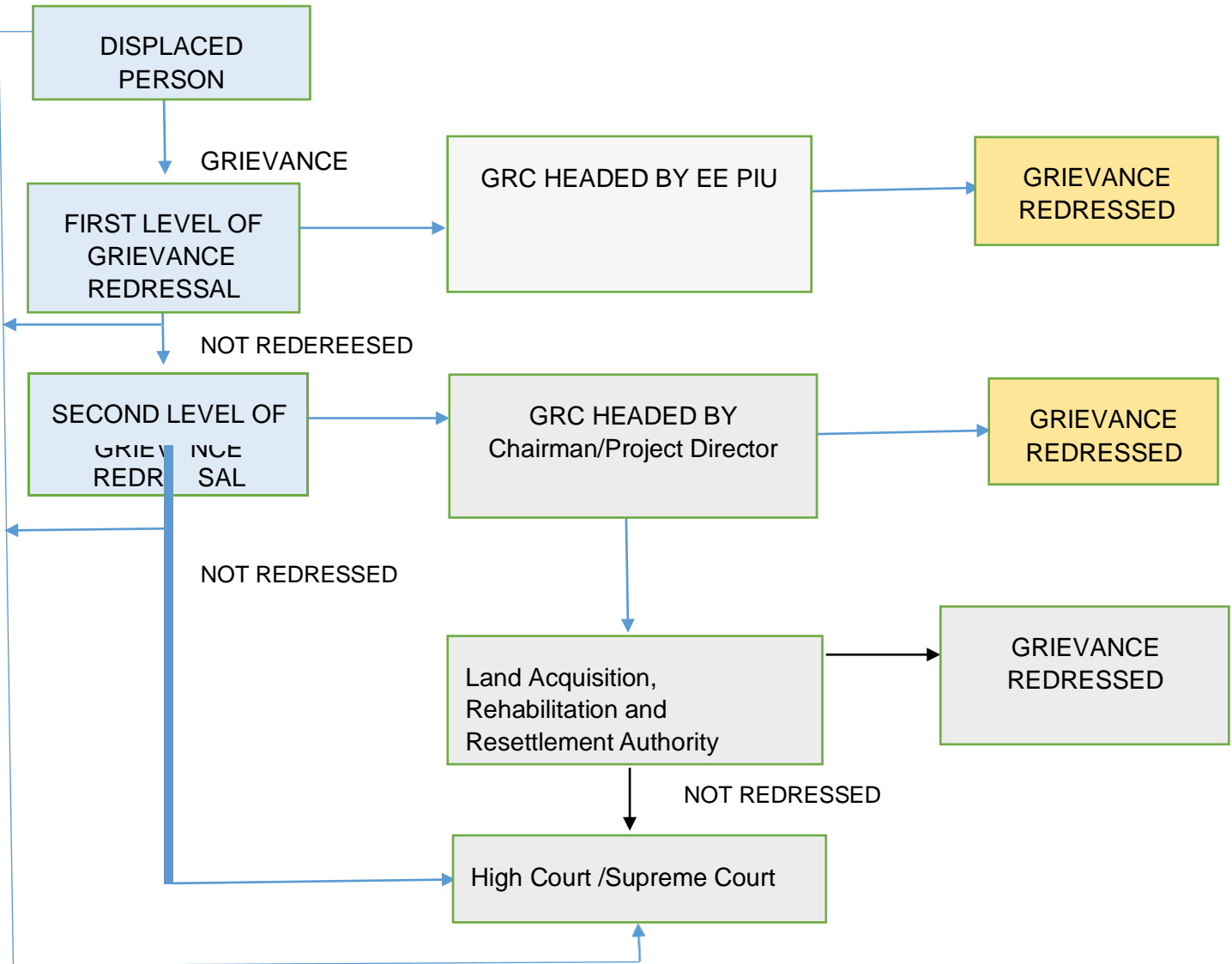




Figure 8.2: Grievance Redress Mechanism for PAP Listing, Disbursal, RP and LRP





## IX. RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

115. The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be coordinated with the commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of encumbrance free land to the contractors. In accordance with section 38 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, 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. The Collector shall be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects before displacing the affected families. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected persons so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation and R&R assistances.

116. The handing over of land to the contractor will be organised in two sections. Sections having no involuntary resettlement impacts will be handed over first followed by the balance land. Wherever the contractor uses private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works, in addition to prior written consent and rental for the period of usage, the contractor will restore the land to its original condition and the same will be ensured by the PIU

### A. Disbursement of Compensation and Entitlements

117. In order to ensure that: (i) the affected person need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realization of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU. If the affected persons destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). No cash payment will be made.

118. The NGO and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the affected persons, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. The bank account particulars of the affected person as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the Managing Director (MD), CMRL for disbursement.

### B. RESPONSIBILITIES FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

119. The roles and responsibilities in implementing the resettlement plan is vested with the following agencies.

#### Chennai Metro Rail Ltd

- Prepare land plan, disburse compensation and assistances, acquire land
- Implement RP, LRP and GAP



#### **General Consultant**

- Assist CMRL in implementation and monitoring of RP, LRP and GAP. GC will be engaged by CMRL with approval of MDB.

#### **NGO**

- Assist CMRL in implementation and monitoring of RP and LRP. NGO will be engaged by CMRL.

#### **Multilateral Development Bank**

- Monitor disbursement of compensation and assistances, implementation of RP, LRP and GAP through periodic Reports submitted by CMRL and **External Monitoring & Evaluation** Agency/Specialist engaged by CMRL in consultation with MDB.

### **IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT CONSULTANT**

The role is to assist CMRL in review of documentation and monitoring implementation of RP, livelihood Restoration Plan and Gender Action Plan.

### **C. ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION (NGO)**

**120.** An 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.

- i. The NGO will play a key role in the implementation of the resettlement plan. Their tasks will include the final verification of affected persons, consultations, establishment of support mechanisms and facilitate the delivery of the rehabilitation assistances as per the resettlement plan provisions and to ensure that the affected persons receive all the entitlements as per the R&R policy of the project.
- ii. Key activities of the NGO in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) assist PIU in verification and updating, if required, the database of affected families and persons based on detailed design, and verify the vulnerable households affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and issue ID cards; (ii) prepare micro plan and get vetted by PIU; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the affected persons in coordination with the PIU and informing the affected persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (iv) assist affected persons in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations in having a bank account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the affected persons in ensuring a smooth transition (during relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift; (vi) in consultation with the affected persons, inform the PIU about the shifting dates agreed with affected persons in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vii) organize training programs for income restoration; (viii) conduct meaningful consultations throughout the resettlement plan implementation and ensure disclosure of the gist of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the displaced persons; (ix) assist affected persons in grievance redressal process; (x) assist PIU in keeping detailed records of progress and monitoring and reporting system of resettlement plan implementation; and (xi) act as the information resource centre for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors and project implementing unit, during the execution of the works.





#### **D. Micro Plan**

121. The implementation support NGO will prepare the draft micro plan, milestone wise for proposed corridor detailing the type of loss, tenure of the affected persons, vulnerability status and the entitlements as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework. The draft micro plan will be disclosed in the jurisdictional district headquarter where the affected persons are living/having business, and 1-week after the disclosure, the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be held by the jurisdictional Additional Collector. Based on the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry outcome, the NGO will submit the final micro plan to PD, PIU for verification and onward transmission to Managing Director, CMRL. The Managing Director, CMRL, after scrutiny of the micro plan will accord approval for the same and submit to the jurisdictional Additional Collector with necessary funds for disbursement.

#### **E. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

##### **122. Implementation of resettlement Plan consists of the following four stages**

- 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 (thereafter land will be purchased). For non-titleholders the cut-off date for each corridor shall be from the start of Census Survey.
- Verification of properties of PAFs/PAPs and estimation of their type and level of losses.
- Preparation of list of PAFs/PAPs for relocation/rehabilitation.
- Relocation and rehabilitation of the PAPs.

123. The resettlement process must be completed by the start of civil works on the 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 three 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.

#### **F. STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

124. The period for implementation of RP 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 in to 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, RP implementation phase and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) phase.

##### **Project Preparatory Stage (Pre-Implementation Stage)**

125. 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.



## Project Implementation Stages

126.. At this stage, RP needs to be approved and will be disclosed to the PAPs. Upon the approval of RP, 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 Quarterly basis.

### G. RP Implementation Schedule

127. 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 11.1**.



**Table 9.1 RP Implementation Schedule**

S. No	Stage of Chennai Metro Phase II MDB Project (relevant RFCTLARR Act 2013 Section)	2018	2019	2020	2021	Jan 2022 to Dec 2025
<b>Project Preparation phase</b>						
1	Identification of land for acquisition in DPR based on preliminary SIA	█				
2	Preliminary Notification of acquisition & Disclosure Meetings with PAPs (11/1) to include hearing of objections (15)	█				
3	Community/Public Consultation		█	█		
4	Census survey, Draft R&R scheme (16)		█	█		
5	Disclosure of approved RPF and draft RP ('R&R scheme') and Public Hearing (16)			█	█	
6	Updating of draft R&R scheme, approval, Notification of approved R&R scheme and city-level disclosure (19)			█	█	
7	Preparation of Land Plan (20)			█	█	
8	Micro Plan detailing losses and R&R entitlements			█	█	
9	Establishment of Grievance Redressal Committee - Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority (51)			█		
10	Award of compensation (30,33,37)			█	█	
11	Consultations with PAPs and other stakeholders				█	█
12	Full payment of compensation and R&R entitlements (38)				█	█
13	Possession of land by Government (38)				█	█
14	Grievance Redressal				█	█
15	Civil Works (completion Sept 2025 i.e., 4 yrs 9m * from Dec 2020 i.e., completion of Land Acquisition & Award of Bids)					█
16	Internal Monitoring upto 2 years after commissioning					█
17	Independent M&E Agency/Specialist Evaluation upto 2 years after commissioning					█

**H. BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION**

128. The budget for this project is arrived based on the data and information collected during socio-economic survey that was conducted between Sept 2018 to March 2019 and January 2020. The budget estimate for the RP implementation for the Corridor 4 is arrived as Rs 484.00 Crore which comprises of compensation for land and assets to a tune of Rs 477.80 Crores and R&R assistances Rs. 6.20 crores. The funds will be provided by GoTN in a timely manner to ensure that all payment are made against the entitlements prior to displacement. Additional budget as needed will be approved and provided by GoTN.

**BUDGET ESTIMATE**

<b>A</b>	<b>Land cost and Structure cost:</b> Updated value of compensation for loss of private land and structures (residential, commercial, squatter, encroachers and CPR) forms part of capital cost estimate of the project which will be arrived exactly upon completion of optimisation of project design and confirmation of property acquisition. As assessed during April 2020, preliminary estimate of cost of land under permanent acquisition and structures is worked out based on 225% market value of pvt land cost for land acquisition & 40% of land cost for structures.				
	Land cost (A) (Rs in Crore)				<b>Rs 340.97</b>
	Structure cost (Rs in Crore)				<b>Rs 136.83</b>
	Total (A) (Rs in Crore)				<b>Rs 477.80</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>RELIEF AND REHABILITATION</b>				
<b>S. N</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Rate (Rs)</b>	<b>Amount (Rs)</b>
<b>(a) Title holder</b>					
<b>(i)</b>	<b>Residential displaced</b>				
1	One-time subsistence allowance	No.	121	36,000	4356000
2	One-time financial assistance as transportation cost for shifting	No.	121	50000	6050000
3	One-time Resettlement allowance to displaced families	No.	121	50000	6050000
4	One-time rental allowance to title holder who have rented out their property	No.	23	45000	1035000
<b>(ii)</b>	<b>Commercial displaced</b>				
5	Displaced Commercial structure owners, compensation to loss of income derived from the business (based on the building area)	LS	15	500000	7500000



6	One-time subsistence allowance	No	15	36000	540000
7	One-time financial assistance as transportation cost for shifting	No	15	50000	750000
8	Resettlement Allowance to displaced Unit	No.	15	50000	750000
9	One-time rental allowance for titleholders who have rented out their property	No.	56	45000	2520000
10	One time grant (In the case of Self employed/ Artisans/ Traders)	LS	56	25000	1400000
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Tenants</b>				
<b>(i)</b>	<b>Tenant Residential displaced</b>				
11	One-time financial assistance as transportation cost for shiftings	No.	23	50000	1150000
12	Resettlement Allowance to displaced families	No.	23	50000	1150000
<b>(ii)</b>	<b>Tenant Commercial displaced</b>				
13	One-time financial assistance as transportation cost for shifting	No.	56	50000	2800000
14	Resettlement Allowance to displaced unit		56	50000	2800000
<b>C</b>	<b>Non-Titled holder</b>				
<b>(i)</b>	<b>Squatter Residential displaced</b>				
15	One time shifting allowance to the displaced family	No	12	15000	165000
16	One-time rehabilitation assistance to the displaced family		12	18000	198000
<b>(ii)</b>	<b>Squatter Commercial displaced</b>				
17	One-time shifting allowance to the displaced family	No	48	15000	720,000
18	One-time financial assistance for loss of livelihood		48	15000	720,000
<b>D</b>	Employees affected				



19	Loss of livelihood employees in the Unit average 3 per unit @Rs 10000 per month for 3 months (71 unitx3x3xRs 10000)	LS			<b>8400000</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Vulnerable Families</b>				
20	Additional one-time Assistance	No	198	5000	990000
21	Training for skill development	No.	198	10000	1980000
<b>F</b>	<b>Support Services</b>	LS			5000000
<b>G</b>	<b>Engagement of NGO</b>				
	Fee for engagement of NGO (LS)	No.	1	3000000	3000000
<b>H</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>				
	Fee for engagement of Independent M&E Agency/Specialist (LS)	No.	1	2000000	2000000
	Total				62024000
	Add 10% of sub total				6202400
	<b>Total (B)</b>				62024000
				say	<b>6.20 Crore</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>				<b>484.00 Crore INR 4840 million (USD 65.36 million)</b>

129. Whenever there is a change in applicable law, scheme or policy, the same shall become applicable to eligible affected families from the date of such change and shall be ratified through necessary orders / proceedings by GoTN, and will be communicated to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. All units of entitlement and assistances will be revised by PMU, CMRL, based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) and communicated for making payment as per the revised rates.





## X. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

130. The objective of monitoring is to provide the PIU with an effective tool for assessing progress, identifying potential difficulties and problems areas and provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful implementation.

### A. Monitoring

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

- Measure and report progress against the RP 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 RP. 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 RP
- Verification of land acquisition and compensation entitlements are being delivered in accordance with the RP
- 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

### B. Evaluation

132. An Independent M&E Agency/Specialist will be engaged by CMRL for midterm and end term evaluation. 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
- 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 baseline socio-economic survey. If some baseline



information is not available, then such information should be collected on recall basis during the evaluation.

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

134. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be: land acquired (ha) - private; land transferred (ha) - government; issue of ID cards; number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (titleholders); number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (non-titleholders); number of vulnerable people received rehabilitation and resettlement assistances and additional support; number of women affected persons who have receive compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; and number of grievance received and resolved. The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring will be: amount paid as land compensation; amount paid as structure compensation; amount paid as rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; and amount spent on common property resources.

### C. Reporting

135. Starting from deployment of GC ie., start of updating RP as per DDC drawings till completion of construction, monthly internal reports which are prepared by project-wise E&S team of CMRL will be submitted to Director and MD, CMRL; quarterly reports will be submitted by CMRL to MDB. During construction, Independent M&E Agency/Specialist will submit his semi-annual reports to CMRL.

Monitoring and Reporting Frequency for implementation of the RP is shown in **Table 14.1**.



**Table 10.1: Monitoring and Reporting for RP**

Particulars	Frequency of reporting	Reporting by / Reporting to	Review by/ Monitoring by
Starting from deployment of GC ie., start of updating RP as per DDC drawings up to start of civil works: Preparation of PAP list & micro plan by NGO; their verification by GC b) Preparation of Land Plan; Disbursal of compensation and assistances c) Grievance redressal	Up to land acquisition co-terminus with start of civil works Monthly	NGO / GC GC / CMRL SH&E team  CMRL SH&E team / MD, CMRL	CMRL
PAP list & micro plan; Disbursal of compensation and assistances; Grievance redressal	Quarterly	CMRL / MDB	MDB
Monitoring of disbursal of compensation and R&R assistances and Grievance redressal	Once upon land acquisition co-terminus with start of civil works	External Agency / CMRL	MDB
Implementation of Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan	Upto resettlement co-terminus with completion of construction Monthly	GC / CMRL SH&E team NGO / CMRL SH&E team CMRL SH&E team / MD, CMRL	CMRL
Implementation of Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan	Quarterly	CMRL / MDB	MDB
Monitoring of Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan and its efficacy	Semi annually upto resettlement co-terminus with completion of construction	External Agency / CMRL	MDB
Implementation of Gender Action Plan	For first 2 years of O&M Quarterly	GC / CMRL SH&E team NGO / CMRL SH&E team CMRL SH&E team / MD, CMRL	CMRL
Implementation of Gender Action Plan	Semi annually	CMRL / MDB	MDB
Monitoring of Gender Action Plan and its efficacy	Annually for first 2 years of operation and maintenance	External Agency / CMRL	MDB



## APPENDICES

**Appendix 1:** Details of Land alienated.

**Appendix 2:** Format of socio-economic interviews

**Appendix 3** Public Consultation (DPR stage)2016-2018

**Appendix 4:** Public Consultation 2018-2019 & January 2020

**Appendix 5:** Media Announcements

**Appendix 6:** Acquisition of Private Property - Process adopted for Chennai Metro Phase II Project

**Appendix 7:** Terms of Reference of General Consultant in Implementation of RP, LRP and GAP

**Appendix 8:** Terms of Reference (ToR) for NGO/Agency to assist PIU in Resettlement Plan Implementation

**Appendix 9:** Terms of Reference for Engaging External Monitoring Agency/Expert

**Appendix 10:** Grievance Reporting Form



Appendix 1: Details of Land alienated.

CMRL- PHASE-II - CORRIDOR-04 - Govt Lands Acquired Status							
Sl.No.	Department	District Name	Taluk Name	Village Name	Name of the Stations included	G.O.Ms.No.& Date 07.08.2020	Land Vested with CMRL
1	Greater Chennai Corporation	Chennai	Guindy	T.Nagar	Natesan Park Ms	49	1747
		Chennai	Guindy	T.Nagar	Panagal Park Ms	50	6911
		Chennai	Guindy	T.Nagar	Kodambakkam Ms	51	41
		Chennai	Egmore	Puliyur	Power House Ms	52	565
2	Municipality Commissioner of Administration	Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	Ariyamanandalur	Poonamallee Depot	54	450
		Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	Poonamallee	Poonamallee Bus Terminus Ms	55	13
3	Chennai Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board	Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	Nazarathpettai	Poonamallee Bye Pass Ms	56	158
4	Animal Husbandry	Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	Kattupakkam	Kattupakkam Ms	60	281
5	PWD ( Buildings)	Chennai	Mylapore	Mylapore	Light House Ms	64	601
6	PWD ( WRO)	Chennai	Mylapore	Mylapore	Adyar Gate Ms	70	20
		Chennai	Pallavaram	Iyyappanthangal	Iyyappanthangal Bus Depot	71	74
		Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	Ariyamanandalur	Poonamallee Depot	72	2947
7	Collector of Chennai (Sarkar Natham Poramboke belongs to State Government)	Chennai	Mylapore	Mylapore	Adyar Gate Ms	76	50
		Chennai	Guindy	T.Nagar	Nandanam Ms	77	244
		Chennai	Mambalam	Virugambakkam	Avichi School Ms	78	733
		Chennai	Mambalam	Virugambakkam	Alwarthirunagar Ms	79	302
		Chennai	Maduravoyal	Valasaravakkam	Karambakkam	80	1200
		Chennai	Maduravoyal	Porur	Alapakkam	81	1150
8	Collector of Chengalpattu (Sarkar Natham Poramboke belongs to State Government)	Chennai	Pallavaram	Iyyappanthangal	Iyyappanthangal Bus Depot Ms	88	398
9	Collector of Tiruvallur (Sarkar Natham Poramboke belongs to State Government)	Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	Kattupakkam	Kumananchavadi	95	61
10	TNHB	Chennai	Mylapore	Mylapore	Adyar Gate Ms	96	183
11	TNSCB	Chennai	Guindy	T.Nagar	Nandanam Ms	99	90
12	HR&CE Dept.	Tiruvallur	Poonamallee	Ariyamanandalur	Poonamallee Depot	112	166400
13	Police Department	Chennai	Mylapore	Mylapore	Kutchery Road Ms	116	641
		Chennai	Mambalam	Kodambakkam	Vadapalani Ms	117	10
14	Fire Service and Rescue Department	Chennai	Mylapore	Mylapore	Kutchery Road Ms	118	40
<b>Total Area in Sqm (or) Hect</b>							<b>185310 (or) 18.53 Hectares</b>
<b>As per DPR Land covered</b>					<b>82.6 %</b>		



## Appendix 2 Format of socio-economic interviews 2018-2020

Questionnaire No. (for office use)	Chennai Metro Rail Limited	Date : .....																																																																																						
	<b>Questionnaire for Socio-economic Survey</b>	1.7. Line No. ....																																																																																						
	<b>CMRL Phase - II</b>	1.8. Structure No. ....																																																																																						
	<b>1. IDENTIFICATION</b>	1.9. Station Name: .....																																																																																						
	1.1 City : ..... Name of Street / Road : .....	<b>1.10</b> 1 = Ready to respond 2 = Refused 3 = Door Locked																																																																																						
	1.2 Name of Settlement / area : ..... Chalmage 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 : .....																																																																																							
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Titleholder</td> <td style="border: none;">-1</td> <td style="border: none;">Encroacher</td> <td style="border: none;">-2</td> <td style="border: none;">Tenant</td> <td style="border: none;">-3</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Squatter</td> <td style="border: none;">-4</td> <td style="border: none;">Kiosk</td> <td style="border: none;">-5</td> <td style="border: none;">Others (specify)</td> <td style="border: none;">-6</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Titleholder	-1	Encroacher	-2	Tenant	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Squatter	-4	Kiosk	-5	Others (specify)	-6	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																									
Titleholder	-1	Encroacher	-2	Tenant	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																		
Squatter	-4	Kiosk	-5	Others (specify)	-6	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																		
	<b>2. GENERAL INFORMATION</b>																																																																																							
	2.1 Religious Group :	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Hindu</td> <td style="border: none;">-1</td> <td style="border: none;">Muslim</td> <td style="border: none;">-2</td> <td style="border: none;">Christians</td> <td style="border: none;">-3</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Jains</td> <td style="border: none;">-4</td> <td style="border: none;">Others (specify)</td> <td style="border: none;">-5</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Hindu	-1	Muslim	-2	Christians	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jains	-4	Others (specify)	-5			<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																								
Hindu	-1	Muslim	-2	Christians	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																		
Jains	-4	Others (specify)	-5			<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																		
	2.2 Social Group :	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">SC</td> <td style="border: none;">-1</td> <td style="border: none;">ST</td> <td style="border: none;">-2</td> <td style="border: none;">OBC</td> <td style="border: none;">-3</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">General</td> <td style="border: none;">-4</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	SC	-1	ST	-2	OBC	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>	General	-4					<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																								
SC	-1	ST	-2	OBC	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																		
General	-4					<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																		
	2.3 Mother Tongue : .....																																																																																							
	2.4 Place of Nativity : .....																																																																																							
	2.5 Family Pattern :	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Joint</td> <td style="border: none;">-1</td> <td style="border: none;">Nuclear</td> <td style="border: none;">-2</td> <td style="border: none;">Individual</td> <td style="border: none;">-3</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Joint	-1	Nuclear	-2	Individual	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																															
Joint	-1	Nuclear	-2	Individual	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																		
	2.6 Size of Family :	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Small (2-4)</td> <td style="border: none;">-1</td> <td style="border: none;">Medium (5-7)</td> <td style="border: none;">-2</td> <td style="border: none;">Large (Above 7)</td> <td style="border: none;">-3</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Small (2-4)	-1	Medium (5-7)	-2	Large (Above 7)	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																															
Small (2-4)	-1	Medium (5-7)	-2	Large (Above 7)	-3	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																		
	<b>2. FAMILY PARTICULARS</b> (Start from head of the household)																																																																																							
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">S. No.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Name of the Member</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Relation ship to HH Head</th> <th style="width: 5%;">Sex</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Age (Years)</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Marital Status</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Education</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Any Disability</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Any skilled family member</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>							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								
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 .....																																																																																							





- 3.5 Family annual expenditure : Rs. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3.7 Household Assets \_\_\_\_\_

**4. COMMERCIAL/SELF EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES**

4.1 Name of Shop \_\_\_\_\_

4.2 Type of Shop/ Business Enterprises (SBEs)

Hotel	- 1	Tea & Snacks	-2
Repair & Workshop	- 3	Other Shops (Specify)	-4
Other Enterprise (Specify)	- 5		

4.3 No. of Parents : \_\_\_\_\_

- 4.4 Employment Pattern  
 Owner / Operation - 1  
 Employed 1 to 5 persons - 2  
 Employed 5 & above - 3

**5. VULNERABILITY**

HH below poor line	- 1	HH becoming BPL as a result of loss of livelihood / assets	-4
Female headed household	-3	Scheduled Caste	-4
Schedules Tribe	-5		

**6. PROJECT RELATED INFORMATION**

- 6.1 Are you aware of the proposed metro Rail Project in City?  
 Yes -1 No - 2
- 6.2 If Yes, Source of Information \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.3 What is your opinion about the project?  
 Good - 1 Bad - 2 Can't say - 3
- 6.4 If good, what positive impacts do you perceive?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.5 If bad, What negative impacts do you perceive?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**5. RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION**

- 7.1 In case you are displaced where and how far you prefer to be located?  
 Within the area - 1 Outside the area -2  
 Place Name : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Distance (In km.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.2 Replacement Option  
 Land for land lost - 1 Cash Assistance - 2  
 House In Resettlement Site - 3 Shop In Resettlement Site - 4  
 Distance (In km) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.3 Factors to be considered in providing alternate place  
 Access to family / friends -1 Income from household activity -2  
 Income from Business Activity -3 Daily Job -4  
 Close to Market -5 Close to School and Hospital -6  
 Others (Specify) -7

Signature of respondent \_\_\_\_\_ Cell No. 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



**Appendix 3 Public Consultation for DPR 2016 to July 2018**

**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.					



FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location : Alwarpeth Station (Line 4)

Date/Time: 3/11/2016

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) <u>many schools</u>		10	Other (Specify)	

3. Issues

Issues raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
Land acquisition	the structure can be demolished and in case if we want get Adequate compensation, it will be difficult for us	
Transportation	Many school/colleges at nearby and it would facilitate widening of road is already there. Ticket charges are more we will not be able to travel though we loose our land.	
Compensation	Transportation will be easy, we really need welcome but the things is compensation need to be given adequate	

Borewell issue.

Due to borewell metro station the local borewell may get affected.

Building Cracks

There is possibility of building cracks and need to take care of it.



Loss of tenancy	we are the tenants and due to metro, there will be price hike and we want to get place here at the same rate.	
Loss of livelihood	This is business area and all the nature of affected, it will be difficult for us.	

Name of Participant

Signature

Name of Participant

Signature

- |   |               |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| ① | Alok Trivedi  | अलोक त्रिवेदी |
| ② | Ashique Latif | अशिकु लतीफ    |
| ③ | Mazeer        | मजर           |
| ④ | Sadik         | सदिक          |
| ⑤ | Khawaja       | खवाजा         |
| ⑥ | Mohd. Ali     | मोहद अली      |





FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: Vadapalani (Line 4)

Date/Time: 11/11/2016

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 & 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) <u>affect the business (Auto)</u>	

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
Traffic Jam - Shorten the trip	Here, always there is traffic Jam, irrespective to off peak time No	
Costly transportation	Already so many transportation services, nearby metro & railway services. If reduced price applied it will be helpful	
Loss of existing place	Being a small shop owner, our livelihood would affect	
Reduce Pollution	Due to metro, there will be sharp reduction in pollution which is at higher presently	



<p>costly charges of Metro</p>	<p>By reducing the metro ticket charges, we can increase the metro consumer &amp; subsequently reduce the road accidents, &amp; pollution &amp; develop Chennai</p>	
--------------------------------	---	--

Name of Participant	Signature	Name of Participant	Signature
Mr. S. Kalidoss	9962228780	S. Kalidoss	[Signature]
Mr. Mani	8122797174	C. Raju	[Signature]
R. Vijayarani	8220497824	Rajon	[Signature]
B. [unclear]	97102 [unclear]	ASDU MATHEW	[Signature]
N. Selvapandi	9952816112	[unclear]	[Signature]
S. Ramesh	9444324959	[unclear]	[Signature]
D. Karan	9941708738	[unclear]	[Signature]
S. [unclear]	9962811562	[unclear]	[Signature]
Madhu PETA	8939227757	[unclear]	[Signature]
M. [unclear]	7992397912	[unclear]	[Signature]





FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: *Vadapalani*

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 & supplies	
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>Time saving</i>	<i>Metro will save transportation time. need comfort.</i>	
<i>Traffic Reduce</i>	<i>Due to vicinity of Vadapalani Bus stop, all the time there is huge traffic.</i>	
<i>Lessen the pollution</i>	<i>Metro will reduce the existing traffic load &amp; start to begin the pollution.</i>	
<i>Need of other modes of transportation</i>	<i>It is actually needed. All the IT offices are in SIPCOT, since there is hardly frequency in bus.</i>	



Low frequency of Buses in this route.	Metro is also needed in Porur, Booramalle as the residents there are solely dependent on <del>non</del> frequent bus services.	
Time saving	Frequency of bus is too low for metro will abate the time. Traffic is too much, not only in peak hours for other there too	
Reduce traffic	Metro will lessen the traffic load & reduce in accidents & pollution.	

Name of Participant	Signature	Name of Participant	Signature
D. PREN KUMAR		9840308309	
Mahesh		8675335099	
Padmitha		9840531986	
Saritha		9840531986	
vijay		9852196672	
K. Sand. Jeyaraj		8157289868	
A. Jeyaraj		9894368407	
	A. Sathesh		



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
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 & supplye	
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 Accident	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 track 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 lobs due to construction activity</p>	<p>If construction activity go long more than expected, then + commercials/slops their business will be affected.</p> <p>The commutation/transportation charges are higher. The charges should be less.</p>	
--	---	--

Name of Participant

Signature

Name of Participant

Signature

Foizol - 9840742545

Bishad Ali - 9884835501

Ciontham 9444464066

Leona -

Karthikeyan 9790923875

SETHU 9952399495

Venugopal 9884375252

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

Location: Poonamallee Bus Terminus  
 Date/Time: 03/07/2018

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for the 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 time/trip		1.	Land Acquisition	
2.	Enhance local economy		2.	Loss of livelihood/income	
3.	Increase employment opportunity		3.	Loss of house/shop	
4.	Increase facilities		4.	Loss of customers	
5.	Decrease in accidents		5.	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
6.	Increase in property value		6.	Increase in Crime Rates	
7.	Improvement in transportation system		7.	Increase in Migration	
8.	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8.	Damage of park, tree etc.	
9.	Increase educational facilities		9.	Other(Specify)	
10.	Others(Specify)				

3. Issues

Issues raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
Compensation	Due to metro train, other facilities and infrastructure will surely develop, but participants strongly suggested that the affected structure/people should get adequate compensation in order to re-instate the life of people.	
Loss of Livelihood	Being a small shop owner, our livelihoods will totally less. There has to be adequate provision of compensation.	



Reduction in pollution	Metro will reduce the existing traffic and reduce the level of pollution.
Reduced Road Accidents	Metro will reduce the traffic and reduced in road accidents.
Construction may result in traffic Jam	Construction activity will result traffic Jam. As this place is highly commercial, metro construction may not disrupt the traffic flow.
Green House Effect	In Chennai city, the greenery is not that it is low and further infrastructure development will further will reduce the green cover and need to be taken care of.
Time will be reduced for travelling	The traffic is huge due to nearby colleges and commercial area nearby. Metro train will be helpful to reduce the traffic load.
Area Development	Due to metro train, other facilities will come such as infrastructure development. Local economy will boost up.





NO Requirement of Metro	We don't want a metro we want highways and overbridges only.	
Low metro fare/fares are required	The existing transportation charges are too high unless it is less or decreased metro will not be successful. fare must be reasonable.	

Name of Participant	Signature	Mobile No.
① Satish —		9884871117
② Niyamashekhar —		
③ Rajam —		
④ Ramosh —		
⑤ Mani. —		8428600820
⑥ V Anuram —		8525063699
⑦ G. Mohan —		
⑧ K. Visvesh —		
⑨ Raja —		
⑩ Anuraj. —		- 9791011282
⑪ G. Ganeshkaran —		- 8428671189
⑫ Anur Kumar, P. V. K. G.		- 9025034145



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

Location: Yappanthurai Bus Depot

Date/Time: 03/07/2018

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for the 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 time/trip	✓	1.	Land Acquisition	✓
2.	Enhance local economy		2.	Loss of livelihood/income	
3.	Increase employment opportunity	✓	3.	Loss of house/shop	✓
4.	Increase facilities	✓	4.	Loss of customers	
5.	Decrease in accidents	✓	5.	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
6.	Increase in property value	✓	6.	Increase in Crime Rates	
7.	Improvement in transportation system	✓	7.	Increase in Migration	✓
8.	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission	✓	8.	Damage of park, tree etc.	✓
9.	Increase educational facilities		9.	Other(Specify)	
10.	Others(Specify)				

**3. Issues**

Issues raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
Time Save	The respondents said that the metro facility in the city of Chennai will save their time to reach to the destinations, in comparison with other means.	
Traffic Jams and increase connectivity	The respondents suggested that the metro project will reduce traffic and communication in the city. The long distance travel will be easy and metro will increase the connectivity.	



Travel time will be reduce and the traffic.	The respondents said that the travel time will be reduce due to the proposed metro project.	
convenient travel.	It would be easy to reach the destination.	
Pollution will be reduced.	There is <sup>less</sup> scope for air pollution. Metro will <del>lessen</del> limit the traffic and ultimately reduce the existing high level of pollution both noise and air.	
Traffic		
Reduced Road Accidents	There would be no accidents while travelling in metro.	
Travel time would reduced.	The metro facility in the city will save the time of the passengers.	
Employment opportunity aspirant	There would be scope for job opportunity for Engineers.	





Loss of livelihood.	Local vendors would be affected badly.	
High cost of metro ticket. bargaining	The price of the metro fare should be as minimum as possible considering the earning power of the people.	

Name of Participant	Occupation	Signature	Mobile No.
① S. GUNA		S. GUNA	9566208259
② S. Sridhar		S. Sridhar	9894773228
③ S. Manoj		S. Manoj	- 9094521242
④ Sudha (Lawyer)		S. Sudha	7058247381
⑤ Srinivaram		S. Srinivaram	9626982579
⑥ Mugesu		M. Mugesu	- 8940395189
⑦ Silambarasan		S. Silambarasan	
⑧ Harish (Engineer)		H. Harish	- 8056920895
⑨ Martin (Engineer)		M. Martin	- 7502158671
⑩ G. Karthikeyan		G. Karthikeyan	- 7299539796
⑪ R. Kumareavel (Employee) (Hyundai)		R. Kumareavel	- 7419606607
⑫ Chandras (Employee) (Hyundai car company)		C. Chandras	- 9500331658



## PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: DEPOT AREA - Corridor-4 Extension

Date/Time: 20/11/2018, 12:34 P.M.

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for the 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 time/trip		1	Land Acquisition	
2.	Enhance local economy		2	Loss of livelihood/income	
3.	Increase employment opportunity		3	Loss of house/shop	
4.	Increase facilities		4	Loss of customers	
5.	Decrease in accidents		5.	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
6.	Increase in property value		6.	Increase in Crime rates	
7.	Improvement in transportation system		7.	Increase in Migration	
8.	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8.	Damage of park, tree etc	
9.	Increase educational facilities		9.	Other(Specify)	
10.	Others(Specify)				

## 3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
Time Saving	It will become easier for us to have convenient/easy transport system.	
Loss of livelihood/Income	The respondent said that they will lose their livelihood/income if their work's workplace/land gets acquired for the metro project.	
and traffic Pollution during construction of the project site.	The respondent said that there is a possibility to have pollution and traffic problem during the construction of the metro project.	





High Rate of Metro Ticket	The minimum metro ticket price in Chennai Metro is ₹50. The middle class citizens will not be able to afford that money on a regular basis. So, they are using the bus services mostly. The ticket rate is 50 from 1st to 2nd point but from the 2nd point to 3rd point the cost shall be less considering the longer distance and lesser ticket rate like the Indian Railway. As a result, the labourer class will be benefited.
Loss of pollution (Both air and noise).	After the introduction of the Metro project the air and noise pollution will decrease.
Loss of land and small enterprises	The loss of land and the small company is a major issue for the employees (small) belong to a lower middle class family. They will lose their source of livelihood.
Safety and Security.	The lady respondent said that the proposed metro project will be helpful for her because metro offers a special compartment for ladies only. She will travel

safe and secured rather than travelling in Bm.





<p>Loss of trees and Private Lands (Green)</p>	<p>Loss of trees in another major concern according to the respondents. The tree plantation needs to be taken care of and followed up by the competent authority.</p>
--	---

Name of Participant	Signature	Mobile No.
1. Felix		7708681990
2. P. Sankthivel		8939251236
3. K. Thennarasu		7010436589
4. K. Kaleimena		9566192667
5. Vinod Kumar.		9884466936
6. Dinakaran.		9840913199
7. Sudhakar.		9566007497
8. Nagesh.		

**Appendix 4 Public Consultation and Meetings****Public Consultation December 2018 and April 2019**

S.No	Corridor	Date of Public Meeting	Venue	Total no. of persons attended
1	4	06.12.2018	Kutchery Road	45
2	4	07.12.2018	Thrumayilai Metro	7
3	4	11.12.2018	Alwarpet	33
4	4	13.12.2018	Bharathidasan Road	91
5	4	14.12.2018	Adyar Gate Junction	49
6	4	18.12.2018	Nandanam	6
7	4		Natesan Park	30
8	4		Panagal Park	9
9	4	21.12.2018	Kodambakkam Metro	112
10	4	19.12.2018	Meenakshi College	4
11	4	02.04.2019	Power House	5
12	4		Vadapalani	11
13	4		Saligramam	12
14	4		Avichi School	26
15	4		Alwarthiru Nagar	36
16	4	01.04.2019	Valasaravakkam	17
17	4		Karambakkam	5
18	4		Alapakkam Junction	44
19	4		Porur Junction	31
20	4	03.04.2019	Ramachandra Hospital	-
21	4		Iyappanthangal Bus Depot	1
22	4	02.04.2019	Kattupakkam	-
23	4		Kumananchavadi	-
24	4		Karayanchavadi	-
25	4		Poonamallee Bus Terminus	-
26	4		Poonamallee Bypass	-
27	4		Depot-Poonamallee	17
28	4	09.01.2019	Meenakshi College MS	2
29	4		Thirumylai MS	-
30	4		Alwarpet	-
31	4		Adyar Gate Junction	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>593</b>

**Public Consultation with Non-title holders January 2020**

S. No	Station Name	Date of Public Meeting	Total no. of persons attended	Total No of Tenants & Vendors	No. of Squatters	No. of Vulnerable
1	Light House	04.01.2020	28	18	5	5
2	Kutchery Road	04.01.2020	60	42	8	10
3	Thrumayilai Metro	04.01.2020	36	28	5	3
4	Alwarpet	22.01.2020	12	8	3	1
5	Bharathidasan Road	04.01.2020	23	18	5	s0
6	Adyar Junction Gate	04.01.2020	24	15	5	4
7	Nandanam	04.01.2020	30	26	4	0
8	Natesan Park	04.01.2020	25	19	0	6
9	Panagal Park	04.01.2020	7	0	0	7
10	Kodambakkam Metro	22.01.2020	2	2	0	0
11	Meenakshi College	04.01.2020	25	18	2	5
12	Power House	04.01.2020	20	15	3	2
13	Vadapalani	04.01.2020	18	10	5	3
14	Saligramam	04.01.2020	46	25	10	11
15	Avichi School	04.01.2020	24	18	3	3
16	Alwarthiru Nagar	04.01.2020	32	20	8	4
17	Valasaravakkam	04.01.2020	17	12	5	0
18	Karambakkam	04.01.2020	27	21	6	0
19	Alapakkam Junction	04.01.2020	4	0	0	4
20	Porur Junction	04.01.2020	43	29	12	2
21	Chennai Bye pass	04.01.2020	0	0	0	0
22	Ramachandra Hospital	04.01.2020	9	0	0	9



23	Iyappanthangal Bus Depot	04.01.2020	12	6	3	3
24	Kattupakkam	22.01.2020	20	15	0	5
25	Kumananchavadi	22.01.2020	12	8	2	2
26	Karayanchavadi	22.01.2020	18	15	1	2
27	Mulla Thottam	22.01.2020	16	9	4	3
28	Poonamallee Bus Depot	22.01.2020	32	19	10	3
29	Poonamallee Bypass	22.01.2020	0	0	0	0
Total			622	416	109	97

The public consultation was conducted in three different times for all the 29 stations. Two consultations on 4<sup>th</sup> January 2020, one in the morning and another in the afternoon were organized. The third public consultation was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2020. There were total 416 person are considered as project affected Non-title holders in this corridor. As many as 622 persons attended the public consultations to express their views on the project. The advantages and the impacts of the projects were apparently explained to the participants.

The participants cleared the following doubts:

- The participants want to know the exact route with the stations
- They wanted to know the exact high of the station as they are afraid that the visibility of their shop and establishment
- They asked the total period of the project and wanted to know whether customers inflow would be drastically scaled down
- They enquired that the relocation or closure of their shop is temporary or permanent
- Then tenants wanted to know about the return of their advance money given to the owners and they were specific about any allowances given to them for the shifting
- Generally, the public want to know whether they would get any employment opportunities from the project implementation
- The public was delighted to know the positive impact of the project such as reducing the travel time, without air and noise pollution, with no traffic and accident-free transport.



## Meeting with Title Holders in CMRL for Corridor 4 December 2018 and April 2019

Between 6 December and 21 December 2018, 1 April and 22 April 2019 representatives or owners or persons interested of 299 properties attended the meetings held by CMRL in their office.









**Appendix: 5 Media Announcements**

Station Name	Private / Govt.	Paper Published		3(2) Published Date
03-Kutchery Road MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018
04-Thirumayilai MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018
05-Alwarpet MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018
06-Bharathidasan Road MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018
07-Adayar Gate Junction MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018
08-Nandanam MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018
09-Natesan Park MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018
10-Panagal Park MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018
11-Kodambakkam MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	03.11.2018
12-Meenakshi College MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	14.11.2018
Left Out Survey No. Central Division, 12-Meenakshi College MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	06.12.2018
Left Out Survey No. South Division, 04-Thirumayilai MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	06.12.2018
05-Alwarpet MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	06.12.2018
07-Adyar Gate Junction MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	06.12.2018
18-Valasaravakkam MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The Hindu	02.03.2019
19-Karambakkam MS	Private	Dinamani	The Times of India	02.03.2019



20-Alapakkam Jn MS	Private	Dinakaran Kathambam	The New Indian Express	02.03.2019
21-Porur Junction MS	Private	Dinamalar	The Times of India	02.03.2019
25-Kattupakkam MS	Private	Hindu Tamil Thisai	The New Indian Express	01.03.2019
26-Kumananchavadi MS	Private	Dinamalar	The Hindu	01.03.2019
27-Karayanchavadi MS	Private	NPT Amma	The Time of India	01.03.2019
29-Poonamallee Bus Terminus MS	Private	Dinakaran	The Time of India	01.03.2019
30-Poonamallee Bypass MS	Private	Dinamani	The New Indian Express	01.03.2019
Depot - Poonamallee	Private	Daily Thanthi	The Hindu	01.03.2019
13-Power House MS	Private	NPT Amma	The New Indian Express	02.03.2019
14-Vadapalani MS	Private	Dinakaran Kathambam	The New Indian Express	02.03.2019
15-Saligramam MS	Private	Dinamalar	The Times of India	02.03.2019
16-Avichi School MS	Private	Hindu Tamil Thisai	The Hindu	02.03.2019
17-Alwathirunagar MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The Hindu	02.03.2019
23-Ramachandra Hospital MS	Private	Daily Thanthi	The Hindu	02.03.2019
24-Iyyapanthangal Bus Depot MS	Private	Dinamalar	The Times of India	02.03.2019
EX-34 Viaduct Near Poonamalle Bus	Private	Daily Thanthi	The Hindu	27.01.2020



Terminus				
EX-36 Viaduct Near Poonamalle Bus Terminus	Private	Dinakaran	The New Indian Express	27.01.2020
EX-41 Viaduct Near Poonamalle Bypass	Private	Dinamalar	The Times of India	27.01.2020
Alwarthirunagar Parking Area	Private	Hindu Tamil	The New Indian Express	31.01.2020
EX-2 to 4 Viaduct Near Power House	Private	Daily Thanthi	The Hindu	31.01.2020
EX-12 & 13 Viaduct Near Avichi School	Private	Dinamalar	The New Indian Express	31.01.2020
EX-16 to 18 Viaduct Alwarthiru Nagar	Private	Daily Thanthi	The Hindu	31.01.2020
EX-20 Viaduct Near Valasaravakkam	Private	Hindu Tamil	The New Indian Express	31.01.2020
EX-22 Viaduct Near Karambakkam	Private	Dinamani	The Hindu	31.01.2020
EX-23 Viaduct Near Alapakkam Junction	Private	Dinamalar	Times of India	31.01.2020
Ex-24 Viaduct Near Porur Junction	Private	Daily Thanthi	The New Indian Express	31.01.2020
Ex-26 Viaduct Near Porur Junction	Private	Dinamani	Deccan Chronicle	31.01.2020
Ex-27 Viaduct Near Porur Junction	Private	Daily Thanthi	The Hindu	31.01.2020
LHCM-32 to 35 Viaduct & Ramp Portion Near Power House	Private	Dinakaran	The New Indian Express	31.01.2020



1	28	14	Ryotwari Manai - Vacant Land	213	R. Mami S/o. S. Paramasah an
2	28	93	Ryotwari Manai - Vacant Land, Nagam Tree- 7, Kattuking. Tree-10	14	India and others

Land Acquisition Officer and  
Revenue Divisional Officer  
Central Chennai Revenue Divn  
Anna Nagar West (Extn.)  
Chennai-600 101.

DPW / TIR / LAND / 2020

---



## CHENNAI METRO RAIL LIMITED

(A Joint Venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Tamil Nadu)  
Admin Building, CMRL Depot, Poonamallee High Road,  
Koyambedu, Chennai - 600107.

**Form-B**  
(See rule 4)

**Public Notice under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999)**

Under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999), notice is hereby given that the land / lands specified in the Schedule are in the villages of **Konnur and Kolathur** in the taluk of **Ayanavaram** in the district of **Chennai** is / are for industrial purposes, to wit, for **Corridor-5 – 10-Srirooyasa Nagar Metro Station**. All persons interested in the land/ lands is/are, accordingly required to lodge before the Land Acquisition Officer and Revenue Officer, Central Chennai Revenue Division, Anna Nagar West (Extn.), Chennai-600 101, within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the acquisition of the said lands.

Any objection / statement which is received after the date or which does not clearly explain the sender's interest in the land is liable to be summarily rejected.

Objections received within the due date, if any will be enquired into on **02.03.2020** at **11.00 a.m.** at the Land Acquisition Officer and Revenue Divisional Officer, Central Chennai Revenue Division at **CM Admin Building, Poonamallee High Road, Koyambedu, Chennai – 600 107** when objectors will be required to appear in person or by a person or persons authorized by him or them in this behalf by a pleader and produce any oral or documentary evidence in support of their objections.

**THE SCHEDULE**

Sl. No. (1)	Ward/ Block No. (2)	Survey No. (3)	Description (4)	Extent required / acquired (in Sq.mt.) (5)	Owner / Person interested (6)
<b>Ayanavaram Taluk - Konnur Village</b>					
1	5	71	Ryotwari Manai - Vacant Land	56	Ramadoss
2	5	92/1Pt	Ryotwari Manai - Vacant Land, Shed	6	R. Jeyarama Pandiyan Archdiyosic of Madras Society
3	5	92/3	Ryotwari Manai - Vacant Land	43	The Archdiyosic of Madras Society Mylapore Soci
<b>Ayanavaram Taluk - Kolathur Village</b>					
4	18	135	Ryotwari Manai - Building, G+1	24	Socharaja, S. V. T. Viji Socharaja
5	18	180/2	Ryotwari Manai - Vacant Land	37	A. Vadivelu

Land Acquisition Officer  
Revenue Divisional Officer  
Central Chennai Revenue Division  
Anna Nagar West (Extn.)  
Chennai-600 101.

DPW / TIR / LAND / 2020



## Appendix 6: Acquisition of Private Property - Process adopted for Chennai Metro Phase I and Phase II JICA Project

Acquisition was undertaken under The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act 1997 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1999 - President assent 21 May 1999)A

### ➤ Process

When CMRL requires a land, an application would be made to the revenue authority accompanied with a copy of the plan showing the survey numbers, purpose of the acquisition and the reason for the particular site to be chosen and the provision made for the cost of the acquisition. After the government has been fully satisfied about the purpose, the least area needed and the other relevant facts as provided under land acquisition rules, it will issue a notification that the particular land is required.

### Objections

Objections are invited from all persons interested in land within thirty days from the date of notification.

### Claim and award

A notice was issued to all the persons interested in the acquisition to file their claim reports in determining the compensation.

### ➤ Compensation Amounts for Land

With the objective of speedy land acquisition, land was purchased through negotiations. The CMRL Negotiation Committee was empowered to negotiate compensation with land owners upto **maximum 225%** of market value in urban areas. Interest of 12% per annum of market value determined by the Committee for a period commencing from cutoff date to fix market value till date of execution of agreement deed or taking possession of land whichever is earlier, was paid. This method was adopted for privately owned land in residential, commercial, religious (*Times of India, March 8, 2012*), educational and medical uses.

The negotiated price for land purchase was arrived at based on the prevailing market values. The CMRL Negotiation Committee determined the market value after reviewing guideline value and registered sale value. A suitable cutoff date was fixed for each stretch for determining the market value. The market value was determined as follows:

(a) The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 (2 of 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

(b) The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area;

**whichever is higher.**

Explanation 1: the average sale price referred to in clause (b) shall be determined taking into account the sale deeds or the agreements to sell registered for similar type of area in the near village or near vicinity area during immediately preceding three years of the year in which such acquisition of land is proposed to be made.

Explanation 2: For determining the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1, one-half of the total number of sale deeds or the agreements to sell in which the highest sale price has been mentioned shall be taken into account.



Explanation 3: While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1 or Explanation 2, any price paid as compensation for land acquired under the provisions of this Act on an earlier occasion in the district shall not be taken into consideration.

Explanation 4: While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1 or Explanation 2, any price paid, which in the opinion of the Committee is not indicative of actual prevailing market value may be discounted for the purposes of calculating market value.

(2) Where the market value cannot be determined for the reasons that-

(a) The land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or

(b) the registered sale deeds or agreements to sell as mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (1) for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years; or

(c) The market value has not been specified under the Indian stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1999) by the appropriate authority, the committee shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the price calculated in the manner specified in sub-section (1) in respect of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas.

**In case where the price demanded by the land owner exceeds the norms and is felt to be unreasonable, land acquisition through the Land Acquisition Act shall be resorted to.**





## Appendix: 7 Terms of Reference of General Consultant in Implementation of RP, LRP and GAP

- I. Review and update RAP with field assistance of the NGO as necessary based on detailed design in accordance with the agreed RPF.
- II. Review and update vulnerable communities plan (VCP) to cater to those vulnerable families that may be affected. This is in addition to IPPF/IPDP 'as applicable'.
- III. Ensure consultations are carried out according to the Consultation Plan / Strategy.
- IV. Conduct a social audit to confirm whether the land acquisition and resettlement activities which have been already taken place were in accordance with Funding Agencies' Social Policy, then prepare a Social Monitoring Report to submit to CMRL;
- V. Assist CMRL in
  - (i) Verification of database of affected structures, families, persons and 'Payment Statement' for individual eligible PAPs prepared by NGO. The places where each eligible PAPs will relocate to (if any) are necessary to be recorded so that CMRL could implement monitoring on income and living conditions of resettled persons;
  - (ii) Approval of micro plan prepared by NGO
- VI. Assist CMRL in supervising the social assessment, or supplementing the existing social assessment when necessary, including, but not limited to, the baseline survey for monitoring and evaluating the income restoration plan and the need assessment survey for identifying income restoration opinions during early stage of the detailed design and review the existing income restoration plan and special assistance plan for vulnerable PAPs and revise/update the contents of the plans if necessary based on priorities identified with support of relevant government agencies and NGOs. Existing government programmes focused on vulnerable and backward communities will be taken into account while updating these plans. If necessary, further consultations should be conducted to record and reflect feedbacks from vulnerable PAPs.
- VII. Assist CMRL in
- VIII. support CMRL in internal monitoring of disbursement of compensation and R&R assistances before start of civil works
- IX. support CMRL in internal monitoring of resettlement and Livelihood Restoration and its effectiveness upto completion of construction
- X. support CMRL in internal monitoring of Gender Action and its effectiveness upto 2 years after commissioning.
- XI. Assist CMRL to implement GAP. Identify any further adverse gender-specific impacts of the Project and update GAP to reduce these. Suggest methods for monitoring the benefits that are expected to be accruing to females;
- XII. Assist CMRL to implement IPPF (if applicable). Identify any further risks and impacts of construction activities impacting the Scheduled Tribe population and update the



- IPPF. This will include meeting with selected tribal populations regarding their views and interests concerning the types of activities to be supported by the Project;
- XIII. Assist CMRL in the capacity building of CMRL staff on social management through on-the-job training on social assessment techniques, mitigation measure planning and implementation, supervision and monitoring, and reporting;
- XIV. Submit the Social Monitoring Report monthly after the commencement of the services until land acquisition is completed before start of civil works, resettlement activities including livelihood restoration are completed before completion of construction program. Submit report on gender action every 3 months for 2 years after the completion of the Project; The Social Monitoring as per Funding agencies E&S templates will be filed and attached to the Report;
- XV. After verifying the Social Monitoring Report by CMRL, assist submitting the Report to Funding Agencies as part of the Progress Status Report every three (3) months after the commencement of the services until land acquisition is completed before start of civil works and resettlement activities including livelihood restoration program are completed before the completion of the Project and semi annually for 2 years after the completion of the Project;
- XVI. Assist in procurement of RAP INGO and external monitoring Agencies (EMA). The ToR for INGO/EMA will be attached in RAP and will be agreed between CMRL and Funding Agencies in the course of Social Review of Funding Agencies;
- XVII. Assist CMRL, INGO and EMA in facilitating stakeholder's participation (including focus group discussions for vulnerable PAPs) and providing feedbacks on their comments regarding RAP;
- XVIII. Assist CMRL to establish GRM for workers and monitor the labor working conditions and other rights in conformity with applicable Legislations and Funding Agencies' Social Policy;
- XIX. Assist CMRL in establishment of GRM including formation of GRC to resolve grievances of social matters in a timely manner;
- XX. Assist CMRL to monitor activities of NGO in ensuring that the PAPs are fully aware of the grievance redress procedure and the process of bringing their complaints, investigate the veracity of the complaints, and recommends actions/measures to settle them amicably, fairly and transparently before they go to the redress committee or the courts of law; and
- XXI. Provide technical services with GRC for keeping and updating records when necessary.



## **Appendix 8 Terms of Reference (ToR) for NGO/Agency to assist PIU in Resettlement Plan Implementation**

### **1 Project Background**

Large-scale urbanization in IT/ITES and industrialization with rapid growth of vehicular population has laid severe stress on urban transport system in Chennai. The city has about 48 lakhs vehicles as per Tamil Nadu government vehicle statistics. The usage of private modes is increasing unabated mainly due to inadequate public transport facilities.

With a view of developing effective and efficient mass transit systems 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. The proposed corridor is the area along the Metro corridors and depot locations which have been decided by the Client Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL). The corridor starts from Lighthouse and ends at Poonamallee Bypass covering a total length of 26.085 kms and a total of 30 stations.

This RP addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and the World Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's resettlement policy.

A Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This RP captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed Corridor 4 of CMRL-Phase II. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socioeconomic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

The Implementing Agency (IA), i.e., CMRL has decided to call in for the services of RP implementation support agency/NGO experienced in carrying out such rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the grass root level to assist the PIUs in RP implementation.

### **2 Objectives of the Assignment**

The NGO shall assist the CMRL in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan for Corridor-4 and shall undertake the following tasks:

- Educating the Affected Persons (APs) on their rights to entitlements and obligations.
- To ensure that the APs are given the full entitlements due to them, according to the entitlements in the RP.
- To provide support and information to APs for income restoration.
- Assist the APs in redressing their grievances (through the grievance redress committee set up for the project)
- To assist the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with social responsibilities of the project, such as compliance with labour laws, prohibition of child labour, and gender issues.



- To conduct awareness program on HIV/AIDs, Health and Hygiene, and Human Trafficking in affected villages.
- To collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly and quarterly basis for PIU to monitor the progress of RP implementation.

### **3 Scope of Work**

#### **3.1 Administrative Responsibilities of the NGO**

- Working in co-ordination with the PD, PIU; and assist the PD in carrying out the implementation of the RP;
- To assist the APs in redressing their grievances through the GRCs;
- Assist the PIU in disclosure, conducting public meetings, information campaigns during the RP implementation and give full information to the affected community;
- Translate the summary of RP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to APs;
- To assist the PIU in ensuring that the contractors comply with the applicable labour laws (including prohibition of child labour, bonded labour and gender requirements) as contained in the contract document;
- To assist the PIU in ensuring compliance with safety, health and hygiene norms, and the conduct HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness/prevention campaigns;
- Submit monthly and quarterly progress report to the PIU including both physical and financial progress. The report should also cover implementation issues, summary of grievances and summary of consultations.
- Provide data and information that PIU will require in the management of the data base of the APs.
- Assist PIU in providing training to APs wherever required in the implementation of RP.

#### **3.2 Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP**

- Agency/NGO shall verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of the APs. They should validate the data provided in the RP and report to PIU on changes required, if any, along with documentary evidence.
- Wherever required, update the census and socioeconomic survey data and administer the census and socioeconomic survey questionnaire, if there are APs who have been not covered during baseline survey and in particular the titleholders from whom land is being acquired.
- The Agency/NGO shall establish rapport with APs, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RP, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible APs. The identity card should include a photograph of the AP, the extent of loss suffered, the entitlement and contact details of the PIU, NGO and GRC.
- The Agency/NGO shall develop rapport between the APs and the Project Director, PIU. This will be achieved through regular interactions with both the PIU and the APs. Meetings with the PD, PIU will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the APs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the NGO/Agency.
- Prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the PIU.



- The Agency/NGO shall prepare micro plan detailing the type of impact and entitlements for each AP and display the list in prominent public places prior to R&R award enquiry.
- During the verification of the eligible APs, the Agency/NGO shall ensure that each of the APs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The Agency/NGO shall specially ensure consultation with women from the APs families especially women headed households.
- Participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the APs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of APs. The methods of contact may include gender participation through group's interactions, and individual meetings and interactions.
- The Agency/NGO shall explain to the APs the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroaches about the need for the timely shifting/relocation to resettlement site, the timeframe for disbursement of their entitlement.
- The Agency/NGO shall disseminate information to the APs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.
- Agency/NGO will monitor the civil construction work in each package to ensure there is no bonded/child labour.
- In all of these, the Agency/NGO shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.
- The Agency/NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the APs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the APs, the Agency/NGO shall inform the PIU about the shifting dates agreed with the APs in writing and the arrangements desired by the APs with respect to their entitlements.
- The Agency/NGO shall assist the APs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to.

### **3.3 Accompanying and Representing the DPs at the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) Meetings**

- The Agency/NGO shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to assist the APs in the GRC.
- The Agency/NGO shall make the APs aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs).
- The Agency/NGO shall help the APs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award.
- The Agency/NGO shall record the grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the APs. It shall submit a draft note with respect to the particular grievance of the AP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting with the permission of the Chair of the GRC.
- To accompany the APs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the AP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the APs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC.





### **3.4 Carry out Public Consultation**

- In addition to counselling and providing information to APs, the Agency/NGO will carry out periodic consultation with APs and other stakeholders.
- Should organise meetings and appraise the communities about the schedule / progress of civil works.
- All the consultations should be documented and if possible, photographs and attendance sheets should be compiled. The list of participants and a summary of the consultations and outcome should be submitted to PIU.

### **3.5 Assisting the PIU with the Project's Social Responsibilities**

- The Agency/NGO shall assist the PIU to ensure that the Contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the applicable laws pertaining to labour standards.
- The Agency/NGO shall assist the PIU to implement HIV/AIDS awareness measures, including collaboration with the line agencies.
- The Agency/NGO will assist the PIU in conducting the R&R award enquiry.
- Assist the PIU to incorporate changes in the micro plan, if any based on R&R award and resubmit the same to PIU for verification, endorsement and onward transmission to Additional Collector for disbursement.

### **3.6 Monitoring and Reporting**

- The RP includes provision for monitoring by PIU and quarterly, mid-term, and post-project monitoring and evaluation by external agency. The Agency/NGO involved in the implementation of the RP will be required to supply all information, documents to the external monitoring consultants.

## **4 Documentation and Reporting by NGO**

The NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to:

- Submit an inception report within three weeks; on signing up of the contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan.
- Prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to the PIU, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RP implementation.
- Prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the PIU.
- Submit a completion report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, summary of support/assistance given to the APs, lessons learnt, best practices and suggestions, if any, for effective implementation.
- All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
- Record minutes of all meetings.
- Four copies of each report shall be submitted to PIU together with one soft copy of each report in the CD.

## **5 Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client**

The PIU will provide to the NGO the copies of the RP, APs' Census records and structure photographs, the strip plan of final design and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the DPR consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the



assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the Agency/NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the NGO.

## 6 Timeframe for Services

It is estimated that the NGO services will be required for about 36 months with intermittent inputs of key-personnel, to undertake the assignment of facilitating the implementation of the RP. The inputs of key personnel should be in accordance with the tasks and the corresponding time required for their completion. The time schedule for completion of key tasks is given below:

S. No	Task Description	Time of Completion
1	Inception Report	At the end of the 3rd week after commencement of services
2	Joint verification, issue of identity card and submission of corrected data, if any, including proposal for replacement and up-gradation of community assets Additional and /or missing census survey records of APs (to be collected only after due approval of such cases by RO in writing) including profiles of AP in such survey	At the end of the 2nd month after commencement of services  At the end of the 3rd month after commencement of services
3	Monthly Progress Report /Quarterly Progress Report covering the activities in the scope of works and corresponding deliverables	In 7 days from the end of each month /quarter
4	Facilitating disbursement of the entitlements for 50% of total APs in the 1st milestone coinciding with the milestone sections fixed by PIU	At the end of the 5th month after commencement of services
5	Disbursement of the entitlements for the remaining APs in the 1st milestone	At the end of the 6th month after commencement of services
6	Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining APs in the 2nd milestone Facilitating resettlement of DPs to the resettlement site(s)	At the end of the 15th month after commencement of services
7	Draft Final Report summarising the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO	One month before the service / 35th month after commencement of services
8	Final report summarising the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO	At the end of the service / 36th month after commencement of services incorporating suggestions of PIU on the draft report.

## 7 Team for the Assignment

The Agency/NGO shall assign a team of professionals for assisting PIU in RP implementation. The Agency/NGO team should consist of the following 5-core professionals and a minimum of 4 support staff including a skilled data entry operator. The core team should have a combined professional experience in the areas of social mobilization, community development, land acquisition and resettlement, census and socioeconomic surveys and participatory planning and consultations.



S.No	Key Professionals	No. of Persons	Experience
1	Team Leader cum R&R expert (intermittent input)	1	Postgraduate in Social Science with a minimum of 10 years' experience in R&R, with land acquisition and R&R implementation experience in 5 projects of which at least 3 should be linear projects (Highway) funded by external agencies. Should be proficient in Tamil and English
2	R&R Expert and Field Coordinator (intermittent input)	4	Graduate in Social Science with knowledge and experience in census and socioeconomic surveys, RP implementation PRA Technique and fluent in Tamil and English. Should have a minimum of 5 years' experience in R&R, with land acquisition and R&R implementation experience in 3 projects of which at least 2 should be linear projects (Highway) funded by external agencies. One field coordinator should be posted for every 5 stations of this Corridor 4 consisting of a total of 30 stations
3	Documentation Expert	1	Any degree with relevant experience in documentation preferably worked in external funded project .

## 8 Payment Terms

The payment will be made corresponding to the tasks described under 'Timeframe for Services' above. For awareness campaigns on HIV-AIDS, health and hygiene, the PIU will provide funds separately at actuals, based on specific campaign proposals submitted by the NGO. Cost of printing disclosure material will be paid by PIU directly or PIU will make available printed disclosure material.

The financial quote should include remuneration of key personnel and support staff, and all costs related to carrying out the services, excluding cost of awareness campaigns for HIV- AIDS, health and hygiene, printing of disclosure handouts and printing and laminating identity cards for APs. Service tax, if applicable, will be paid by PIU and proof of remittance should be submitted to PIU after each payment is made. The NGO should cover their staff with adequate insurance and the cost shall be included in the financial quote under overheads.



## Appendix 9: Terms of Reference for Engaging External Monitoring Agency/Expert

### A. Background

**Project Description.** The Chennai Metro Corridor 4 from Lighthouse to Poonamallee Bypass has an extension of 26.1 km, of which 16 km is elevated, and 10.1 km is underground, with 18 and 12 stations respectively.

**Project Category.** The Project is assigned as category A for Environment and Involuntary Resettlement as the project is likely to have significant adverse environment and social (E&S) impacts. Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) will retain external monitor to conduct the third-party monitoring and verify the monitoring information submitted by General Consultant (GC).

### B. Objective(s) of the Assignment

- 1) To conduct third party monitoring of implementation of the E&S requirements under the project;
- 2) To ensure that the Project will be implemented in conformity with the policies of Government of India (GoI), Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN), as well as the lenders' E&S policies; and
- 3) To Identify any environment and social related implementation issues and necessary corrective actions and reflect these in a time-bound corrective action plan for CMRL to implement.
- 4) Capturing social, environmental and economic benefits and particular potential benefits to the poor and vulnerable groups in the corridor;
- 5) Involving users and stakeholders in the monitoring process; and
- 6) Strengthening the capacity of the CMRL to manage and replicate third-party monitoring with rail users and stakeholders.

### C. Scope of Services, Tasks and Expected Deliverables

- 1) **Scope of Services.** Monitor the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Gender Action Plan (GAP), Vulnerable Communities Plan (VCP) / Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) as applicable and monitoring activities by the respective contractors and supervision consultants. Provide technical guidance and feedback to the respective contractors and supervision consultants. Monitor operational stage and residual impacts during project implementation.
- 2) **The Tasks** include but not limited to the following,
- 3) Review the Social Impact Assessment with a focus on (RAP), and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) with a focus on EMP;
- 4) Review the Environmental, Health and Safety clauses included in the civil works contract agreement;
- 5) Review the internal E&S monitoring reports;
- 6) Undertake independent field inspections to verify the implementation of RAP GAP, VCP / IPDP and consult community and affected people;
- 7) Review the Grievances register logs at project sites;
- 8) Visit the project sites, oversee quantitative environmental monitoring activities of CMRL to confirm appropriate methodologies being used and results correctly interpreted, and consult potentially affected people about the environmental nuisances;
- 9) Randomly interview the labors about health and safety compliance;
- 10) Assess EMP implementation performance, qualitatively or by conducting additional quantitative environmental monitoring as required;
- 11) Discuss findings of assessment with CMRL and provide recommendations to resolve any issues or problems on implementing EMP RAP, GAP and VCP / IPDP;;



- 12) Prepare the external E&S monitoring reports, which should confirm the project's compliance with the EMP, RAP GAP, VCP / IPDP, and reflect in the time-bound corrective action plan for any non-compliances;

**D. Deliverables. The following are the key outputs expected from the consultants:**

- 1) External SMP monitoring reports:
  - a. Once upon payment of compensation and entitlements
  - b. Implementation of livelihood restoration and its efficacy: semi annually during construction stage
  - c. Implementation of gender action plan and its efficacy: annually during first 2 years of operation and maintenance
- 2) External EMP monitoring reports:
  - d. Implementation of EMP, EMoP, Grievance Redressal and their efficacy: semi-annual during construction stage
  - e. Implementation of EMP, EMoP, Grievance Redressal and their efficacy: annually during operation & maintenance during first 2 years of operation and maintenance.

**E. Team Composition & Qualification Requirements**

- 1) One environmental expert and one social expert would be required with E&S related disciplines and with at least 10 years of work experience in E&S management of linear projects, preferably in transport sector.
- 2) Total estimated man-days for both experts during construction stage: (25 person x day / report) x (2 reports / year) x 4 years = 200 person x day.
- 3) Total estimated man-days during O&M stage: (20-person x day / report) x (1 report / year) x 2 years = 40-person x day.





### Appendix 10 – Grievance Reporting Format

<p><b>1. Name of Person Raising Grievance:</b> <i>(information is optional and always treated as confidential)</i></p> <p>Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male      <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>
<p><b>Address or contact information for Person Raising Grievance:</b> <i>(information is optional and confidential)</i></p> <p>E-mail: Phone: Address:</p>
<p><b>Location where grievance/problem occurred</b></p>
<p><b>Details of Grievance:</b></p>
<p><b>Brief Description of Grievance</b></p>
<p>Please include any other information that you consider relevant, other matters or facts:</p>
<p>Do you request that identity be kept confidential?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes                      <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p><b>2. Previous Efforts to Resolve the Complaint (If any)</b></p>
<p>Have you raised your complaint with the grievance mechanism?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes., If YES, please provide the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When, how and with whom the issues were raised.</li><li>• Please describe any response received from and/or any actions taken. Please also explain why the response or actions taken are not satisfactory.</li></ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No If NO, why not?</p>
<p>Please provide evidence of the authority to represent the complainant which must include the complainant's signature.</p>
<p>Do you request that identity be kept confidential?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes                      <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>