

# Resettlement Plan

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**IND: Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program (Tranche 2) – Underground Sewerage System Phase-III in Vellore City**

Prepared by Vellore City Municipal Corporation, Government of Tamil Nadu, for the Asian Development Bank.

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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 20 June 2019)

Currency Unit	–	Indian rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$0.0144
\$1.00	=	₹69.6025

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ASO	–	assistant safeguards officer
CMSC	–	construction, management and supervision consultant
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
EMP	–	environmental management plan
GIAC	–	governance improvement awareness consultant
GOTN	–	Government of Tamil Nadu
GRC	–	grievance redress committee
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
PIU	–	program implementation unit
PMU	–	program management unit
RFCTLARR	–	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
ROW	–	right-of-way
SPO	–	social project officer
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SRSE	–	social and resettlement safeguard expert
STP	–	sewage treatment plant
TLC	–	Town Level Committee
TNUFIP	–	Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program
TWADB	–	Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board
UGSS	–	underground sewerage system
ULB	–	urban local body

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
m	–	meter
MLD	–	million liters per day
mm	–	millimeter
km <sup>2</sup>	–	square kilometers

## NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Introduction.** The Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program (TNUFIP) is designed under the multitranche financing facility (MFF) modality of Asian Development Bank (ADB) financing and will primarily focus on improvement of water supply and sewerage services in selected cities of the state. The TNUFIP is envisaged to be structured under three main components: (i) investment in municipal infrastructure namely water supply and sewerage, (ii) municipal reform-based activities, and (iii) technical assistance for design, supervision, program management, reforms, and climate change. Currently, only old part of the Vellore city (~6.5%) is covered under functional sewerage system which serves approximately 11% of the total population. It is proposed to provide sewerage system in the remaining areas of the city in two phases; Phase II and Phase III. Phase II is covered under Tranche 1 of the TNUFIP while Phase III will be covered under Tranche 2. The proposed Phase III underground sewerage system (UGSS) subproject under Tranche 2 in Vellore will cover three sewerage zones 2, 2A, and 8 comprising full coverage of seven wards (6, 7, 9, 13, 42, 43, and 44) and partial coverage of an additional 18 wards (4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, and 49 to 53). Proposed subproject components of the Phase III Vellore underground sewerage system include: (i) laying of around 281 kilometer (km) of sewer network of DWC/RCC pipes ranging from 200-1300 millimeter (mm) dia.; (ii) laying of 7 km of pumping mains of 300-700 mm dia.; (iii) construction of three sewage pumping stations; (iv) construction of five sewage lift stations; and (v) provision of 28,900 number of house service connections.

**Key Findings.** No private land acquisition is envisaged for implementation of proposed subproject components. Construction of proposed sewage pumping stations and lift stations will be either accommodated within the existing facilities' premises or on vacant government lands. Laying of new sewer system is anticipated to entail temporary disruption to roadside economic activities. New sewer system will be laid within road rights-of-way (ROW) in the center of the road by cutting black top. In wider roads, like state highway and national highway, divided roads etc., sewers will be laid along the edge of the road, but mostly within the black top portion. Potential temporary impacts are assessed due to laying of new pipe networks. To estimate the potential temporary impacts, all roads/streets in project area were screened through transect walks for any encroachments on black top portion/ROW and detailed surveys were conducted for roads where temporary impacts were identified (September 2018). Based on this, a total of 59 roadside movable/transitory businesses that are currently within ROW are identified as potentially (temporarily) affected. These businesses are mainly (61%) eateries followed by mechanical/hardware businesses, petty business and vegetable/fruit/flower selling. As many as 42% of the affected businesses are operated from mobile carts and can be easily shifted to nearby location/other side of the road, given adequate notice. Similarly, for the remaining businesses temporary structures will be affected that can be easily dismantled without any damage and can be constructed again at the same location. Average daily income for potentially affected BPL is estimated at ₹186 per day and overall average for all affected persons is ₹363 per day. The temporarily affected persons are expected to be able to continue with their business activity either at the same location or nearby; partial loss of income to each temporarily affected person is anticipated for the period of disruption. Total vulnerable affected persons comprise 41% of the total surveyed affected persons and comprise below poverty line, elderly (age above 60), scheduled castes and women headed households.

**Recommended Actions.** A draft resettlement plan has been prepared for Vellore underground sewerage system Phase-III subproject components to mitigate temporary impacts envisaged during construction/pipe laying. This resettlement plan is in line with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and resettlement framework prepared for TNUFIP. The resettlement

budget (including compensation against loss and grievance redress mechanism costs) is estimated at ₹1.54 million. A detailed measurement survey will be conducted in sections ready for implementation, based on detailed design, and the draft resettlement plan updated, based on survey results. The updated resettlement plan will be reviewed by the program management unit (PMU) and submitted to ADB for approval prior to start of construction. In line with the resettlement framework, the resettlement plan has also laid down the structured outline for required institutional and implementation arrangements with schedule, grievance redress mechanism, consultation and disclosure activities and monitoring and evaluation. A summary of resettlement framework and resettlement plan in local language will be disclosed to representatives of all key stakeholders through a city level stakeholder workshop. The resettlement plan, including entitlements and grievance redress mechanism will be disclosed to the affected persons and other stakeholders. A hard copy of the summaries will also be made available at ULB offices and full documents will be uploaded at their/ADB websites. Construction management and supervision consultant's social and resettlement safeguard expert (CMSC SRSE) and program implementation unit's assistant safeguard officer (PIU ASO) together will be responsible for updating and implementation of resettlement plan. PMU social project officer (SPO) is responsible for approval and implementation monitoring of resettlement plans. Governance improvement and awareness consultant (GIAC) will assist in monitoring resettlement plan implementation.

## I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The proposed Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program (TNUFIP) is aligned to support the following: (i) urban infrastructure across the state improved and world class cities focusing on universal access to 24x7 water supply services and sanitation facilities including tertiary treatment of sewage to become engines for economic growth developed;<sup>1</sup> (ii) five industrial corridors developed (footnote 1); (iii) quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged improved;<sup>2</sup> and (iv) a clean and sustainable environment provided<sup>3</sup>. TNUFIP will focus on cities in five priority economic corridors: (i) Chennai-Hosur, (ii) Chennai–Tiruchirapalli, (iii) Coimbatore–Madurai, (iv) Coimbatore-Salem, and (v) Madurai–Thoothukudi. The reform-based component of the program will seek to provide results-based performance incentives to select cities and towns. The program shall also focus on transformative investments in 24x7 water supply, full sanitation coverage, smart water management, and urban climate change resilience drawing upon the support of various Asian Development Bank (ADB) grants and technical assistance. The TNUFIP is envisaged to be structured under three main components: (i) investment in municipal infrastructure namely water supply and sewerage, (ii) municipal reform-based activities, and (iii) technical assistance for design, supervision, program management, reforms, and climate change. TNUFIP will be implemented over an 8-year period beginning in 2018 and will be funded by ADB via its MFF. The impact of the TNUFIP will be improved liveability and resilience in urban areas of economic importance in Tamil Nadu. Tranche-1 of TNUFIP covered underground sewerage system (UGSS) improvements in cities of Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Trichy, Vellore, Rajapalayam and Chennai, and water supply system (WSS) improvements in selected areas of Chennai Metropolitan region. Tranche-2 of TNUFIP will cover UGSS improvements in remaining areas of Vellore and Trichy and additionally cover cities of Ambur and Tirupur. Tranche-2 will also cover WSS improvements in the cities of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruppur.

2. Currently, only the old part of the Vellore city (~6.5%) has a functional sewerage system, which serves approximately 11% of the total population. It is proposed to provide a sewerage system in the remaining areas of the city in two phases; Phase-II and Phase-III. Phase-II is covered under tranche-1 of the TNUFIP while Phase-III will be covered under Tranche-2. Phase-III will cover three sewerage zones 2, 2A, and 8 comprising full coverage of seven wards (6, 7, 9, 13, 42, 43 and 44) and partial coverage of an additional 18 wards (4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 37, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53). Proposed subproject components of the Phase-III Vellore UGSS include: (i) laying of around 281 km of sewer network of DWC/RCC pipes ranging from 200-1300 mm dia.; (ii) laying of 7.0 km of pumping mains of 300-700 mm dia.; (iii) construction of three sewage pumping stations; (iv) construction of five sewage lift stations; and (v) provision of 28,900 number of house service connections.

3. This draft resettlement plan is prepared for proposed Phase-III sewerage subprojects in Vellore under Tranche-2 of ADB financed TNUFIP (Map 1) and is in line with the resettlement framework prepared for TNUFIP.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Government of Tamil Nadu. 2012. [Vision 2030](#). Chennai

<sup>2</sup> Government of India. 2015. [Mission Statement and Guidelines, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation \(AMRUT\)](#). New Delhi.

<sup>3</sup> Government of India. 2015. [Smart Cities - Mission Statement and Guidelines](#). New Delhi.

<sup>4</sup> Phase I of Vellore UGSS has been implemented under a government program. Phase II of Vellore UGSS is proposed to be implemented under tranche 1 of TNUFIP.

**Map 1: Proposed Underground Sewerage System under ADB Financing**



## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

4. Consistent with the subproject selection criteria, the proposed subproject avoids/minimizes involuntary resettlement impacts. Construction of proposed sewage pumping stations and lift stations will be either accommodated within the existing facilities' premises or on vacant government lands. No private land acquisition is envisaged for implementation of proposed subproject components. Table 1 provides the details of Phase-III proposed subproject components under Tranche 2 of ADB financing in Vellore and anticipated involuntary resettlement impacts.

5. Potential temporary economic impacts are identified due to rehabilitation and laying of sewer networks. The sewer lines are generally laid in the centre of the road/street; away from water supply and other utility lines to avoid problems in accessibility for future operation and maintenance (O&M). The new sewer system will be hence laid within road rights-of-way (ROW) in the centre of the road by cutting the black top portion. In wider roads, like state highway and national highway, divided roads etc., sewers will be laid along the edge of the road, but mostly within the black top portion. Laying of sewers either in the middle of the road or at the edge of the road within the black top portion/ROW will not require land acquisition or cause permanent displacement but will cause temporary access disruptions and possible temporary income loss during construction.

6. Streets in the project area were screened through transect walks for any encroachments on black top portion/ROW and detailed surveys were conducted for roads where temporary impacts were identified (September 2018), indicating potential temporary income loss to

59 roadside movable/transitory businesses. These impacts will be verified through detailed measurement surveys based on detailed design prior to implementation. The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on the results of detailed measurement surveys and census and socio-economic surveys of affected persons. Appendix 1 provides a summary of transect walks and business surveys, which confirm that the impacts of sewer laying in Vellore are temporary. A majority of the affected persons are non-titleholders, with movable /transitory structures within the ROW. In line with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, and based on the identified impacts, the Vellore Phase-III subproject can be classified as involuntary resettlement category "B". Resettlement plan preparation is required for Vellore subproject components in line with the ADB SPS, 2009 and resettlement framework prepared for TNUFIP. This document is the draft resettlement plan for Vellore UGSS for Phase-III.

7. To further minimize construction impacts, wherever possible, work will be executed during early hours of the day in order to avoid inconveniences to the public as well as traders and vendors. All safety norms would strictly be adhered to depending on the magnitude of work and the sensitivity of the location. Appendix 2 provides sample impact minimization measures template to be followed for pipe laying.<sup>5</sup> The program implementation unit (PIU) will also ensure that all the necessary rules related to safety and security of the public and residents are followed by the contractor. The actual dates of construction schedule with respect to peak business hours, festival time, and special business days will be discussed with vendors, squatters, market committee members, and residents, and accordingly construction activities will be planned. After laying pipes the lane/road will be restored to its original condition (including bitumen, cement concrete, and cement concrete interlocking tiles as applicable).

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<sup>5</sup> This will be updated based on the revised project scope and detailed drawings before project implementation.

**Table 1: Proposed Subproject Components in Vellore<sup>6</sup>**

	<b>Proposed Subproject Components</b>	<b>Scope of Land Acquisition and R&amp;R</b>	<b>Summary</b>
1	<u>Sewer Network</u> . Laying of new 281 km of sewer network of DWC/CI pipes ranging from 200-1,300 mm dia.	Sewer pipes will be buried below in a trench in the middle of public roads within black top portion/ROW. For wider/divided roads, sewers will be buried below in a trench on the edge of the road but within the black top portion; and well within the existing ROW. Temporary impacts on movable structures within ROW are envisaged on 59 affected persons.	Temporary economic impacts to 59 vendors
2	<u>Pumping Mains</u> . Laying of new 7.0 km pumping main of CI pipes ranging from 300-700 mm dia.	Pumping mains will be buried below in a trench in the middle of the road within ROW. No land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts are envisaged.	No involuntary resettlement/indigenous peoples impacts anticipated
3	<u>Sewage Pumping Stations</u> . Construction of three sewage pumping stations at various locations (Refer Appendix 3 & 4 for layout drawings, site photos, ownership records and EUPs/NOCs).	<p><b>Sewage Pumping Station-2</b>. Based on the technical considerations and design criteria, for siting of Sewage Pumping Station-2, three sites were identified and examined. Among the three alternative sites assessed, Site/Alternative 3 is selected for the construction of Sewage Pumping Station-2.</p> <p>Alternative 1: The site is located at Kangeyanallur inside a Hindu graveyard which is mainly used by the scheduled caste community. Construction of Sewage Pumping Station-2 requires a site with area of 4,664 sq. m and this land is under ownership of Vellore Corporation. It was initially discussed that the area required for Sewage Pumping Station-2 will be separated by a wall within existing graveyard premises and an additional approach gate from the main road will be provided to avoid any hindrance to the community's access or activities in the graveyard. During initial examination, brief meetings were held with the graveyard user community to explain about the proposed Sewage Pumping Station-2 construction at the site. It was learnt that there is opposition from the user community for construction of Sewage Pumping Station-2 within the graveyard premises. Considering this, further detailed consultations were held with the user community on 23 Oct 2018 to understand their concerns. During the consultation, the user community indicated that the graveyard is currently used by many families</p>	No involuntary resettlement/indigenous peoples impacts anticipated

<sup>6</sup> This assessment is based on field visits to proposed sewage pumping station and lift station sites and consultations.

	<b>Proposed Subproject Components</b>	<b>Scope of Land Acquisition and R&amp;R</b>	<b>Summary</b>
		<p>and may require additional land in future. Moreover, the remaining land (or land within the same premises that does not have graves at present) is currently used for a traditional pre-Vedic festival (Mayana Poojai) which is held at the graveyard during the <i>Mahashivaratri</i> festival. Details of consultations with the graveyard user community are attached in Appendix 3.</p> <p>Alternative 2: Considering the opposition from the graveyard user community, Vellore Corporation, DPR consultants, TNUIFSL and PPTA team jointly discussed the alternatives and identified a site in the vicinity of the graveyard (in consideration of the technical aspects) but away from residential areas. The identified alternate site also belongs to Vellore Corporation (Municipal Ward No-2; TS No-714) and is currently covered with bushes and vegetation. There are no structures, users or any encumbrances. The site is located at Thiruvalluvar Nagar and classified as “pattai” (which means land reserved to provide access to nearby agricultural fields). There have been no agricultural activities in and around the area for a long time and the land has been vested with the Vellore Corporation ever since the erstwhile village/rural area was merged into the Corporation. There is adequate space for widening of the access road. After necessary verification and consultation with the graveyard user community, who provided their no objection, this land was shortlisted for the construction of Sewage Pumping Station-2.</p> <p>Alternative 3: A new site 100 m away from alternative 2 site was identified as siting of facilities could not be adequately achieved due to the shape of the alternative site 2. The third alternate site also belongs to Vellore Corporation (Municipal Ward No-2; TS No-127). The site is vacant and there are no structures, non-titled users or any encumbrances. The site is located at Kangeyanallur and classified as “kalam” (threshing platform) and Mandaiveli (for keeping cattle) land. However, the land remains unused and is not under the classified use. There are no agricultural activities in the vicinity and no livelihood impacts or access restrictions are envisaged. The land has been vested with the Vellore Corporation ever since the erstwhile village/rural area was merged with the Corporation. No settlements are</p>	

	<b>Proposed Subproject Components</b>	<b>Scope of Land Acquisition and R&amp;R</b>	<b>Summary</b>
		<p>identified in the vicinity. Necessary mitigation measures to avoid/minimize disturbance such as green belt, odor control mechanisms etc. are included in the IEE. No land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts envisaged.</p> <p><b>Sewage Pumping Station-2A.</b> Sewage Pumping Station-2A will be located within the STP premises at Viruthampattu. This STP is proposed under Phase-II of ADB funded TNUFIP and all necessary safeguard compliance has been completed and included in the resettlement plan prepared for Vellore Phase-II UGSS under tranche 1 of the MFF. The site is located on the northern (left) bank of River Palar and the land belongs to Vellore Corporation (Municipal Ward No-14; TS No-60). The STP and Sewage Pumping Station-2A will be located adjacent to a solid waste management (waste segregation) facility. A part of the total land area is used by women SHG for cultivating vegetables. These SHGs are also involved in waste segregation and composting. Since the available land is a large area; SHG activities will continue to operate in a part of the site. Adequate land is available for the construction of STP and Sewage Pumping Station-2A. The land is free of users and any encumbrances. Construction of Sewage Pumping Station-2A will require total area of 1,108 m<sup>2</sup>. and adequate land is available. No settlements are identified in the vicinity. Necessary mitigation measures to avoid/minimize disturbance such as green belt, odor control mechanisms etc. are included in the IEE. No land acquisition and involuntary resettlement envisaged.</p> <p><b>Sewage Pumping Station-8.</b> Sewage Pumping Station-8 will be located within the newly constructed slaughterhouse site at Saduperi road, R. N. Palayam. The land belongs to Vellore Corporation (Revenue Ward No-5; Municipal Ward No-53; Block No-34; TS No-2153). Construction of Sewage Pumping Station-8 will require a total area of 793 m<sup>2</sup>. The identified site has the required area however, it would require partial demolition and restructuring of existing, not yet functional, slaughterhouse buildings. It was noted during site visits that there is opposition from local people to operation of a slaughterhouse in this area, hence the Corporation may not start its operations. Besides,</p>	

	Proposed Subproject Components	Scope of Land Acquisition and R&R	Summary
		<p>over the last four years, no bidder has responded to the tender for operation of the slaughterhouse. Considering these issues, the Corporation has decided to utilize the existing building and the remaining area available at the site for Sewage Pumping Station-8. A detailed consultation was conducted with the neighboring communities regarding the proposed facility on 23 October 2018 and residents have provided no objection to the decision to construct an sewage pumping station within the slaughter house premises. Details of consultations are attached in Appendix 3. The identified site is located within a developed residential area, hence necessary mitigation measures to avoid/minimize disturbance such as green belt, odor control mechanisms etc. are included in the IEE. The IEE/EMP prepared for the Vellore Phase-III UGSS components also include provisions for systematic disposal of construction waste/debris. No land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts are envisaged.</p>	
4	<p><u>Lift Stations</u>. Construction of 5 new lift stations at various locations of 2.5-2.5 m. collection well diameter. (Refer Appendix 3 for site photos)</p>	<p>Lift wells will be constructed below municipal roads (like manholes). The sewers end/ terminate into the lift wells. Pumps will be installed in the well (underground), and a control panel box will be installed near the well/by the side of the road. No land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts envisaged. Lift stations are proposed at the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Lift Station 4 is located in Vaibhavu Nagar near VIT and adjacent to Palar River (zone 2).</li> <li>(ii) Lift Station 5 is proposed at Kalinjur (zone 2A) near railway crossing in newly developing residential area.</li> <li>(iii) Lift Station 6 is proposed at Shakti Nagar, second street cross, Viruthampattu at the dead end of road (zone 2A). This is in newly developing residential area. The site is near a storm water drain.</li> <li>(iv) Lift Station 13 is proposed at Vairamuthu Street near post office (zone 8). This is in a well-developed, densely populated residential area.</li> <li>(v) Lift Station 14 is located at Sanjivipuram, third street at</li> </ul>	<p>No involuntary resettlement/ indigenous peoples impacts anticipated</p>

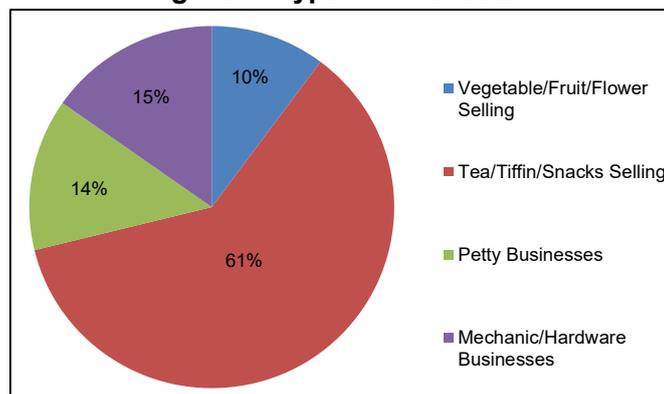
	<b>Proposed Subproject Components</b>	<b>Scope of Land Acquisition and R&amp;R</b>	<b>Summary</b>
		the dead end of road (zone 8), in a developed residential area.	
5	<u>House Service Connections</u> . Provision of 28,900 house service connections with inspection chambers	Inspection chambers and house service connections will be provided within individual property boundaries. No land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact envisaged.	No involuntary resettlement/indigenous peoples impacts anticipated

ADB= Asian Development Bank, CI= cast iron, CWC= double walled corrugated, DPR= detailed project report, EMP= environmental management plan, EUP= enter upon permission, IEE= initial environmental examination, km= kilometer, LA= land acquisition, m= meter, mm= millimeter, m<sup>2</sup>= square meter, MFF= multitranché financing facility, NOC= no objection certificate, PPTA= project preparatory technical assistance, ROW= right-of-way, R&R= resettlement and rehabilitation, SHG= self help groups, STP= sewage treatment plant, TNUIFSL= Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd., UGSS= underground sewerage system.  
Source: Vellore UGSS DPR, VMC and site visits.

### III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

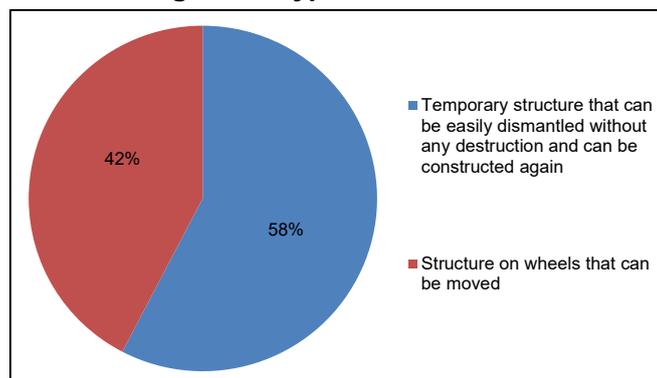
8. Business surveys identified a total of 59 affected persons whose businesses are likely to be temporarily affected during pipe laying, as they carry their activities within/very close to ROW. These businesses are mainly (61%) eateries, followed by mechanical/hardware businesses, petty businesses and vegetable/fruit/flower sellers. About 42% of the affected businesses are operated from mobile carts and can be easily shifted to nearby location/other side of the road, given adequate notice. Similarly, for the remaining businesses temporary structure will be affected that can be easily dismantled without any destruction and can be constructed again at the same location. For a majority of these businesses, the main business activity takes place within the shops and is likely to be able to continue.<sup>7</sup> No damage to any structure is envisaged; structures on wheels can be easily moved while the remaining can be easily removed/dismantled and assembled again. Affected people can continue their businesses at their original place once the construction work is completed and loss of income for the period of disruption will be compensated in line with the resettlement framework. Shops with extended activities on roads are all legal structures (belonging to titleholders) while the remaining stalls were noticed as illegal structures (of non-titleholders) on the roads.

**Figure 1: Type of Business**



Source: Business Survey, 2018

**Figure 2: Type of Structure**



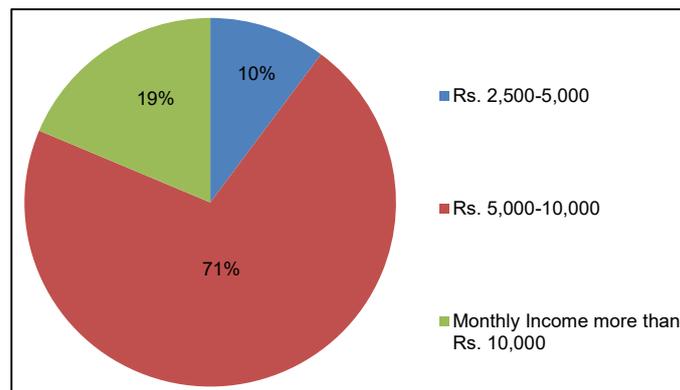
Source: Business Survey, 2018

<sup>7</sup> All the above-mentioned businesses are anticipated to face partial loss of income for a period of 25 days each during construction.

9. Street vending is a common practice in many cities of the state including Vellore and close to 44% of the affected persons indicated that they have been conducting their business at their present location for more than 10 years. An additional 32% indicated that they have been at a specified location for 5–10 years, while the remaining 24% said they have moved to their respective locations in the last five years.

10. A majority of the temporarily affected persons are running eateries from mobile carts and are poor. Among the affected businesses, 71% earn monthly income in the range of ₹5,000–₹10,000; around 19% earn above ₹10,000 while the remaining 10% of affected persons earn monthly income between ₹2,500–₹5,000.<sup>8</sup> The average monthly income works out to ₹9,449 with minimum at ₹4,000 and maximum at ₹20,000. Considering a work week of six days (26 days per month), the average daily income is estimated as ₹186 for the below poverty line (BPL) affected persons and ₹363 for all affected persons. The overall average is slightly lower than the notified minimum wage rate for unskilled category at ₹643 for all corporations in the state.<sup>9</sup> A total of 73% of the affected persons are the single breadwinners in their respective families. In case of 69% of the affected businesses, business owners and structure owners are the same, while in the remaining cases business owners and structure owners are different. However, no structure loss is expected in either case. In both cases, only business owners will be compensated for the loss of livelihood during construction, if any. In case any structure loss is identified during detailed measurement surveys (DMS) before construction; it will be compensated in line with the principles and entitlement matrix of the resettlement framework.

**Figure 3: Monthly Household Income**



Source: Business Survey, 2018

11. Among all business owners, 12% were found to be elderly while the remaining were between 22–60 years of age. Only 6% are educated up to graduation level while among the remaining, 2% were illiterate, 10% had basic reading knowledge, 22% had completed primary level (4<sup>th</sup> grade), 49% had studied up to 10<sup>th</sup> grade, while 12% had completed higher secondary schooling. Of the temporarily affected persons, around 33% affected persons belong to scheduled caste category while the remaining 67% belong to other backward classes (OBC). No scheduled

<sup>8</sup> As per data published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, in 2011–2012, poverty line in urban Tamil Nadu was ₹993 per capita per month. On adjusting for inflation, this works out to ₹1,406 per capita per month in 2017–2018, or a monthly household income of ₹5,540 for BPL households, considering the average urban household size in the state per Census 2011. Hence, a majority of the identified potentially temporarily impacted persons are estimated to be below poverty line, based on limited data available.

<sup>9</sup> Government of Tamil Nadu, Labour and Employment Department. 2017. *Government Order (2D) No. 62 dated 11 October 2017. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948): Revision of minimum rates of wages for employment under any local authority - Orders Issued.* Chennai

tribes were identified among the temporarily affected persons during resettlement surveys. Around 4% of the affected person households have a woman as sole earner or chief breadwinner. Vulnerable affected persons comprise 41% of the total surveyed affected persons and comprise below the poverty line, elderly (age above 60), scheduled caste and women headed households.

12. Transect walk data/analysis will be updated based on DMS conducted road/section wise where pipelines will be laid. DMS will be conducted before start of construction and the revised resettlement plan will be submitted to ADB for approval. Census surveys and socioeconomic surveys will be undertaken to register and document the status of affected persons within the subproject impact area. Any temporary impacts or costs incurred by affected persons will be identified through the DMS and compensated at replacement cost, in line with the principles of the resettlement framework.

#### **IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION**

13. Consultations with the primary and secondary stakeholders is an important tool for successful preparation and implementation of resettlement plan. The key stakeholders to be consulted during sub-project preparation, resettlement plan preparation and implementation, and program implementation include:

- (i) Heads and members of households likely to be affected;
- (ii) program beneficiaries, groups/clusters of affected persons;
- (iii) Local voluntary organizations and community-based organizations (CBOs),
- (iv) Government agencies and departments; and
- (v) Major project stakeholders, such as women, traders' associations, community-based organizations, etc.

14. Types of consultations during project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) stage are presented in Table 2. Consultations with potentially temporarily affected persons were conducted during transect walks. The concerns expressed by temporarily affected persons mainly included traffic disruptions and temporary impacts on livelihood, including duration of impact (Appendix 3). It was informed to surveyed potential affected persons that appropriate measures will be undertaken during construction to minimize impacts, including scheduling of activities during the early morning and reducing construction activities during the peak business hours. It was also informed that, despite mitigation measures, if there were any temporary impacts on livelihood; these would be compensated in accordance with the resettlement plan's entitlement matrix.

15. Consultations with the graveyard user community of sewage pumping station-2 site and neighbouring community of sewage pumping station-8 sites were conducted to understand their concerns and obtain no objection for construction of the respective sewage pumping stations. Considering the opposition from user community of sewage pumping station-2 site, an alternate site has been identified. For sewage pumping station-8 site it was explained to surrounding residents that slaughterhouse building, and premises will now be utilised for construction of sewage pumping station. Both the decisions were accepted by the respective communities. The details of consultations are attached in Appendix 3.

16. At this PPTA stage disclosure activities include dissemination/distribution of summary of resettlement framework and draft resettlement plan in local language to key stakeholders including affected persons. The approved resettlement framework is already disclosed and the resettlement plan (complete documents) will also be disclosed on ADB and local government's websites and will be available in key local/state government offices. During subproject implementation, construction schedules will be informed to all residents (including affected

persons) prior to the commencement of pipe laying through signboards and consultations. The signboards will be in local language and will include at minimum: (i) section to be affected, (ii) construction start and end dates, (iii) information on traffic rerouting if any, and (iv) contact information for questions/grievances.

**Table 2: Consultation and Disclosure Activities during Project Preparatory Technical Assistance Stage**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
Preliminary awareness about the project activities	City visits and series of meeting with key stakeholders (ULB, TWADB, DC etc. officials)	PPTA team
Baseline surveys (completed)	Sample household socio-economic surveys to understand baseline infrastructure situation, problems faced in service delivery, household's willingness to get connected to new systems and willingness to pay for it	DPR Consultants
Transect walks and business surveys (completed)	Undertake transect walks and screening of project impact area to identify potential affected persons and record their socio-economic and business profile.	PPTA team
City wide stakeholder consultation (proposed)	Dissemination of project related technical and other information to representatives of all key stakeholders (at one platform) and disclosure of summary of social safeguard documents in local languages	PPTA team/relevant government departments

DPR= detailed project report, DC= , PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance, TWADB= Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, ULBs = urban local body.

17. Continued involvement of those affected by the sub-project will be ensured. An intensive information dissemination and feedback campaign for affected persons will be conducted by the PIU from the time of resettlement plan preparation to implementation and monitoring. The proceedings of such campaigns shall be documented. All the comments made, and concerns raised by the affected persons will be documented in the subproject records and summarized in subproject monitoring reports.

18. During revised resettlement plan preparation, program implementation unit/program management unit will be responsible for issuing various required public notices. For the temporary impacts the date/period of census surveys will be considered as cut-off date. Cut-off-date for temporary impacts will be communicated to affected persons through construction management and supervision consultant (CMSC), and also by putting up printed information in project affected area at a common place accessible to affected persons. Similarly, list of temporary affected persons will be published at common places with contact details of CMSC/PIU officials. The list will be put up area wise and at a time for the entire city. This will avoid affected persons moving into other areas and to identify any duplication of affected persons. CMSC will facilitate affected persons to access lists in their area and get confirmation on any duplication, missing/absent affected persons.

19. In addition, draft/final resettlement framework/resettlement plan will be made available at PIU and PMU offices. The resettlement framework and resettlement plan will be disclosed at ADB's website and the PMU websites. Finalized resettlement plans will also be disclosed in ADB's website, PMU websites, and PIU or ULB websites; and information dissemination, through subproject specific leaflets and public announcements, and consultation will continue throughout program implementation. The project leaflets will be distributed by governance and improvement

awareness consultant (GIAC)/CMSC to the affected communities for their information. A sample project information dissemination leaflet is attached in Appendix 5.

## **V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

20. A common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is already in place to redress social, environmental or any other project related grievances, as Vellore is also a tranche 1 town for TNUFIP.<sup>10</sup> The GRM described below has been developed in consultation with stakeholders. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per project entitlement matrix, and PMU and concerned PIUs will ensure that their grievances are addressed.

21. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in complaints register in ULB or PIU or implementing agency offices. PIU safeguards officer will have the responsibility for timely grievance redress on safeguards and gender issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

22. GRM provides an accessible, inclusive, gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. A two-tier GRM is conceived, one, at project level and another, beyond project level. For the project level GRM, a grievance redress committee (GRC) will be established in PIUs; safeguards officer, supported by the social, gender and environmental safeguards specialist of CMSC will be responsible for creating awareness among affected communities and help them through the process of grievance redress, recording and registering grievances of non-literate affected persons.

23. GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. All grievances – major or minor, will be registered. Documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. PIU will also be responsible for follow-through for each grievance, periodic information dissemination to complainants on the status of their grievance and recording their feedback (satisfaction/dissatisfaction and suggestions).

24. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor, and supervision personnel of the CMSC and PIU will resolve the issue on site, and any issue that is not resolved at this level will be dealt at PIU head level for immediate resolution. Should the PIU fail to resolve any grievance within the stipulated time period, the unresolved grievances will be taken up at ULB level. In the event that certain grievances cannot be resolved even at ULB level, particularly in matters related to land purchase/acquisition, payment of compensation, environmental pollution etc., they will be referred to the district level GRC headed by the District Collector. Any issue which requires higher than district level inter-departmental coordination or grievance redress, will be referred to the state level Steering Committee.

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<sup>10</sup> The GRM established under tranche 1 is functional. Two grievances related to allotment of relocation housing under tranche 1 resettlement plan for Vellore UGSS have been recorded by the PIU and are being addressed under guidance of the PMU. The issue is likely to be resolved soon, through the project GRM.

25. GRC will meet every month (if there are pending, registered grievances), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within specified time upon receiving the complaint-filing which the grievance will be addressed by the state-level steering committee. The steering committee will resolve escalated/unresolved grievances received.

26. **Composition of Grievance Redress Committee.** GRC will be headed by the district collector, and members include: PIU head, safeguards officer of PIU, representative of TNPCB, one elected representative/prominent citizen from the area, and a representative of affected community. GRC must have a women member.

27. **State Level Steering Committee** will include Commissioner of Municipal Administration as chair, member include managing directors of Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services, Ltd., (TNUIFSL), Chennai Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB), Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board (TWADB) and others as applicable.

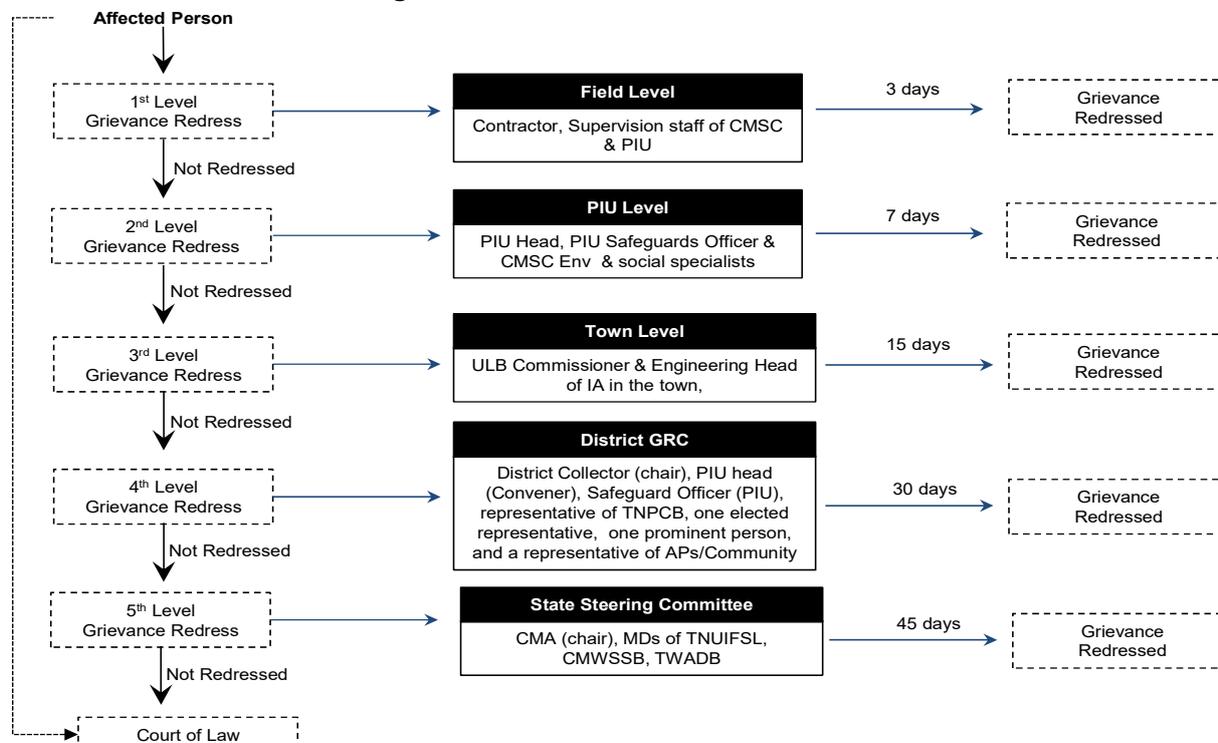
28. **Areas of Jurisdiction.** The areas of jurisdiction of the GRC, headed by the district magistrate will be (i) all locations or sites within the district where subproject facilities are proposed, or (ii) their areas of influence within the district. The steering committee will have jurisdictional authority across the state (i.e., areas of influence of subproject facilities beyond district boundaries, if any).

29. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below (Figure 4), each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. The GRC will continue to function throughout the project duration. The implementing agencies/ULBs shall issue notifications to establish the respective PIU level grievance redress cells, with details of composition, process of grievance redress to be followed, and time limit for grievance redress at each level.

- (i) **First Level Grievance.** The contractor and CMSC supervision personnel and PIU supervision personnel can immediately resolve issues on-site in consultation with each other and will be required to do so within 3 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.
- (ii) **Second Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 3 days at field/ward level will be brought to the notice of social safeguards officer (SSO) of PIU. PIU will resolve the grievance within 7 days of receipt of compliance/grievance in discussion with the CMSC and the contractor. PIU SSO will be supported by the CMSC SSS at this stage.
- (iii) **Third Level Grievance.** All the grievances that are not addressed by PIU within 7 days of receipt will be brought to the notice of the Town Level Committee (TLC), of which ULB Commissioner will be the chairperson, and will be assisted by the concerned city level engineers. TLC will meet twice a month and determine the merit of each grievance brought to the committee. The PIU SSO will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance. The TLC will resolve the grievance within 15 days of receiving the complaint.
- (iv) **Fourth Level Grievance.** All grievances that are not addressed by the TLC within 15 days, and which require the district collector's intervention, will be escalated to the district level GRC, chaired by the district collector. The district level GRC will have the district collector as chair, PIU head as convenor, and safeguard officers of the PIU, representative of TNPCB, one elected representative, one prominent person/member of the community, and a representative of affected persons/community as members. At least one member of the GRC will be a woman. The GRC will resolve the grievance within 30 days of registration with it.

- (v) **Fifth Level Grievance.** Any grievance that remains unresolved by the GRC will be escalated to the state level steering committee.

**Figure 4: Grievance Redress Process**



APs= Affected Persons, CMA= Commissionerate of Municipal Administration, CMWSSB= Chennai Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board, CMSC= construction management and supervision consultant, IA= implementing agency, MD= managing director, PIU= program implementation unit, PMU= program management unit, TNUIFSL= Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd., TWADB= Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board.

30. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. In case of grievance related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, the affected persons will have to approach a legal body/court specially proposed under RFCTLARR, 2013; Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority (LARRA).<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> The Authority admits grievance only with reference to the LA and R&R issues under the RFCTLARR, 2013. The authority shall consist of one person called Preceding Officer. Preceding Officer shall be either District Judge or qualified legal practitioner with minimum seven years of service and shall be appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court within the Project jurisdiction. He shall hold the office for three years and shall be supported by Registrar and other officers. The Authority shall, for the purposes of its functions under this Act, shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Authority (GRS) shall dispose any matter received within six months. All proceedings before Authority shall be judicial proceedings and shall take place in public. No civil court (other than High Court or the Supreme Court) shall have jurisdiction to entertain any dispute relating to land acquisition in respect of which the Collector or the Authority is empowered by or under this Act, and no injunction shall be granted by any court in respect of any such matter. Applications first go to Collector and within 30 days he can refer (if required) to the Authority. Such application can be made within six weeks by the applicant (if he or representative is personally present) after the date of award, and in other cases within six months. Collector may also accept any application within one year if feels appropriate. Interests are payable for delayed and excess payments. Payment of award into their bank accounts. Any disputed payments etc. shall be deposited with the Authority.

31. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission (INRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

32. **Recordkeeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were addressed, and the final outcome will be kept by PIU (with the support of CMSC) and submitted to PMU.

33. **Information dissemination methods of the GRM.** The PIU, assisted by experts will be responsible for information dissemination to affected persons and general public in the project area on GRM. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per this resettlement framework including contact details of officials/members of GRC, whom to contact, and when, where/how to register grievance, various stages of grievance redress process, time likely to be taken for redress of minor and major grievances, etc. Grievances received and responses provided will be documented and reported back to the affected persons. The number of grievances recorded and resolved, and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PIU, offices, ULB notice boards and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual environmental and social monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB. A sample grievance registration form has been attached in Appendix 6.

34. **Periodic Review and Documentation of Lessons Learned.** The PMU will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the PIU's ability to prevent and address grievances.

35. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the respective PIU.

## VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

36. The policy framework and entitlements for the TNUFIP are based on:

- (i) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013 and RFCTLARR Government of Tamil Nadu (GOTN) Notified Rules, 2017;
- (ii) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of TNUIFSL;
- (iii) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009; and
- (iv) The agreed entitlement matrix and Resettlement Framework.

37. The salient features of government and ADB policies are summarized below. The resettlement principles and procedures to be followed for social safeguards under TNUIFP are detailed out in the resettlement framework. Core involuntary resettlement principles for the TNUFIP to be followed for each sub-project, including sample sub-projects are: (i) screening of the project to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and minimizing and avoiding land acquisition and resettlement impacts of each subproject by exploring all viable alternative designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans (will be prepared and affected persons will

be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) full information and close consultations with affected persons including consultation with affected persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to affected persons, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured; Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and other documents such as the monitoring reports to affected persons and other stakeholders; (iv) where the resettlement impacts are unavoidable, the DPs should be assisted in improving or at least regaining their standard of living; (v) vulnerable groups comprising below poverty line households, including female-headed households, disabled persons, elderly, children, landless, non-titled households with no tenure security, and schedule castes and scheduled tribe households will be given special assistance; (vi) payment of compensation to affected persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement cost; (vii) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (viii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (ix) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

38. A detailed description of each compensation measure and assistance is provided in the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework for TNUFIP, while a subproject specific/applicable entitlement matrix for Vellore is given in Table 3. Affected persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons.

## **VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE, AND BENEFITS**

39. All losses (assets, incomes and livelihoods) will be compensated based on the replacement cost principle, in accordance with ADB SPS. The entitlement matrix defines eligibility, compensation and entitlements due against each type of loss. Potential temporary economic impacts are identified for Vellore UGSS Phase III subproject ranging from 20-30 days of construction time for each road stretch of about 500 m. In majority of the roads impacts will be avoided as the sewer network will be laid in the middle of the road. In wider and divided roads where work needs to be undertaken on both sides of the road, impacts can be avoided/minimized by taking construction on one side of the road at a time. In such cases temporarily affected persons (affected persons) will be assisted in moving to the other side of the road and returning their temporary structures to the original location after construction is completed. Affected people can continue their businesses at their original place once the construction work is completed and loss of income for the period of disruption will be compensated in line with the resettlement framework. Where moving is not required, access will be ensured by the contractor through measures prescribed in environmental management plan (EMP). During implementation, if a larger number of affected persons are identified at one place (e.g., vegetable market), then an alternate place in the vicinity will also be identified so that they can continue with their livelihood activities.

40. Majority of potentially affected persons have extended their activities on roads by constructing temporary structures that can be dismantled easily or use movable stalls that can be removed/shifted to nearby locations if properly informed. Advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption provided to temporarily affected persons once contractor's work plans are finalized, with minimum 7 working days. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example, they will be assisted to

shift to the other side of the road or nearby areas where there is no construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during sub-project construction is the responsibility of contractors.

**Table 3: Entitlement Matrix<sup>12</sup>**

No.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
<b>Unforeseen Impacts<sup>a</sup></b>			
A	Unforeseen Impacts	Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this resettlement framework.	-
<b>Temporary Economic Impacts during implementation</b>			
A	Temporary economic impacts	Compensation for loss of income for the duration of impact based on net income worked out as per IT returns or based on notified minimum wage rates, whichever is higher.	Advance notice provided to temporarily affected persons once contractor's work plans are finalized, with minimum 7 working days.

<sup>a</sup> If unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are found during implementation, a social impact assessment will be conducted and the resettlement plan updated or a new resettlement plan prepared, in accordance with ADB SPS 2009.

41. If construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income based on the net income or as per notified minimum wage rates, whichever is higher will be provided. Vulnerable affected persons will be given priority in project construction employment and as per entitlement matrix. Compensation and assistance to temporarily affected persons will be made prior to displacement and before start of civil works. Since most affected households have moveable stalls, ID cards should be distributed 7 days before compensation. In summary, temporarily affected persons will be provided with:

- (i) Advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption provided to temporarily affected persons once contractor's work plans are finalized, with minimum 7 working days;
- (ii) Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the initial environmental examination. This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time;
- (iii) Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example, assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction; and
- (iv) For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption (temporary income loss), compensation for lost income for the period of disruption.

<sup>12</sup> Any changes required in the Entitlement Matrix pursuant to any Amendments in the LARR 2013 Act and Rules notified by the GOTN will be incorporated with the concurrence of the ADB. All cash allowances in the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework will be revised at the rate of 5% per annum starting from financial year 2017–2018.

### VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

42. The resettlement budget for Vellore subproject for Phase III is estimated at ₹1.54 million. The costs are indicative estimates to be confirmed post detailed measurement survey based on detailed design. The cost comprises compensation against temporary income loss, GRM and consultation costs. Resettlement plan costs will be confirmed during detailed project preparation/implementation.

**Table 4: Resettlement Cost**

	Details	No.		Unit Cost	Total Cost (₹)
<b>1</b>	<b>Temporary Income Loss</b>				
	Provisional sum for compensation of temporary income loss at notified minimum wage rate <sup>a</sup> for 59 affected persons for 25 days <sup>b</sup>	59	25 days	643	948,425.00
<b>2</b>	<b>Surveys, consultations, grievances and awareness</b>				
	DMS Survey for Resettlement Plan updating <sup>c</sup>		LS		200,000.00
	Consultation, grievance redress, disclosure <sup>d</sup>		LS		250,000.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1,398,425.00</b>
	<b>Contingency @ 10%</b>				<b>139,843.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total (₹)</b>				<b>1,538,268.00</b>

LS= lump sum.

- <sup>a</sup> Government of Tamil Nadu, Labour and Employment Department. 2017. *Government Order (2D) No. 62 dated 11 October 2017. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948): Revision of minimum rates of wages for employment under any local authority - Orders Issued*. Chennai
- <sup>b</sup> For the purpose of budget preparation in the draft resettlement plan, notified minimum wage rate is used, as per the entitlement matrix. Costs in the updated resettlement plan will be based on a comparison of census and socio-economic survey data on income with the prevailing notified minimum wage rate at the time of compensation payment and the higher of the two will be used for the period of disruption.
- <sup>c</sup> Detailed measurement surveys (DMS) will be conducted in sections ready for implementation, based on detailed design to confirm impacts.
- <sup>d</sup> The allocation for disclosure includes cost of translation of the resettlement plan to Tamil.

43. All land acquisition and resettlement costs will be borne by the government/ULB/PIU. Under TNUFIP, it is suggested that payment will be directly made by PIU to affected persons. The construction management and supervision consultant (CMSC) social and resettlement safeguard expert (SRSE)/governance improvement awareness consultant (GIAC) will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and will facilitate opening of bank accounts for the affected persons who do not have bank accounts.

### IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

44. The Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department (MAWS) acting through the TNUFSL will be the state-level executing agency. A program steering committee, headed by Principal Secretary, MAWS, GOTN, will provide overall guidance and strategic directions to the program. A PMU for TNUFIP, headed by the Managing Director, TNUFSL acting as Program Director will be established within TNUFSL for overall management, planning, implementing, monitoring, reporting, and coordinating TNUFIP. The CMA will act as the deputy program director in the PMU. The project urban local bodies (ULBs), represented by respective municipal commissioners, will be the implementing agencies for works in cities/towns and will establish program implementing units (PIUs) headed by a municipal engineer as full-time project manager. For sewerage and water supply works in Chennai, CMWSSB, represented by its managing director, will be the implementing agency and establish a PIU headed by a superintending engineer as full-time project manager. PIUs will be responsible for overseeing implementation of

the various projects on a day-to-day basis. ULBs under the program with less project implementation capacity, may utilize implementation support from the Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board (TWADB) to act as PIU. The project managers of the PIUs will be supported by technical, financial, safeguards and administrative staff from a contract management and supervision consultant (CMSC) recruited by TNUIFSL. For the capacity development and incentivized reforms components, CMA acting through its commissioner, will be responsible for carrying out these activities and establish a PIU.

45. A program steering committee, headed by Principal Secretary, MAWS, and members comprises of: (i) Managing Director, TNUIFSL (Convener); (ii) CMA; (iii) Managing Director, CMWSSB; (iv) Managing Director, TWADB; and (v) Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TUFIDCO).

46. **Program Management Unit.** PMU will monitor the project and have overall responsibility for ensuring adoption and compliance of the resettlement framework and ADB SPS. Additionally, PMU will monitor PIUs for: (i) identifying and preparing sub-projects; (ii) reviewing resettlement plans prepared by PIU/ULB; (iii) ensure adoption and compliance of resettlement framework in land acquisition and other safeguards; (iv) guide in awareness campaigns and participation programs; (v) organize and operate the program performance monitoring system; (vi) prepare and submit timely reports to ADB; and (vii) design and organize capacity building programs. PMU will be assisted by CMSC in managing and guiding the overall implementation of the program. Social project officer (SPO) of PMU will be responsible for all land acquisition and resettlement matters from PMU side. PMU SPO will perform responsibilities like: (i) addressing social safeguards issues; (ii) implementing the resettlement framework; (iii) report to projects head with respect to land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation in the sub-projects; (iv) monitoring physical and financial progress on land acquisition activities and updating the PMU on the same; (v) monitoring implementation of safeguards plans (resettlement plan); (vi) guiding the PIUs as and when necessary; and (vii) endorsing and submitting periodic monitoring reports.<sup>13</sup>

47. **Program implementation unit.**<sup>14</sup> PIUs will be established in each of the participating ULBs within their structure and or at TWADB and in CMWSSB. For Vellore UGSS subproject PIU will be established at ULB supported by CMSC. PIU ASO will assist PMU SPO in implementation of the social safeguards at the PIU level. The PIUs will be responsible for implementation of the resettlement plans. PIUs will undertake internal monitoring and supervision and record observations throughout the project period to ensure that the safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended. PIUs will be responsible for: (i) conduct briefing to contractors on safeguards requirements including GRM; (ii) implementing and monitoring safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities, and community participation activities; (iii) coordinating with district administration and GIAC for land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) aspects and addressing any problems and/or delays;

<sup>13</sup> The monitoring report will focus on the progress of implementation of the IEE/EIA and EARF, resettlement plan/resettlement framework and IPP/IPPF (if applicable), issues encountered and measures adopted, follow-up actions or corrective actions required, if any, as well as the status of compliance with subproject selection criteria and relevant loan covenants.

<sup>14</sup> If the subproject triggers new LARR, PIU will facilitate land acquisition through District Collector and will provide all details of land acquisition to CMSC SSE/PMU. CMSC SSE will incorporate the same in Resettlement Plan and check its compliance with resettlement framework/ADB SPS 2009 to make necessary additions (if any). PIU will bear the cost of any deviation or non-compliance or involuntary resettlement impact due to or in anticipation of ADB funded TNUFIP, to comply with the Resettlement Framework/ADB SPS 2009. Government procedures under RFCTLARR Act will run parallel to the required surveys and preparation/updating of resettlement plan for the subproject as per the agreed resettlement framework. The final compensation will be arrived at and disbursement of payments will take place in accordance with government procedures and as per the agreed Resettlement Framework for TNUFIP.

(iv) monitoring physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities; (v) organizing monthly meetings with the PIU to review the progress on R&R; and (vi) share all reports relating to land acquisition, alienation, R&R activities etc. and status to PMU. Further details on agencies responsible for resettlement plan activities are in Table 6.

48. **Construction, Management and Supervision Consultants.** The implementing agency will be assisted by a CMSC SRSE. The SRSE will (i) based on final designs, carry out census and socioeconomic surveys/verification surveys for the affected people and update resettlement plan in line with the TNUFIP resettlement framework; (ii) identify requirement for any enter upon permission (EUPs)/no objection certificate (NOCs) for subproject sites and assist PIUs in obtaining the same prior to start of civil works. Prepare any additional safeguard documentation, if required, such as due diligence reports; (iii) assist PIU in day-to-day implementation of resettlement plan activities and ensure contractors comply with conditions of resettlement framework/resettlement plan; (iv) take proactive action to anticipate and avoid delays in implementation, and ensure gender equality and social inclusion during implementation; (v) assist PIU in conducting public consultation and disclosure activities; (vi) assist PIU in preparing periodic social safeguard monitoring reports as per PAM requirements; (vii) under guidance of GIAC, assist PIU in establishing a system and indicators, focusing on gender and vulnerable households, to monitor social safeguards including GRM activities; (viii) support GIAC in conducting training focused on involuntary resettlement safeguards implementation capacity of the PIUs; and (ix) assistance to PIU/PMU in any other social safeguard related tasks.

49. **Governance Improvement and Awareness Consultants.** The scope of service will include, but not be restricted to, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the community awareness and participation plan (CAPP); gender action plan, and monitor and guide resettlement plan implementation and lead involuntary resettlement trainings. Specific tasks related to social safeguards include: (i) monitor and guide PIUs on resettlement plan implementation, with particular reference to significant impacts; (ii) lead involuntary resettlement training and capacity building on involuntary resettlement/indigenous peoples safeguards to project PIUs and CMA; (iii) guide PIUs to set up grievance redress mechanisms, record keeping and feedback mechanisms; and (iv) guide PIUs in keeping detailed records of progress and establishing monitoring and reporting systems for resettlement. GIAC will also provide guidance to PIUs on specific requirements for indigenous peoples plan implementation, if SR-3 triggered.

50. To build the institutional capacity for resettlement plan preparation and implementation, following key training activities will be undertaken (Table 5). The cost of trainings for all project cities and staff will be borne by Project's capacity building program by PMU. The detailed cost and specific modules will be customized for the available skill set after assessing the capabilities of the target participants and the requirements of the project.

**Table 5: Indicative Training Needs Assessment**

Description	Target Participants and Venue
1. Introduction and Sensitization to Social/Involuntary Resettlement/Indigenous Peoples Safeguards (1 day) - ADB SPS - Government of India and Tamil Nadu applicable social safeguard acts - Incorporation of social/resettlement components under EMP into the project design and contracts - Monitoring, reporting and corrective action planning	All staff and consultants involved in the project  At PMU, Chennai  First year of the launch of TNUFIP.

Description	Target Participants and Venue
2. resettlement plan implementation (2 days; 2 times during implementation with interval of 1 year in-between) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Roles and responsibilities</li> <li>- resettlement plan components and stages in implementation</li> <li>- Construction schedules and timelines</li> <li>- Public relations</li> <li>- Consultations</li> <li>- Grievance redress</li> <li>- Monitoring and corrective action planning</li> <li>- Reporting and disclosure</li> <li>- Timely documentation</li> </ul>	All staff and consultants involved in the subproject  All contractors prior to award of contract  At each PIU
3. Experiences and best practices sharing (1 day) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Experiences on resettlement plan implementation</li> <li>- Issues and challenges</li> <li>- Best practices followed</li> </ul>	All staff and consultants involved in the project All contractors All consultants At PMU Chennai

ADB= Asian Development Bank, NGO= nongovernment organizations, PIU= program implementation unit, PMU= program management unit, SPS= safeguards policy statement, TNUFIP= Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program.

**Table 6: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Activity	Responsible Agency
<b>Sub-project Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites for subprojects	PIU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	PIU
Meetings at community/household level with affected persons	PIU/CMSC
<b>Resettlement Plan Preparation and Updating Stage</b>	
Conducting Census of all affected persons	PIU/ULB
Conducting FGDs/meetings/workshops	PIU/ULB
Computation of replacement values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	PIU/ULB and as per RFCTLARR 2013 for Land Acquisition
Categorization of affected persons for finalizing entitlements	PIU/ULB
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	PIU/ULB
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with affected persons and other stakeholders	PIU/ULB
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	As per RFCTLARR 2013 for land acquisition
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PIU/ULB
Disclosure of resettlement plan	PIU
Approval of resettlement plan	PMU/ ADB
Sale deed execution and payment	PIU/ULB
Taking possession of land	PIU/ULB
<b>Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	PIU/ CMSC
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	PIU/ CMSC
Grievances redressal	CMSC/ PIU/ GRC/ PMU
Internal monitoring	PMU / PIU/ULB

ADB= Asian Development Bank, CMSC= construction, management, and supervision consultant, FGD= focus group discussion, GRC= grievance redress committee, PIU= program implementation unit, PMU= program management unit,

RFCTLARR= The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, ULB= urban local body.

51. **Implementation of Resettlement Plan.** All proposed subproject utility sites will be secured prior to contract award and start of civil works. Prior to contract award, for all VMC/government lands, PIU will confirm that there are no legacy issues related to acquisition of the sites (i.e., year in which land was acquired/obtained, whether acquired in anticipation of ADB funding, whether all compensation has been paid and accepted, and whether there are any pending legal/other issues). This could be in the form of self-certification by the owner department/VMC. This will be submitted to ADB through PMU before contract award and start of civil works. The resettlement plan will be disclosed in English and its executive summary in Tamil, prior to compensation payments and contract award.

**Table 7: Schedule of Resettlement Implementation**

	2019	2020		2021	2022	2023	2024
		H1	H2				
Appointment of GIAC							
Awareness generation among affected persons on entitlements, impact avoidance and mitigation measures to be implemented by the contractor							
Conduct detailed measurement surveys, census surveys and issuance of ID cards in sections ready for construction							
Identify Vulnerable affected persons, if any*							
Update draft Resettlement Plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence results							
Consultations and disclosure							
Review and approval of updated resettlement plan (PMU and ADB)							
Training/capacity building of PMU and PIU safeguards officers, engineers and other staff, CMSC supervision staff and contractor's staff							
Payment of compensation							
Handover of sites and alignments to contractors							
Start of civil works							
Internal monitoring, including surveys of affected persons on entitlements, satisfaction surveys							
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities, if any				Immediately, in consultation with other departments, as required			

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CMSC = construction, management, and supervision consultant, GIAC = government improvement and awareness consultant, GRC = grievance redress committee, PIU = program implementation unit, PMU = program management unit.

Note: The cut-off date for non-titleholders, is the date of the start of the census survey. The date of Land Acquisition Notification under Section 11 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is the cut-off-date for titleholders losing land and structures, if any. Endorsement and disclosure of finalized resettlement plans consistent with the resettlement framework to be undertaken.

## **X. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

52. Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored by the PMU. PIU will prepare monthly progress reports on implementation of resettlement plan and submit to PMU, documenting actual achievements against targets fixed and identifying reasons for shortfalls, if any. These reports will feed into the overall monitoring reports for the TNUFIP which will be generated every quarter for the first year of implementation and bi-annually thereafter. Details to be covered under internal monitoring are elaborated in resettlement framework.

53. An end-term impact evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the resettlement plan will be carried out. The subproject is not anticipated to trigger any permanent involuntary resettlement impact. Hence, the evaluation will focus mainly on effectiveness of resettlement measures taken to address temporary impact, e.g. whether the small business enterprises have been able to adjust with the implementation plan to continue with their business, and that compensation payment was for the period of disruption.

### DETAILS OF POTENTIAL TEMPORARY IMPACTS

Sl. No	Name of the Business Owner	Type of Business	Type of Structure	Years of Business at present location	Average Monthly Profit	Vulnerability	Age of Affected Persons	Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Total members of the family	Educational status
1	Kumaran S	Petty Shop	Stationary	22	10,000		52	OBC	5	4
2	Sardar	Fruit Vendor	Mobile	8	10,000		50	OBC	7	3
3	Kumar	Tiffin Centre	Mobile	5	10,000		53	OBC	5	3
4	Murugesan S	Puncture Shop	Stationary	20	10,000		43	OBC	4	4
5	Vanjikodi	Flower Vendor	Mobile	1	5,000	BPL, SC	32	SC	11	5
6	Vetrivel	Tiffin Stall	Mobile	10	9,000	SC	53	SC	3	3
7	Paranthaman S	Tender Coconut	Stationary	12	5,000	BPL	38	OBC	4	5
8	Karthikeyan	Tiffin Centre	Stationary	10	10,000		38	OBC	8	6
9	Drabudeen	Tiffin Centre	Stationary	30	15,000		45	OBC	4	4
10	Mohandass	Tea Stall	Stationary	20	10,000		45	OBC	4	4
11	Vijayakumar	Tea Stall	Stationary	50	20,000		44	OBC	8	4
12	Anandhi	Tiffin Centre	Mobile	10	4,000	BPL, SC	38	SC	4	5
13	Imran	Fancy Store	Stationary	20	10,000		32	OBC	8	4
14	Manojkumar	Petty Shop	Stationary	25	20,000		22	OBC	4	6
15	Vadivel	Petty Shop	Stationary	15	8,000		32	OBC	5	5
16	Jahir	Chappal Display	Stationary	10	8,000		46	OBC	6	4
17	Venkatesh	Tea Stall	Stationary	20	10,000		54	OBC	5	3
18	Kamal Basha	Mutton Stall	Stationary	20	5,000	BPL	38	OBC	5	4
19	Mahendran	Chicken Snacks Stall	Mobile	1	5,000	BPL, SC	48	SC	4	4
20	Ismail	Tea Stall	Stationary	2	8,000		50	OBC	5	3
21	Ragu	Tender Coconut	Stationary	40	15,000	SC	57	SC	4	2
22	Gopi	Vegetable Shop	Stationary	4	15,000		29	OBC	4	4
23	Dhayalan	Chicken Snacks Stall	Mobile	10	6,000		32	NA	NA	NA
24	Prabakaran	Beef Snacks Stall	Mobile	6	6,000		30	OBC	6	5
25	Vadivel	Beef Snacks Stall	Mobile	10	6,000		40	NA	NA	NA
26	Dinakaran	Petty Shop	Stationary	17	10,000	Elderly, SC	60	SC	5	4
27	Ilavarasan	Beef Snacks Stall	Mobile	6	6,000		40	NA	NA	NA
28	Bharath	Beef Snacks Stall	Mobile	6	6,000		45	NA	NA	NA
29	Vijay	Beef Snacks Stall	Mobile	2	15,000	SC	31	SC	6	4
30	Sudhakar	Beef Snacks Stall	Mobile	15	10,000	SC	48	SC	6	6

Sl. No	Name of the Business Owner	Type of Business	Type of Structure	Years of Business at present location	Average Monthly Profit	Vulnerability	Age of Affected Persons	Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Total members of the family	Educational status
31	Saravanan	Beef Snacks Stall	Mobile	8	10,000	SC	32	SC	6	4
32	Karthick	Beef Snacks Stall	Mobile	5	6,000	SC	45	SC	4	3
33	Kesavan	Idly Shop	Mobile	8	9,500	SC	48	SC	7	4
34	Sugumaran	Tiffin Stall	Mobile	6	6,000		45	NA	NA	NA
35	Selvi	Petty Shop	Stationary	10	5,000	BPL, SC, WHH	48	SC	4	2
36	Sakthivel	Tiffin Stall	Mobile	10	6,000	SC	55	SC	5	3
37	Babu	Tiffin Stall	Mobile	4	10,000		58	OBC	4	1
38	Kaveri	Flower Vendor	Stationary	35	13,000	SC, WHH	55	SC	3	4
39	Manohar	Flower Vendor	Stationary	16	10,000	SC	54	SC	4	4
40	Shantha	Flower Vendor	Stationary	40	10,000	Elderly	70	OBC	7	3
41	Selvi	Koozh Shop	Mobile	15	6,000	SC	42	SC	4	4
42	Pandian	Tiffin Stall	Mobile	6	6,000		25	NA	NA	NA
43	Absentee	Tiffin Stall	Mobile	6	6,000		NA	Ab	Ab	Ab
44	Uma	Raghi Porridge	Mobile	7	8,000	SC	35	SC	3	5
45	Sivakumar	Tiffin Stall	Mobile	2	10,000		34	OBC	3	4
46	Palani	Tiffin Stall	Mobile	2	9,000	Elderly	67	OBC	2	2
47	Srinivasan	Tiffin Stall	Stationary	5	7,000		45	NA	NA	NA
48	Srinivasan	Mechanic Shop	Stationary	30	9,000		44	OBC	5	4
49	Murali	Puncture Shop	Stationary	10	10,000		36	OBC	4	4
50	Sattar	Puncture Shop	Stationary	20	6,000	Elderly	68	OBC	4	2
51	Sadiq Basha	Radiator service	Stationary	36	15,000		48	OBC	3	4
52	Karunakaran	Lathe Work	Stationary	44	15,000	Elderly	72	OBC	4	3
53	Vijayakumar	Tiffin Stall	Stationary	2	15,000		38	OBC	7	4
54	Chittibabu	Tiffin Stall	Stationary	19	20,000		52	OBC	4	2
55	Kadhar	Spring Plate workshop	Stationary	25	10,000	Elderly	65	OBC	18	4
56	Nijamudeen	Old Iron Scrap	Stationary	35	6,000		40	OBC	4	3
57	Chandran	Tea Stall	Stationary	14	10,000		51	OBC	4	4
58	Baba Bai	Old Tyre Stocking	Stationary	4	9,000		58	OBC	5	4
59	Vijaya	Tiffin Stall	Stationary	5	8,000		50	OBC	6	3

BPL=below poverty line, OBC=other backward classes, SC=scheduled castes, WHH=woman headed household.

Source: Resettlement surveys, September 2018.

Note: The DMS survey during detailed design will confirm whether any of the potential impacts identified can be avoided, whether there are any additional temporary impacts and how many will require shifting assistance.

**SAFETY MEASURES FOR PIPELAYING – SAMPLE TEMPLATE**

Type of Road	Average Width (m)	Max. Pipe dia (mm)	Max. Width of Actual Excavation (mm)	Method of Excavation	Working Width from One Edge (m)	Length of Single Working Stretch (m)	Method of Traffic Management	Remarks
Bituminous	5	300	700	Mechanical (mini digger)	2	200	Flagmen at both ends plus no parking sign for 100m on either end	Night time work may be opted for, at busy sections with prior permission, stakeholder consultation and noise control measures.
	6	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
	7.5	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Concrete	2	100	250	Manual	0.5	50	Flagmen at both ends. Only pedestrian traffic will be allowed.	-do-
	3	100	250	Manual	1	50	-do-	-do-
	4	150	350	Manual	1	100	Flagmen at both ends. Pedestrian traffic can be allowed during works. Vehicles will be allowed after day's work by covering the trench with steel plates.	-do-
	5	150	350	Mechanical	2	200	Flagmen at both ends plus no parking sign for 100m on either end	-do-
	6	200	500	Mechanical	2	200	-do-	
	Tiles	2	50	150	Manual	0.5	50	Flagmen at both ends. Only pedestrian traffic will be allowed.
Earthen road	3	100	250	Manual	0.5	50	-do-	-do-
	1	50	150	Manual	0.5	50	Controlled by general operative. Only pedestrian traffic will be allowed.	
	2	50	150	Manual	0.5	50	-do-	

## Notes:

1. Works will be carried out with due intimation to ULB / PWD and after stakeholder consultations.
2. All service providers (electricity, telecom, OFC, cable TV, gas etc.) shall be notified and consulted well in advance to identify bottlenecks and possible solutions.
3. Reinstatement will be carried out in two phases – temporary and final.
4. Special festival, business (local bazar) etc. days will be strictly followed and works causing disturbance will not be carried out on those days.
5. No drainage channel shall be disturbed/stopped during construction works. Any drain affected by construction works shall be set right as early as possible and definitely before onset of monsoon.
6. The pedestrian area shall be always kept free from debris / trip hazard.
7. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall be strictly followed for all works and also dealing with any asbestos cement pipes.
8. Land contamination, if encountered, shall be immediately brought to the notice of the PIU/PMU and remedial measures shall be taken as advised. Disposal of contaminated earth shall be as advised by the PIU/PMU experts.
9. Night time work, if any, shall be carried out after due authorization with adequate safety and security measures. Acoustic hood shall be used on equipment to reduce noise pollution.
10. PIU will ensure public announcement of the construction schedule, installation of warning signs before reaching the construction site, and provision of detour if necessary.

## SITE VISITS AND CONSULTATIONS

<b>SITE PHOTOS – Vellore</b>	
	
SPS-2: Alternate Site-1 at Kangeyanallur (Not selected). Hindu graveyard on left side while open space available on right side. This site was changed after consultations.	
	
SPS-2: Alternate Site-2: site opposite graveyard site, across the road.	
	
SPS-3: Alternate Site-3 (Selected Site): newly identified site 100 m away from alternate site-2. No user at the site; CMSC Resettlement Specialist seen at the site.	

**SITE PHOTOS – Vellore**



SPS-8 at at Saduperi road, R. N. Palayam; site has a newly constructed slaughter house. Construction of SPS-8 within this premises will require partial restructuring of existing buildings.



SPS 2A within STP premises at Viruthampattu. STP is proposed under ADB funded Phase-II UGSS in Vellore



LS14 at Sanjivipuram, 3rd street

LS13 at Vairamuthu Street

**SITE PHOTOS – Vellore**



LS6 at Shakti Nagar



LS4 at Vaibhavu Nagar



LS5 at Kalinjur

### Consultations during Transect Walks, September 2018

PPTA Team and municipal officials informed about: (i) Issues related to open defecation, disposal of sewage and wastewater into roadside drains eventually polluting the natural streams and rivers; its health impacts; (ii) Need for comprehensive underground drainage system in the city; (iii) Area covered by the project; (iv) Disturbance in traffic movement and to businesses during construction work; (v) Assistance will be provided in continuing affected businesses at different location; (vi) No structure loss; (vi) Compensation for lost income, if any.

Location	No. of Participants	Topics Discussed	Issues Raised
Chittoor - Vellore Road Ward 7 Road width 60ft Pipe Dia 200- 250mm Depth 1.5-5.0m Width 0.8-1.1m	Total = 10 M=10,F=0 	A majority of the participants in this area are doing small hardware businesses from more than 30 years. This road is a heavy traffic road and since it's a wide road, many shops have extended their activities in available RoW. According to them, it is easy to undertake assembling and repair work in open space outside shops.	All the participants indicated that they will cooperate during construction work and confine their activities within shop. However, they expressed that the work should be completed quickly and there should not be any access hindrance to their shops for extended period. They further indicated that they should be reimbursed with rental and electricity costs if they have to shut their businesses completely or for longer duration of time. They expressed that this road should be provided with proper pedestrian walking facilities like footpaths and drains should be properly covered.
V G Rao Nagar Ward 6 & 7 Road width 20ft Pipe dia 200- 400m Depth 1.1-4.0m Width 0.8-1.1m	Total 17 M=4,F=13 	This FDG was conducted in residential area to understand the citizens' willingness and concerns for the proposed sewerage subproject. This area is a low lying area and occupied mainly by lower middle class families. According to them, water stagnation and due to it house and septic tank flooding is a major problem in this area (up to 2 ft.). They indicated that they need adequate drainage network and if proper sewerage network is provided it will also be welcomed by the residents.	All residents indicated that they will cooperate during construction work provided that it is done within stipulated time with no extended delays. They wished to have minimum vehicular access during work and road restoration to be done as soon as work is completed.
Sri Balaji Nagar Ward 10 Road width 20ft Pipe dia 200- 250mm Depth 1.1-3.4m Width 0.8-1.1m	Total = 23 M=5,F=18 	This FDG was conducted in residential area to understand the citizens' willingness and concerns for the proposed sewerage subproject. Families living in this area belong to lower middle class and have been in this area for more than 20 years. Residents in this area suffer from poor drainage and solid waste management	All residents indicated that they will cooperate during construction work provided that it does not affect their daily activities. They all welcomed the subproject which can resolve some of their current infrastructure issues.

Location	No. of Participants	Topics Discussed	Issues Raised
		infrastructure which leads to water stagnation, flooding etc.	
Gandhi Nagar West (Silk Mill, law college Road) Ward 12 Road width 30ft Pipe dia 200m Depth 1.1-2.0m Width 0.8m	Total = 8 M=7, F=1 	This FDG was conducted in mixed residential and commercial area to understand the citizens'/business people's willingness and concerns for the proposed sewerage subproject. Both middle class and upper middle class families live here and most of them are engaged in business. Families are staying in this area for more than 60 years. Like in other areas of the city, this area also suffers from poor drainage infrastructure.	Participants indicated that this area has apartments, individual bungalows, shops, schools etc. and is a very busy area. According to them works should be properly executed, step by step, without disturbing day-to-day activities. They further indicated that shops/businesses should not be affected and they should be informed in advance about the work schedule, duration etc. They all welcomed the proposed sewerage project in the city.
Gengai Amman KovilTheru, Virupachipuram Ward 43 Road width 20ft Pipe dia 200m Depth 1.1-2.5m Width 0.8-1.1m	Total = 18 M=7, F=11 	This FDG was conducted in congested residential area to understand the citizens' willingness and concerns for the proposed sewerage subproject. A majority of the residents in this area are from middle income category and have their ancestors staying from past 100 years. According to them roads, drainage infrastructure is very poor, flooding is very common, and additionally many roads are encroached with parking, vendors etc.	All participants indicated that they will cooperate during construction works, but it needs to be executed properly without much disturbance to residents and shops.

**STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS**  
**Conducted in Vellore on 23 -October -2018 by**  
**Vellore City Municipal Corporation (VCMC)**

**Venue: Thiruvalluvar Nagar, Kangaiyanalur Road & Saduperi Road, Vellore. Participants were neighbouring/user community along with the Commissioner, VCMC and other staff, DPR/UGSS Consultants.**

**Minutes of the Meeting:**

The administrative sanction has been given by the Principal Secretary for Municipal Administration and Water Supply (MC.6) Department vide GO (2D) No 5 date: 22.01.2108 for Underground Sewerage Scheme (UGSS) for Vellore corporation – Phase –III – Scheme No: Estimate cost **Rs. 293.77** with following funding pattern:

<b>Sanctioned Project Cost</b>	<b>Rs. 293.77 Crore</b>
As per AMRUT	Rs. 381.86 Crore
Appraised by TNUIFSL	Rs. 293.77 Crore
GOI share 50 %	Rs.124.13 Crore
GOTN Share 20 %	Rs. 49.65 Crore
ULB under own fund (10%)	Rs.29.38 Crore
Balance fund under ADB	Rs.90.61 Crore
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs 343.69 Crore</b>

Under AMRUT scheme, the UGSS Phase –III for VCMC has got administrative sanction while the technical sanction is under process. Stakeholder meetings were arranged at Thiruvalluvar Nagar, Kangaiyanalur Road & Saduperi Road, Vellore by the Commissioner and the Municipal Engineer, Vellore City Municipal Corporation on 23 .10.2018 to discuss the suitability of land identified for construction of SPS-2 and SPS-8.

During meetings, the Commissioner, Municipal Engineer and DPR Consultants explained about the proposed scheme details including its coverage, benefits, project components and its siting. Proposed location of SPS-2 and SPS-8 were discussed at stretch to understand any impacts on user/neighbouring communities and record their concerns. A detailed presentation was given by the VCMC and following key officials were involved during consultation.

<b>Presentation by Vellore City Municipal Corporation</b>
Mr. Vijaya Kumar, Commissioner,
Mr. Jegadesan, Municipal Engineer
<b>Presentation by UGSS/DPR Consultant</b>
Mr. M. Thiyagu, Design Engineer, Voyants Solutions Pvt Ltd, Chennai.
<b>Answers given regarding SPS locations and land details</b>
Mr. M. Kannan, Town Planning Officer, VCMC
Mr. Madhi, Town Planning Inspector, VCMC
Mr. Ravi, Assistant Engineer, VCMC
Mr. Armugam and Mr. Selvraj, Overseer, VCMC

**DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS AT SPS-2 SITE**  
**At 11:00AM at Thiruvalluvar Nagar, Kangaiyanalur Road**

During the meeting the user community of the graveyard strongly opposed to proposal of constructing SPS-2 within graveyard premises. Even though adequate area is available for the construction they suggested to look for an alternate site. This was suggested considering the future requirement and possibility of identifying suitable land for SPS-2 in the vicinity. User community indicated that the site across the road belongs to VCMC and can be utilized for the construction of SPS-2 after technical and other necessary verification. The VCMC welcomed the proposal and ensured the user community that SPS-2 will not be now constructed within graveyard premises and an alternate site will be identified. All officials (including the Commissioner, VCMC) visited the suggested place along with the user community. The

Commissioner after preliminary discussion with other officials for its technical suitability instructed his engineers to check land ownership, classification of land, area availability etc.

**Key Questions Raised and answers provided:**

Sl. No.	Question/Concerns	Answer	By:
1	After commissioning of the project whether odour will come out from the pumping station units?	Yes. In general, the odour will come from the sewage pumping stations. But in this scheme, we have proposed odour control devices at SPS. Additionally, green belt (trees will be planted around SPS units) will be provided. Hence the odour will be minimized and not spread to nearby areas.	N.Shivaji
2	When scheme will be completed?	The execution period is approximately 3 years.	T.N.Jeganathan
3	Will there be disturbance during work execution. We welcome the project but request you to minimize the disturbance to residents during execution.	While execution of works, the traffic diversion and safety measures will be considered to minimize the disturbance to residents. Residents will be consulted further and informed for execution schedules in their respective areas.	R.Muthatamil
4	Which areas will be covered under this scheme?	Gandhi Nagar, Kumarannagar, Jyothinagar, V.G.Rao Nagar, GajarajanagarBhavani Nagar etc.	E.Suresh
5	VCMC is planning to construct SPS in balance land available at graveyard. But this open area is used for celebrating festival, Mayana Poojai, on Mahashivaratri day in addition to burial purpose.	Concern of the user community are noted, and alternative site will be identified.	D. Ruban
6	Will this SPS receive sewage flow from other areas?	Yes. Sewage flow from areas of old Katpadi, Golden Nagar and Venkatraman Nagar areas will come into this SPS-2.	J. Anandhan
7	Kindly provide SPS separately for areas that are connected to this SPS at their location itself. Do not bring sewage flow in this SPS.	It is a comprehensive scheme designed for entire city in various phases. Sewage zones and siting of SPSs are finalized after detailed technical study. Providing separate SPS for each area is not technically and economically feasible. Odour control devices and green belt are proposed at SPS which minimize/avoid nuisance to nearby areas will.	J. Anandhan
8	What units will be provided at SPS	Screen well, Grit well, Pump well, security room, DG sets etc. will be provided at SPS.	N. Elilarasan

**Photographs of Stakeholder consultations held on October 23, 2018 at 11.00am**



**List of Participants at SPS-2 site**

2020-21-ம் ஆண்டு		
Sl. No.	Participant Name	Contact No.
1.	N. Srinivasan தி.க.க. அ.க.க. - சென்னை	5-43-ம் வீடு சென்னை 9366529345
2.	N. Srinivasan தி.க.க.க. சென்னை	NO.18. சிவசுப்பிரமணியன் வீடு - சென்னை 600035 9003582188
3.	T.N. சுவாமிநாதன் சென்னை	NO.16. சிவசுப்பிரமணியன் வீடு சென்னை 9994106702
4.	S. Srinivasan சென்னை	12/8 43-ம் வீடு சென்னை Cell - 8754147613
5.	B.J.P. சென்னை	26/2 சிவசுப்பிரமணியன் வீடு சென்னை Cell - 9994825459
6.	E. Srinivasan சென்னை	113 சிவசுப்பிரமணியன் வீடு சென்னை 9345051665
7.	S. Srinivasan சென்னை	3-ம் வீடு சென்னை 8870200773

8.	P. G. ... T: E 2.	G. ... T. V. ... 944 3913 226	P. ...
9	D. RUBAN, B.E	No. 21 Joffhillayen Meen Road (8056907859)	D. Ruban
10.	J. ... D. ... Ex MC	Bharathi St, road T.N. ... Kotapady ...	D. ...

### **DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS AT SPS-8 SITE**

#### **At 03:00PM at Saduperi Road**

Consultation was conducted with the residents of the neighbouring area as there was strong opposition to run slaughter house within the identified land for SPS-8. Also, thought the slaughter house building was ready from around four years no one had come forward for the tender. During consultations, it was informed that VCMC will construct SPS within the same premises utilizing the existing buildings and remaining area and only SPS will be made operational. This may also require demolition and partial restructuring of some of the parts of the constructed buildings. Residents welcomed this idea and provided no objection of construction of SPS-8. VCMC informed that all operational aspects will be looked in detail so that there will be no disturbance/nuisance to the nearby houses/structures.

#### **Key Questions Raised and answers provided:**

Sl. No.	Question/Concerns	Answer	By:
1	Why is the Corporation converting the slaughter-house building to a sewage pumping station?	After construction of the slaughter-house, no one has responded to the tender and the building is lying unused for more than 4 years. Additionally, this site is suitable for constructing SPS and there is no other land available for SPS construction in the vicinity. Hence, we are changing the slaughter house to a sewage pumping station.	P.Sivakumar
2	When will the scheme be completed and commissioned?	The envisaged implementation period is approximately 3 years.	S. Sathiya
3	What are the areas covered by this sewage pumping station?	KK Nagar, Jivan Nagar, MGR Nagar, Kamaraja Nagar, Periya Allapuram, Rahima Nagar etc.	Jeyalatchumi

#### **Photographs of Stakeholder consultations at SPS-8**



**List of Participants at SPS-8 Site**

RESCUE2 ETAG SEAT		Success DATE: PAGE:	
Alwari			
K. Suresh	99 5279 6076		
L. R. Ramani	86 82 82 8084		
N. Chitra	Pillayar Koil street		
J. Kulkarni			
M. Suresh			
P. Suresh			
V. Sarath Kumar			
P. Sivakumar			
N. Suresh			
T. Anand			



Notice informing about the meeting, place, time, venue etc.



# வேலூர் மாநகராட்சி



**திருவள்ளூர் நகர் (காங்கேயநல்லூர் சாலை)**  
**பாதாள சாக்கடை திட்ட கழிவு நீர்**  
**ஏற்று நிலையம்**  
**பொதுமக்கள் கருத்து கேட்பு**  
**மற்றும் ஆலோசனை கூட்டம்**

நாள்: 23.10.2018நேரம்: காலை 11.00 மணி

ஆணையாளர்  
வேலூர் மாநகராட்சி

News Paper Clippings of October 24, 2018 about public consultation for Graveyard Site.

**கல்லறை தோட்டம் வழியாக**

**பாதாள சாக்கடை அமைக்க பொதுமக்கள் எதிர்ப்பு**

காட்பாடி, அக்.24-  
வேலூர் மாநகராட்சி சார்பில் காட்பாடியில் பாதாள சாக்கடை திட்டம் செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. திருவள்ளூர் நகருக்கு காங்கேயநல்லூர் சாலையோரம் உள்ள கிறிஸ்துவ கல்லறை தோட்டம் வழியாக பாதாள சாக்கடை திட்டம் கொண்டு வர திட்டமிட்டதாக கூறப்படுகிறது. இதையறிந்த அப்பகுதி இதற்கு கடும் எதிர்ப்பு தெரிவித்தனர். மேலும் அப்பகுதி மக்கள் கலெக்டர் ராமனிடம் இதுதொடர்பாக மனு அளித்திருந்தனர்.

இந்த நிலையில் நேற்று வேலூர் மாநகராட்சி கமிஷனர் விஜயகுமார், உதவி கமிஷனர் மதிவாணன், நகர்நல அலுவலர் மணிவண்ணன் மற்றும் அதிகாரிகள் அப்பகுதி மக்களிடம் பேச்சுவார்த்தை நடத்தினர். அப்போது பொதுமக்கள், கல்லறை தோட்டம் வழியாக பாதாள சாக்கடை திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு எதிர்ப்பு தெரிவித்தனர். அதனால் பேச்சுவார்த்தை தோல்வியடைந்தது.

இதையடுத்து மாநகராட்சி அதிகாரிகள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட இடத்துக்கு நேரில் சென்று ஆய்வு செய்தனர். அப்போது அப்பகுதி பொதுமக்கள் கல்லறை தோட்டம் அருகே மாநகராட்சிக்கு சொந்தமான இடம் உள்ளது. அதன் வழியாக பாதாள சாக்கடை திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுங்கள் என்று கோரிக்கை விடுத்தனர்.

Brief Translation

People objected to construction of SPS in graveyard premises and requested the Corporation to identify an alternative site for construction of SPS-2.

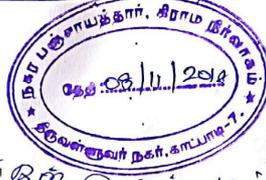
## No Objection Certificate for SPS-2 site



# திருவள்ளூர் நகர் நகர பஞ்சாயத்தார் (கிராம நிர்வாகம்)

காட்பாடி வட்டம், வேலூர் மாநகரம்

Page. 2



தேதி : 08/11/2018

நாங்கள் ஸ்ரீமதி ஜெ. கிருஷ்ணா மங்களம் அவர்கள்  
சீட்டு கார்டுக்கு சீட்டு கார்டின் உள் அடங்கி  
கீழ்க்கண்ட கார்டு கார்டின் கீழ்க் கிடக்கின்ற  
விவரம் கீழ்க்கண்ட கார்டின் கீழ்க் கிடக்கின்ற

மேலும்: ஜெ. கிருஷ்ணா மங்களம் அவர்கள்  
கீழ்க்கண்ட கார்டின் கீழ்க் கிடக்கின்ற  
கார்டின் கீழ்க் கிடக்கின்ற கார்டின்  
கீழ்க் கிடக்கின்ற கார்டின் கீழ்க் கிடக்கின்ற

சுருஷி  
N. Srinivasan (ADMK)

N. Srinivasan (ADMK)

சுருஷி  
P. Srinivasan

சுருஷி  
P. Srinivasan

திருவள்ளூர் நகர் நகர பஞ்சாயத்தார்  
கிராம நிர்வாகம்  
காட்பாடி வட்டம்-7.

சுருஷி  
P. Srinivasan



**Photographs of Potential Temporarily Affected Persons – Vellore**  
Vellore to Katpadi Road and Old Bypass Road



1. Kumaran S - M 96778 60763



2. Sardar - M 88700 29327



3. Kumar - M 99941 15274



4. Murugesan S - M 95002 57470



5. Vanjikodi - M 80566 56918



6. Vetrivel - M 99408 90740

**Photographs of Potential Temporarily Affected Persons – Vellore**  
Vellore to Katpadi Road and Old Bypass Road



7. Paranthaman S - M 91590 46671



8. Karthikeyan - M 94862 63002



9. Drabudeen - M 97863 73800



10. Mohandass - M 98423 31840



11. Vijayakumar - M 90924 41815



12. Anandhi - M 72009 12106

**Photographs of Potential Temporarily Affected Persons – Vellore**  
Vellore to Katpadi Road and Old Bypass Road



13. Imran - M 84894 88083



14. Manojkumar - M 97892 54668



15. Vadivel - M 94894 42290



16. Jahir - M 93600 59338



17. Venkatesh - M 93454 59363



18. Kamal Basha - M 93546 43094

**Photographs of Potential Temporarily Affected Persons – Vellore**  
Vellore to Katpadi Road and Old Bypass Road



19. Mahendran - M 95437 94441



20. Ismail- M 94445 64939



21. Ragu - M 93600 59337



22. Gopi- M 97916 90348



23. Dhayalan



24. Prabakaran- M 90033 48127

**Photographs of Potential Temporarily Affected Persons – Vellore**  
 Vellore to Katpadi Road and Old Bypass Road



25. Vadivel

26. Dinakaran - M 93677 59677



27. Ilavarasan - M 99522 03928

28. Bharath



29. Vijay - M 84894 80077

30. Sudhakar - M 98947 76362

**Photographs of Potential Temporarily Affected Persons – Vellore**  
 Vellore to Katpadi Road and Old Bypass Road



31. Saravanan - M 93441 27325



32. Karthick - M 99523 89631



33. Kesavan - M 90926 90757



34. Sugumaran



35. Selvi - M 81100 63226



36. Sakthivel - M 81249 18887

**Photographs of Potential Temporarily Affected Persons – Vellore**  
Vellore to Katpadi Road and Old Bypass Road



37. Babu - M 86088 33923



38. Kaveri - M 90035 40101



39. Manohar - M 96005 86319



40. Shantha - M 99944 27511



41. Selvi - M 95147 39576



42. Pandian

**Photographs of Potential Temporarily Affected Persons – Vellore**  
 Vellore to Katpadi Road and Old Bypass Road



43. Absentee

44. Uma - M 96871 04938



45. Sivakumar - M 81898 66259

46. Palani - M 97862 21507



47. Srinivasan

48. Srinivasan - M 94868 87857

**Photographs of Potential Temporarily Affected Persons – Vellore**  
Vellore to Katpadi Road and Old Bypass Road



49. Murali - M 88383 08544



50. Sattar - M 93440 92259



51. Sadiq Basha- M 94435 91754



52. Karunakaran - M 93447 78908



53. Vijayakumar - M 98434 53733



54. Chittibabu - M 97872 78720

**Photographs of Potential Temporarily Affected Persons – Vellore**  
Vellore to Katpadi Road and Old Bypass Road



55. Kadhar - M 98423 64641

56. Nijamudeen - M 99443 39779



57. Chandran - M 87785 40252

58. Baba Bai - M 98436 77217



59. Vijaya - M 99942 16370

**LAND OWNERSHIP, REQUIREMENT, AND AVAILABILITY DETAILS**

Sl. No.	Component		Land				Proposals			Set backs
	(SPS)	Location	Ownership	Classification	Available	Required	Modules	Pathways	Green Belts	Within the Land
1	SPS2	Opposite Graveyard, Kangeyanallur Kalam threshing floor/ Mandaiveli/cattle for	Corporation Municipal Ward No-2; TS No-127)	Vellore Corporation	1,812 Sq.m	1,071 Sq.m	741 Sq.m	181 Sq.m	50.00 Sq.m	Approx. 20m from all sides
2	SPS2A	Inside Proposed STP campus, Viruthampattu	Corporation Municipal Ward No-14; TS No-60	Vellore Corporation	45.0 Acres	1108.22 Sq.m	862.90 Sq.m	126.97 Sq.m	-	7.38m from the well on the Northwest side, 1.13m on the southwest side, 10.68m on the southeast side and 34.89m on the northeast side.
3	SPS8	Saduperi Road	Corporation Revenue Ward No-5; Municipal Ward No-53; Block No-34; TS No-2153	Vellore Corporation	793 Sq.m	793.00 Sq.m	614.00 Sq.m	-	-	33.8m on the north side, 0.7m from the south side, 4.8m from the east side and 0.2m from the west side from the well

m<sup>2</sup> = cubic meter.

Source: VMC

Note: This table provides summary translation of the land records.

## **LAND RECORDS**

### **Summary of documents attached:**

1. Field Measurement Book (FMB) Sketch, Ownership Record and Footprint of SPS 2
2. Field Measurement Book (FMB) Sketch and Ownership Record of SPS 2A
3. Field Measurement Book (FMB) Sketch and Ownership Record of SPS 8



Ownership Record of SPS 2

1427 ஆன் பரவலில்					வேளாள் பரவல்			காட்டாய் வட்டம்			
நிலை அளவுகள் படி பரவல்கள் கிடைக்க					கடைபிடிக்கப்படும் அல்லது அனுமதிக்கப்படும் தரவுகள் (செய)	எட்டுகள் எண்	குதல் கோடு				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
111	1	0.05.5									
112	6	0.01.0									
113	1	0.01.0									
114	1	0.01.0									
115	1	0.01.0									
117		0.09.5									
119	1	0.04.0									
120	2	0.03.0									
122	5	0.01.0									
126		0.74.5									
127	2	0.40.5									
128		0.61.0			குவிசாமி			க. வர கீர்		0.01.0	
					மணி			பெருந்த. வீர்		0.01.0	

244

பி. காங்கேசுநல்லூர் கிராமத்தில் கருவாரி புலவாரி சாளுடி புறம்போக்கு அடங்கல் அமைப்பு

கருவாரி	புலவாரி/அழுவையான புழு	உள்ளவாரி பாம்பில் ஆளாபம்	கிணர்சால் அளவு	கிணர்சால் அளவு	(18)	(18A)	(19)
					காலவாய்		காலவாய்
					காலவாய்		காலவாய்
					காலவாய்		காலவாய்
					காலவாய்		காலவாய்
					காலவாய்		காலவாய்
					காலவாய்		காலவாய்
					கோவில்		காலவாய்
					(செல்லியம்மன் கோவில்)		காலவாய்
					காலவாய்		காலவாய்
					காலவாய்		காலவாய்
					காலவாய்		காலவாய்
					மடுவு		மடுவு
					மந்தைவேளி		மந்தைவேளி
					(கனம்)		
					மடுவு		

BMP - 171 - 172 / 1407 1504  
15/09/18

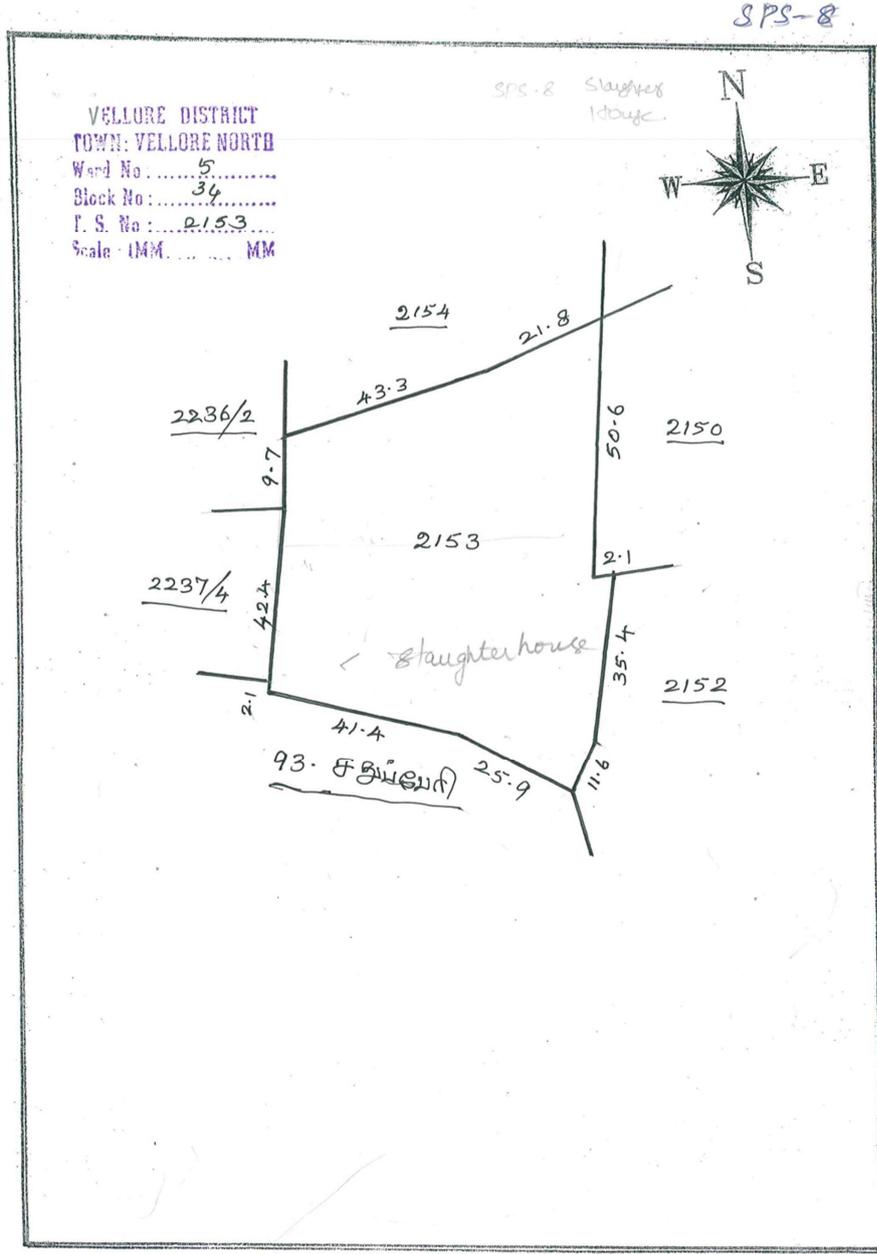








Field Measurement Book (FMB) Sketch and Ownership Record of SPS 8

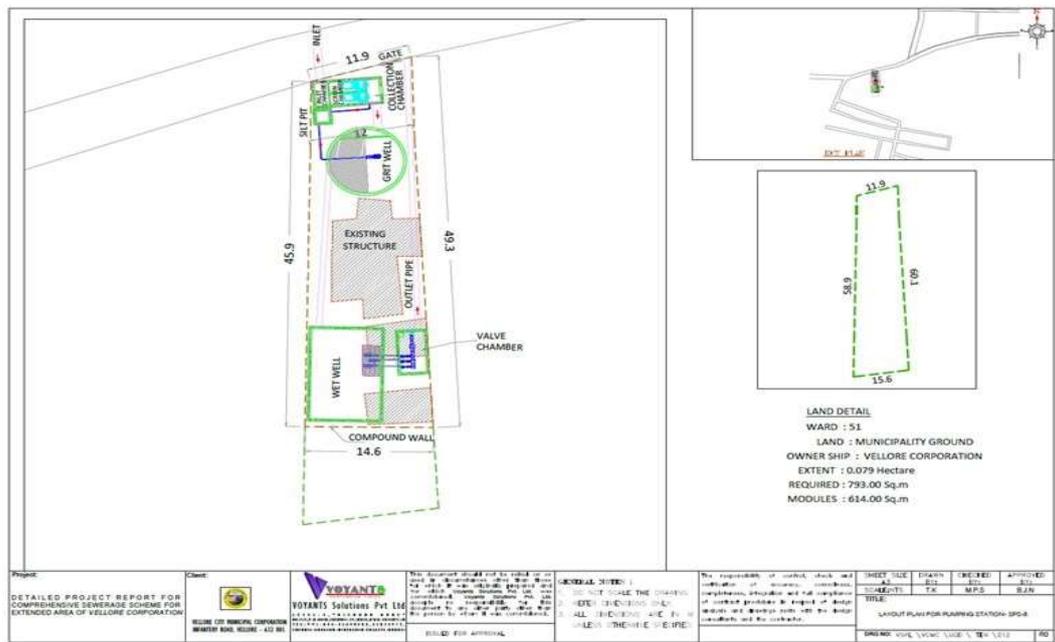


S. Anand  
7/9/13  
Bano

SUB - INSPECTOR OF SURVEY  
VELLORE TOWN - NORTH

TOWN SURVEY REGISTER											Form No. 51 New 41
வார்டு: 5 பிளாட்: 34											
Name of locality or street பேரகாட்டுப் பகுதி பெயர்	Number பெண்		Municipal Code number பேரகாட்டுப் பகுதி பெண்	Government Plot Number பேரகாட்டுப் பகுதி பெண்	Type of land பேரகாட்டுப் பகுதி பெண்	Source of irrigation பேரகாட்டுப் பகுதி பெண்	Title பேரகாட்டுப் பகுதி பெண்	Area பேரகாட்டுப் பகுதி பெண்	Municipal Code பேரகாட்டுப் பகுதி பெண்	Municipal Register பேரகாட்டுப் பகுதி பெண்	Remarks பேரகாட்டுப் பகுதி பெண்
	2153 - 2153		#	47				0.4732-5			பேரகாட்டுப் பகுதி பெண்
<p>2000 மீட்டர் 13 மீட்டர்</p> <p>ச. கிருஷ்ணா</p> <p>7/9/13</p> <p>SUB-INSPECTOR OF TOWNSHIP VELLORE TOWN - NORTH</p>											

Footprint of SPS 8



**PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF SUBPROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE LEAFLET**

Up to 2-3 pages maximum.

<b>Sub-project Information</b>	<b>Description</b>
Name of the subproject, executing agency/implementing agency and city	
Proposed subproject technical details and project benefits	
Summary of subproject impacts	
Compensation and entitlements	
Resettlement Plan budget	
resettlement plan implementation schedule	
Consultation and disclosure requirements	
Implementation structure and GRM information	
Contact numbers of GIAC, CMSC, PIU, PMU	

Attach list of affected persons and Entitlement Matrix to this leaflet. Provide translated copy in Tamil.

## SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

(To be available in Tamil and English)

The \_\_\_\_\_ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries, and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback.

Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing \*(CONFIDENTIAL)\* above your name. Thank you.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Place of registration</b>	<b>Project Town</b>			
		<b>Project:</b>			
<b>Contact information/personal details</b>					
<b>Name</b>		<b>Gender</b>	* Male * Female	<b>Age</b>	
<b>Home address</b>					
<b>Place</b>					
<b>Phone no.</b>					
<b>E-mail</b>					
<b>Complaint/suggestion/comment/question</b> Please provide the details (who, what, where, and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
<b>How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?</b>					

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

<b>Registered by:</b> (Name of official registering grievance)	
<b>Mode of communication:</b> Note/letter E-mail Verbal/telephonic	
<b>Reviewed by:</b> (Names/positions of officials reviewing grievance)	
<b>Action taken:</b>	
<b>Whether action taken disclosed:</b>	Yes No
<b>Means of disclosure:</b>	