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Abbreviations

DPR	Detailed Project Report
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
Ft.	Feet
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
Km.	Kilo metres
M / m	Metres
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PMC	Project Management Consultants
PWD	Public Works Department
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SC/ST	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes
SWD	Storm Water Drain
TNUIFSL	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd.
TNSUDP	Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
PA	Project Area
MSL	Mean Sea Level
CoI	Corridor of Impact
MFL	Maximum Flood Level
CPR	Common Property Resources
RL	Reduced Level
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
GoI	Government of India



Executive Summary

The Government of India has received finance from the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in the form of a loan, towards the cost of Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project (TNSUDP). GoI intends to apply a portion of the funds to eligible payments under the contract, for which the Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) entrusted proposals to provide Consultancy assignment given to Shah Technical Consultants (P) Ltd., - Chennai for preparation of Detailed Project Report - Storm Water Drains at Cuddalore Municipality.

This report covers Construction of Storm Water Drains in flood prone area Phase I of work only and the components of the works are as below:

- Construction of Storm Water Drains (46.17 km) / Gutters (13.07 km) including replacement and rehabilitation of existing dilapidated drains – 59.24 km
- Construction of Culverts based on the width of the drains and Culverts in National and State Highways
- Rehabilitation and strengthening of ponds – 2 Nos.



I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Description

Government of Tamil Nadu is proposed to implement the World Bank supported Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project (TNSUDP) to improve the drains of Cuddalore Municipality. The Cuddalore Municipality has expanded its area during 2016 by adding adjacent local bodies. Cuddalore Municipality city is divided in to 45 divisions / wards that are grouped in 4 zones.

1.2. Need for the project:

The need for the project derived from the fact that the storm water drainage is a basic need and a yardstick for measuring infrastructure status in any ULB. The key catalyst that has necessitated the present study of the storm water drainage system is more fully presented below in the context of basic infrastructure up gradation:

- Lack of drainage from the road network and improper disposal of storm water
- Lack of provisions for proper drainage path or such paths have been blocked by buildings or being used by encroachers.
- Lack of interconnectivity between the drains
- Drains that are carriers of sewage envisaged as potential pollutants of classified waterbodies and poses health hazard
- Piece meal construction of drains to suit emergency requirements during flooding
- Deposition of solid wastes, silt and weed growth.
- Irregular sections of drain/culvert.
- Drains of inadequate carrying capacity
- Lack of utilising Storm Waters for Ground Water Recharge
- Lack of Rain Water Harvesting Methods for Open Catchments

The existing drainage system of the Municipality is grossly inadequate to meet the growing demands of civic infrastructure needs, besides gaps in harnessing the recharge potential of the ground water through Rain Water Harvesting Systems (RWHS). For successful functioning of drainage system, it is the need of the hour to review the existing drainage system in the context of design aspect.

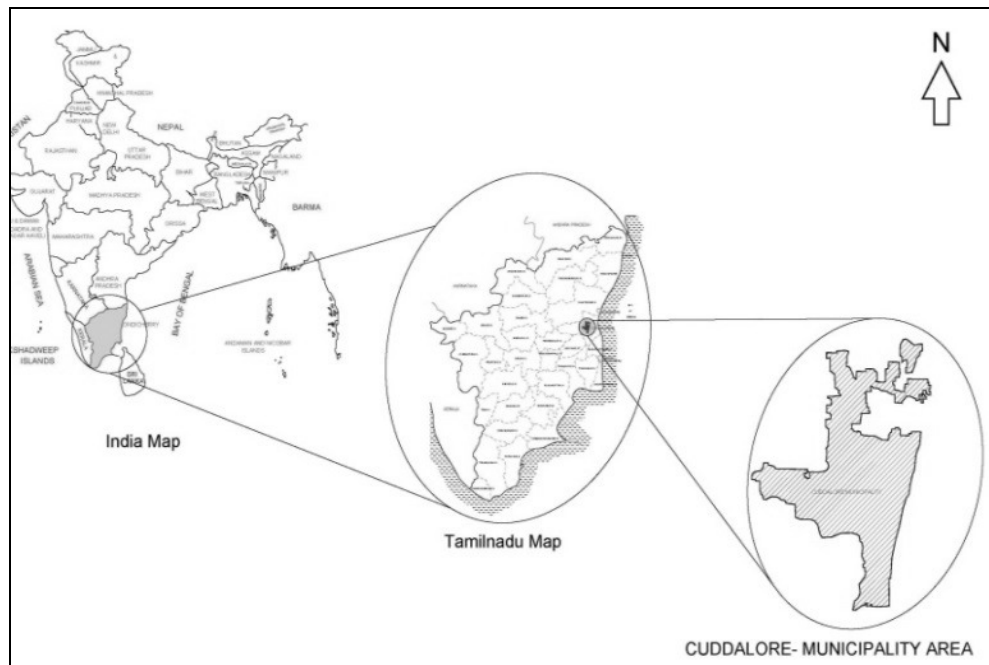
In order to provide Storm Water Drains, a Detailed Project Report for the Cuddalore Municipality was prepared by M/s. Shah Technical Consultants (P) Ltd., Chennai.

1.3. Profile of Cuddalore

Cuddalore Town is the headquarters of the Cuddalore District in the South Indian State of Tamil Nadu. Scholars believe the name Cuddalore is derived from Koodalur, meaning confluence in Tamil. It has been a part of independent India since 1947. During the 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake, Cuddalore was one of the worst affected towns, with 572 casualties.

Apart from fishing and Port related industries, Cuddalore houses Chemical, Pharmacological and Energy industries in SIPCOT, an Industrial Estate set up by the State Government. The town is administered by a Special-Grade Municipality covering an area of 27.69 km² and had a population of 173,636 in 2011. Cuddalore is a part of the Cuddalore Legislative Assembly Constituency which is a part of the Cuddalore Lok – Sabha Constituency. Roadways are the major means of transportation, while the town also has rail connectivity.

Figure 1: Location of the Cuddalore Municipality



From ancient times the old town has been a Seaport. Through the centuries, Cuddalore has been subject to a number of foreign powers including the Netherlands (Dutch), Portugal (Portuguese), France(French) and more recently, the British. In the early 17th century the Dutch obtained permission from the ruler of Cuddalore to build a Fort there, but political pressure from their Portuguese rivals forced them to abandon it. Later, the French and English came to Cuddalore for trade and business. The French established a settlement 10 miles up the coast at Pondicherry in 1674, followed in 1690 by the British settlement of Fort St. David at Cuddalore.



1.4. Population

2011 census, Cuddalore had a population of 173,636 with a sex-ratio of 1,026 females for every 1,000 males, much above the national average of 929. A total of 17,403 were under the age of six, constituting 8,869 males and 8,534 females. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for 13.22% and 3% of the population respectively.

The average literacy of the city was 78.92%, compared to the national average of 72.99%. The city had a total of 42174 households. There were a total of 62,115 workers, comprising 561 cultivators, 1,856 main agricultural labourers, 1,464 in house hold industries, 48,337 other workers, 9,897 marginal workers, 139 marginal cultivators, 952 marginal agricultural labourers, 771 marginal workers in household industries and 8,035 other marginal workers.

1.5. Geography

Cuddalore is located at 11.75°N 79.75°E. It has an average elevation of 3 m (20 ft). The Pennaiyar River runs north of the town, while Gedilam River runs across it. Cuddalore is situated at a distance of 200 km from the State Capital Chennai and 18 km from Puducherry, the neighbouring Union Territory. The rainfall during South-West Monsoon period is much lower than that of North-East Monsoon. The average rainfall is about 1,400 mm, most of which is contributed by the North-East Monsoon.

1.6. History of Cuddalore District

During the 18th Century various wars between the European powers spilled over to their colonial empires, and to their allies, including those in the Indian sub-continent. During this period the French and British fought several times in the area. In 1746, during First Carnatic War, part of the War of the Austrian Succession, French forces besieged the British at Fort St. David for several months before being driven off in 1747. In 1758, during the Seven Years' War, the Fort was taken by the French, and there was an inconclusive naval action, the Battle of Cuddalore, off the coast. The Fort was later abandoned, in 1760, when the British attacked Pondicherry. In 1782, during the Second Anglo-Mysore War, at the time of the American War of Independence, the French again took Cuddalore, and were besieged there in 1783 by the British. During the siege French and British naval forces again clashed off the Cuddalore coast. The siege failed, but the Fort was returned to the British in 1795. There were five different naval actions off the coast during this period, all of which were indecisive.



Some streets in Cuddalore retain their British names, such as Clive Street, Wellington Street, Sloper Street, Canning Street, Rope Street, Rope Street, Wellington Street, Sloper Street and Canning Street jointly known as Salangukara Village, Lawrence Road and Imperial Road. The Cuddalore Central Prison, opened in 1865, is a historically important landmark. Subramania Bharati and other political leaders served prison terms there.

Tsunami waves that followed the 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake near Sumatra hit the Eastern Coast of India on 26th December 2004 at 8.32 hours, resulting in 572 casualties. Several fishing hamlets disappeared, while Silver Beach and the historically important Cuddalore Port were devastated. Fort St. David survived without damage. In 2012, Cyclone Thane caused widespread damage to crops, and buildings.

Being a Coastal town, historically, Cuddalore's main industry was fishing. Although Cuddalore was once a Port town, the shipping trade has now moved to larger centres. Cuddalore also hosts the heavy chemical, pharmacological and energy industries in SIPCOT, an industrial estate set up by the State Government.

The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) planned to commence power plants around the town.

1.7. Topography

Cuddalore is located at 11.75°N 79.75°E. It has an average ground elevation of 3 m with reference to MSL. The land is almost flat with large deposits of black and alluvial soil inland and coarse sand near the seashore. The sandstone deposits in the town are popular. The Pennaiyar River runs north of the town, while Gedilam River runs across it. The total extent of the town is about 27.69 sq.km.

There are two large divisions in the town of Cuddalore, namely the Old Town, and the New Town (Thirupathiripuliyur). The Gedilam River flows through the town and separates the Old Town from the new one.

1.8. Soil Condition

The soil investigations were carried out, dividing the Project Area by 1 km x 1 km grid, a suitable point is selected in each grid. At this point soil samples collected by drilling trial bores, analysed and the lithology shows that the sub surface in the Project Area consists mostly of sand, sandy clay, silty clay and clayey sand.



1.9. Climate

The period from November to February in Cuddalore is pleasant, with a climate full of warm days and cool nights. The onset of summer is from March, with the mercury reaching its peak by the end of May to August - 2016. The average temperatures range from 37 °C (99 °F) in January to 22.5 °C (72.5 °F) in May and June. Summer rains are sparse and the first Monsoon, the South-West Monsoon, sets in June and continues till September. North-East Monsoon sets in October and continues till January.

1.10. Cuddalore Municipality

Cuddalore Town is the Head Quarters of the Cuddalore Taluk and District. It is located at the estuary of river Gadilam and Pennaiyar with Bay of Bengal. The Cuddalore town is at a distance of 200 kms from Chennai and 22 kms from Pondicherry. The town is well connected by road and rail with adjoining urban centers like Chidambaram, Virudhachalam, Panrutti, Nellikuppam and Villupuram.

Cuddalore Town has been constructed as a Municipality during the year 1866 comprising a revenue village. It has been upgraded as selection grade Municipality with effect from 09-05-1993 as per the G.O.Ms. No. 651 dated 09-03-1993. The area of this town is 27.69 sq.kms. The Municipality consists of 45 Wards.



II. Social Impact Assessment

The objective of Social Impact Assessment is to assess the Social Impacts arising out of implementation of Storm Water Drainage Project to the selected areas of Cuddalore Municipality and based on the outcome of Impact Assessment, appropriate mitigation measures through management plan is proposed.

Field visits and surveys to finalise the design of drains were undertaken by Shah Technical Consultants (P) Ltd., Chennai Officials and found that there is no social impacts.

2.1. Minimizing Impacts

The basic objective of provision of Storm Water Drains to Cuddalore Municipality in order to avoid the flooding and inundation and for proper disposal of Storm Water. Hence it is proposed to provide Storm Water Drains in the width coverage. In the design of Storm Water Drains, the width of drains also considered in order to minimize the Social Impacts in addition to the technical aspects considered for designing the drains. The narrow streets and lanes are provided with one side drains in order to avoid Social Impacts.

2.2. Social Category

Since there is no private land acquisition and no social impacts to PAPs, as per ESMF this Project is **categorized as S3**.

2.3. Social Impacts

In this project the Storm Water Drains are proposed to be constructed for a length of 59.24 km. These drains are proposed to be constructed in the Panchayat Roads and Canals maintained by the Cuddalore Municipality based on the social impact assessment it is observed that there is no private land acquisition and hence no R&R social impact was found.

2.4. Unforeseen Impacts

If any unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of the ESMF (Refer Entitlement Matrix Annexure-2) adopted by TNUIFSL.



III. Consultations and Community Participation

Field Investigators from Shah Technical Consultants (P) Ltd., Chennai carried out the Socio Economic Survey for this Project.

A brief orientation was carried out to the Field Investigators about Storm Water Drain Project in Cuddalore Municipality First, observational visit was carried out in and around the project area where Storm Water Drain is to be constructed. A Pilot Study was carried out adopting Direct interview along with Questionnaire Methodology.

3.1. Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

Stakeholder Consultation meeting for preparation Storm Water Drain – at Cuddalore Municipality was carried out on 25.06.2016 at Council Hall, Cuddalore Municipality Office. The dissemination meeting commenced at 11.00 and the Honourable Minister of Government of Tamil Nadu-Industries inaugurated the show and concluded around 1.00 pm. The purpose of meeting was to explain to the Stakeholders about Storm Water Drain in Cuddalore Municipality.

Stakeholders who had positive thinking about decision-making attended the workshop to discuss Project related issues on a common platform. A wide array of Stakeholders were invited for meeting ranging from Heads of the Departments from various fields like BSNL, TNRSP, EB, Highways, Ward Members, Councillors, Municipal Engineers etc., A total of 94 participants attended the meeting.

3.2. Summary of the Outcomes

After the detailed presentation, the participants entered into a detailed discussion and raised question on the subjects presented, as well as offered suggestion for incorporating into the project report.

SI. No.	Participants	View / Suggestions
1	Thiru.Maruthavanan president, Resident Welfare Association	1) For the implementation of this project, we are ready to cooperate 2) The project has been prepared scientifically 3) Along with the improvements of Gedilam and Thenpennaiyar rivers, this project has to be included.



Sl. No.	Participants	View / Suggestions
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">4) For the flow from higher elevation to lower elevations system has to be designed accordingly5) To improve the carrying capacity of Kondangi lake6) The centre of the roads has to be raised and should taper towards the drain7) Encroachment have to be removed8) For the next 50 years the project has to designed accordingly
2	Thiru. T.S.Thirumarban, Advocate, VCK	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Drains to be raised to road levels2) Culverts to be constructed in such a way that it should not damage the UGSS3) Existing drains to be widened and improved4) Blockages from the drains to be removed5) Encroachments to be removed6) Fresh ponds to be constructed in Government porambokku land7) Since Vandipalayam area is in the low level, normal rain brings in stagnation.8) Encroachments to be removed along with alternative
3	Thiru.Balu, Valli vilas jewelers	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Rain water conservation method should be considered in this project2) Flooding in low level areas should be eradicated while designing this project.3) Resettlement and Rehabilitation has to be carried out when people are evacuated at the time of natural disaster.
4	Raj Mohan, NGO	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) To desilt the Kondangi lake and include the estimate cost in this project2) Buckingham canal and Kondangi lake has to be removed so that the floods will never occur.3) Encroachments has to be removed in Pudupalayam area.
5	P.Ramalingam, Secretary, Consumer Awareness & Environment Protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) To mitigate floods encroachments has to be removed
6	EE/TWAD/Cuddalore	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) HSC to be completed in the existing UGSS2) During rainy seasons Man hole are punctured to let the flood water in to the MHs3) Raise the road levels with proper grades on either side so that rain water will not get stagnated
7	ADE/ Highways	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) The culvert at Vandipalayam Junction is narrow and therefore it has to be modified2) A water pipe line passes through the culvert reduces the flow
8	EE/PWD	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Proposal for Rs.20 crores for improvements to Gedilam river has been submitted to Government



SI. No.	Participants	View / Suggestions
		2) The modification of section of the canals from Thiruvanthipuram

The Shah technical Consultants Pvt. Ltd. taking into account the views and suggestions, as mentioned above gave a consolidated reply as furnished below.

1. The social impact areas have been identified and the mitigation measures are proposed.
2. At all out fall locations Rain Water Harvesting Structures, consisting of 2 wells with recharges bores, have been proposed.
3. Provision has been given for desilting and increasing the sections of Odais (Nallah), coming from Kondangi lake and Thiruvanthipuram anaicut. In respect of Gedilam/Thenpennaiyar rivers, Buckingham canal and Kondangi lake, since they are under the purview of PWD, suitable action shall be taken by PWD. The executive engineer /PWD, informed that a proposal for desilting and widening of river Gedilam has been submitted to Government and approval sought for. Will be discussed with NH officials and action will be taken.
4. All small water bodies, based on their capacity, location, and if it is owned by the municipality, then they are considered for disposal of storm water. However the excess water, that over flows from the water body, will be let into the nearby Nallahs/rivers, by proposing separate drains for the water bodies.

After detailed discussion the chairman Cuddalore municipality delivered vote of thanks.

3.3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

An informal FGD was carried out among two groups in project area covered in Phase I where people dwelling more than 35 years. It is observed that there was no land acquisition from those people. So there is no social impact could find.

3.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

In order to redress the grievance raised by any affected person from project implementation, project level Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) shall be established as a grievance redressal mechanism.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE (GRC)

The Project level GRC shall be constituted with three persons with (preferably one of them as woman).



1. One from the ULB/Implementing Agency (Convener)
2. Any One Elected Representative
3. A person who is publicly known in the local area.

The GRC shall Convene meetings of the committee as necessary at such place or places in the PIA as he considers appropriate; and_ Conduct the proceedings in an informal manner as he considers appropriate with the object to bring an amicable settlement between the parties.

Step by step approach will be followed for redressing grievances. First, the aggrieved PAP to approach the GRC in the first stage and the grievance committee will look into the grievances and resolve the issues. The proceedings of GRC will be documented.

If not satisfied with the resolution provided by GRC, then the complainants can appeal to the grievance redressal mechanisms available at the office of CMA/DTP/CoC at Chennai. The GRC will be in lace, prior to invitation of bids. Details are enclosed in Document-12 in Volume –II.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL:

Initially any aggrieved PAP will be directed to approach GRC, controlled by the appropriate Commissioner of ULB / or the authorized signatory which is constituted by the PIA. It will consist of a panel of three Members, one of whom shall be the PIA representative from the sub-project. The others will include representative of the residents of the area / local body who are publicly known to be persons of integrity, good judgment and command respect; and a representative of local NGO/CBO. If the grievance of the PAP is not addressed by PIA, subsequently it will refer to District Collector, during the Collectors weekly grievance redress day. If the PAP is still unsatisfied with the decisions taken by the project and the Collector, he would as a last recourse can appeal in the court of law.

The PIA representative of the GRC shall:

Convene meetings of the committee as necessary at such place or places in the PIA as he considers appropriate; and Conduct the proceedings in an informal manner as he considers appropriate with the object to bring an amicable settlement between the parties; The report of the members shall be recorded in writing and attested copies thereof shall be provided to the parties. All expenses incurred in arranging grievance negotiations and meetings of GRC as well as logistics required, shall be arranged by the borrower.





IV. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

4.1. Institutional Arrangements

The Project will be implemented by the Cuddalore Municipality in two packages.

Cuddalore Municipality will prepare the Monthly / Quarterly Progress report and submit to TNUIFSL.

4.2. Additional/Unforeseen Impacts

Additional/Unforeseen Impacts if any identified during Project Implementation will be mitigated as per ESMF Policy.



Format for Readiness Certification

Storm Water Drainage Project for Cuddalore Municipality

Readiness Certificate

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

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

Name of the Officer
Designation

Date:



Annexure 1

SOCIAL SCREENING FORM

(to be prepared by the Borrowers for each project)

Name of the Borrower : Commissioner, Cuddalore Municipality
Project location : Cuddalore Municipality
Project : Providing Integrated Storm Water Drain

Land Use, Resettlement, and / or Land Acquisition				
Sl. No.	Components	Yes	No	Details
1	Does the project involve acquisition of private land?		No	
2	Alienation of any type of Government land including that owned by Urban Local Body?		No	
3	Clearance of encroachment from Government/ Urban Local body Land?		No	
4	Clearance of squatters/hawkers from Government/ Urban Local Body Land?		No	
5	Number of structures, both authorized and/or unauthorized to be acquired/ cleared/		No	
6	Number of household to be displaced?		No	
7	Details of village common properties to be alienated Pasture Land (acres) Cremation/ burial ground and others specify?		No	
8	Describe existing land uses on and around the project area (e.g., community facilities, agriculture, tourism, private property)?		No	
9	Will the project result in construction workers or other people moving into or having access to the area (for a		No	



	long time period and in large numbers compared to permanent residents)?			
10	Are financial compensation measures expected to be needed?		No	
Loss of Crops, Fruit Trees, Household Infrastructure and livelihood				
Sl. No.	Components	Yes	No	Details
11	Will the project result in the permanent or temporary loss of the following?			
11.1	Crops?		No	
11.2	Fruit trees / coconut palms? Specify with numbers		No	
11.3	Petty Shops/ Kiosks		No	
11.4	Vegetable/Fish/Meat vending		No	
11.5	Cycle repair shop		No	
11.6	Garage		No	
11.7	Tea stalls		No	
11.8	Grazing		No	
11.9	Loss of access to forest produce (NTFP)		No	
11.10	Any others – specify		No	
Welfare, Employment, and Gender				
Sl. No.	Components	Yes	No	Details
12	Is the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women?	Yes		The Contractor may use locally available labour sources for construction work.
13	Is the project being planned with sufficient attention to local poverty alleviation objectives?	Yes		
14	Is the project being designed with sufficient local participation (including the participation of women) in the planning, design, and implementation process?	Yes		FGD organized during SIA study also during implementation people may engage for construction



Historical, Archaeological, or Cultural Heritage Sites				
Sl. No.	Components	Yes	No	Details
Based on available sources, consultation with local authorities, local knowledge and/or observations, could the project alter:				
15	Historical heritage site(s) or require excavation near the same?		No	
16	Archaeological heritage site(s) or require excavation near the same?		No	
17	Cultural heritage site(s) or require excavation near the same?		No	
18	Graves, or sacred locations or require excavations near the same?		No	
Tribal Population / Indigenous People				
19	Does this project involves acquisition of any land belonging to Scheduled Tribes?		No	
Beneficiaries				
20	Population proposed to be benefitted by the proposed project			1,73,636
21	No. of Females proposed to be benefitted by the proposed project			85,000
22	Vulnerable households / population to be benefitted			
23	No. of BPL Families to be benefitted			21,754

Date: 28.09.2017

Commissioner , Cuddalore Municipality

Signature and name of the Borrower

Enclosures: Land details for the project sites, location, survey numbers, extent available and required, land use classification, current use of the site, land ownership, alienation/acquisition status, FMB extracts, as required along with a certificate giving availability of sites required for the project by the borrower.



Annexure – 2

Entitlement Matrix^{1 2} for Compensation and R&R

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

¹ Any changes required in the Entitlement Matrix pursuant to any Amendments in the Act or rules to be notified by the GoTN, will be incorporated with the concurrence of the World Bank.

² All cash allowances in the Entitlement Matrix shall be revised at the rate of 5% per annum starting from the financial year 2016-17.



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



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



NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
		the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.	

II. Impacts to Non-title holders (Squatters)			
(a)	Loss of House:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per market value for the structure without depreciation • Alternative house with minimum area as per Government norms. The cost of alternative housing to be provided can be set off against all or part of the compensation payable for the structure lost. • One time Subsistence grant equivalent to 180 days of minimum wages which will be worked out as per the prevailing MNREGA rates. • One time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle. • Right to salvage the affected materials. 	Houses in urban areas may, if necessary, be provided in multi-storied building complexes. The Titles for alternatives houses shall be provided in the joint name of the wife and husband.
(b)	Loss of shop:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per the market value of the structure without depreciation. • One time subsistence grant equivalent to 180 days of minimum wages which will be worked out as per the prevailing MNREGA rates. • One time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- as transportation cost for shifting. • One time assistance of Rs. 15,000/- toward economic rehabilitation. • Right to salvage the affected materials. 	



(c)	Encroached Structure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for the affected structure as per the Market Value without depreciation. • Right to salvage material. 	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by the Market Value of the encroached structure without depreciation.
(d)	Loss of Kiosk/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. 	

III. Loss of Income / Livelihood			
Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wage and other wage workers	Subsistence allowance equivalent monthly minimum agricultural / industrial wages for 3 months	Only agricultural labourers, who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner or those affected full time employees of the business will be eligible for this assistance.	
IV. Impact to Vulnerable PAFs			
a	Vulnerable PAFs	<p>Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.</p> <p>One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.</p> <p>Additional assistance to the vulnerable PAFs whose livelihood/loss of shelter is impacted by the project will be paid additional one time assistance of Rs. 5000. Wherever possible, the vulnerable people shall be assisted in enrolling the applicable government programmes.</p>	<p>Training will be provided through relevant training institutions</p> <p>The one time assistance to the Vulnerable PAFs will be paid to only one type of impact for the multiple vulnerable impacts.</p>
Section V Impacts to Community Assets			
		<p>Wherever possible the community assets will be relocated in consultation with community.</p> <p>When the relocation of the community assets are not feasible,</p>	



		will be provided afresh.	
Section VI. Unforeseen Impacts			
		Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this policy	



Annexure 3: Photos

Rettai Pillaiyar Kovil Street
Introduction with the Municipal Chairman of Cuddalore Municipality along with the
M/s. Shah Technical Consultants team



Introduction with the Municipal Engineer