

RP586

EMERGENCY TSUNAMI RECONSTRUCTION PROEJCT



Resettlement Action Plan

for

AIR Land & Okkium Thoraipakkam

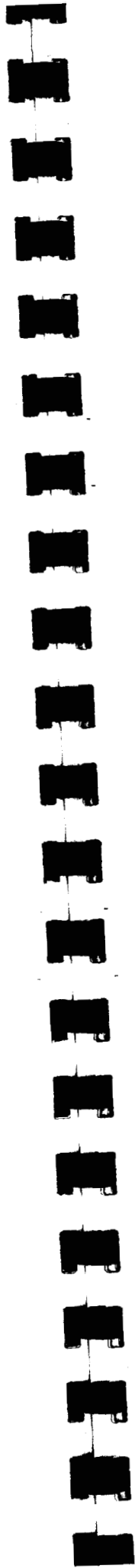
Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board

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EMERGENCY TSUNAMI RECONSTRUCTION PROEJCT

Resettlement Action Plan for Project Affected families at AIR Land & Okkium Thoraipakkam

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD

The Project Description

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) has taken a major initiative for construction of 3616 multi storied tenements at All India Radio (A.I.R.) Land Thiruvottiyur and 2064 families at Okkium Thoraipakkam for the Tsunami affected slum dwellers under the World Bank Assistance. MoEF clearance and CRZ clearance from Government of India have been obtained.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Environment and Social Assessment for the Construction of Tenements at All India Radio Land, Thiruvottiyur and Okkium Thoraipakkam was completed .There is a need for assessment and evaluation of environmental and social issues related to the project and provide an Environmental Management Plan for adequate mitigation. Hence as per the directions of the World Bank it is felt important for the need of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the additional 103 project affected families (103 families and one Pothu Nala Sangam - 104 structures) living on the approach road to be resettled at AIR Land and Okkium Thoraipakkam along with the Tsunami affected Resettlement project.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Project Affected Families of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board contains the magnitude of resettlement issues and the mitigation of impacts. This report also includes the baseline socio economic characteristics of project affected people, the R& R policy provisions, the entitlements,

outcomes of the public consultation held with community, implementation and monitoring mechanisms and the budget for implementing the R&R Provisions.

Based on the outcome of the Environmental and Social Assessment report submitted by the Ecosmart consultants and the baseline survey carried out by the community development wing of Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board, the draft RAP report has been prepared by the Tamilnadu Slum clearance board with the aim of filling up the gaps and additional information wherever required.

Stages in Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The Resettlement Planning involves the following elements:

- Screening and social impact assessment
- Preparation of resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements
- Census survey of the Project affected Families
- Public Consultations and
- Preparation of RAP

Objectives of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The objective of the RAP is to improve the overall living standards of the persons to be resettled to AIR site. This will be achieved by adopting the following measures:

- To provide compensation to project affected for loss of assets
- To prepare an action plan for delivery of compensation and assistance prior to resettlement
- To establish implementation procedures including monitoring and evaluation to track the timely progress of implementation.

Magnitude of Impact

103 households are being affected due to the Relocation and Resettlement of Tsunami affected slum dwellers at the AIR and Okkium Thoraipakkam sites. All the 103 households will be resettled from the two settlements to the respective site.

Impact Category	AIR	OT
Loss of Houses	72	29
Loss of Commercial Structures	0	0
Residential & Commercial	03	0
Loss of Livelihood	03	0

Magnitude of Impact on Common Properties Resources:

The Project does not affect any of the community properties.

2.0 CENSUS AND SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY

A full census survey has been carried out in All India Radio Nagar road side slum and the Okkium Thoraipakkam slum. Around 104 Structures have been enumerated as the affected structures. The census survey covered 100% of the affected population within the Project affected area, their assets, and sources of livelihood. The surveys registered the extent of the area affected and document the socio –economic details of the entire affected population.

Structured formats were prepared on which the data of the households were recorded. Information includes the asset details, ownership details, extent of loss, household information such as religion, age, sex, education, income and other demographic details. During the survey, each structure affected was evaluated for the physical condition, size of the structure, type of roof and value of the structure.

3.0 BASELINE SOCIO – ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The report presents the socio – economic features of the Project affected slum dwellers in AIR Land and Okkium Thoraipakkam. The survey was conducted among all the 103 families affected i.e., 74 families in the AIR Land and 29 families in the Okkium Thoraipakkam. One structure at AIR Land was a common property which belongs to “Pothu Nala Sangam” (Local Welfare Association). Hence, the total number of structures affected are 104 nos.

The report was classified into following major components:

- ❖ Social Factor
- ❖ Economic Factor
- ❖ Type of loss
- ❖ Vulnerable Status

3.1 SOCIAL FACTORS

The Social factors include the following:

- ❖ Sex
- ❖ Religion
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Age
- ❖ Social Category
- ❖ Marital Status
- ❖ Household Size

3.1.1 SEX

Table No 3.1 Sex

S. No	Head of the Family	AIR		OT		Total	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Male	63	85	25	86	88	85
2	Female	11	15	4	14	15	15
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

Gender analysis of the AIR Land slum reveals that 85% of the population are from Male headed households and 15% of them are Female headed households. The analysis of the Kannagi nagar slum reveals that 86% of the households are Male headed and 14% of them women headed. On the whole 85% of the households are headed by Male members and 15% of them are Women headed Families.

3.1.2 EDUCATION

Table No 3.2 Education

S. No	Education	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Illiterate	38	51	15	52	53	51
2	Upto 5th Standard	9	12	7	24	16	16
3	5th to 8th	18	24	2	7	20	19
4	8th to 10th	8	11	4	14	12	12
5	10th to +2	0	0	1	3	1	1
6	Degree	1	1	0	0	1	1
7	PG	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Diploma	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	IT	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

The education status of the affected population reveals that only 49% of them are literates. The above table portrays that 51% of the slum dwellers are illiterate, followed by 19% educated up to elementary level, 16% of them educated up to 5th primary level, 12% of them educated up to SSLC level. One of the affected persons was a graduate and none of them have a diploma degree.

3.1.3 RELIGION

Table No 3.3 Religion

S. No	Religion	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Hindu	66	89	29	100	95	92
2	Christian	1	1	0	0	1	1
3	Muslim	7	9	0	0	7	7
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

Data on the religious groups highlights, 92% of the affected population belongs to Hindu religion, followed by 7% Muslims and only one percent belongs to Christian community.

3.1.4. AGE

Table No 3.4 Age

S. No	Age (in Years)	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Up to 25	5	7	0	0	5	5
2	25-35	10	14	14	48	24	23
3	35-45	24	32	9	31	33	32
4	45-55	19	26	3	10	22	21
5	Above 55	16	22	3	10	19	18
Total		74	100	29	100	30	100

The table on the age classification describes that 5% in the age group are below 25 years. 23% of the affected people belong to the age group of 25 to 35 years, followed by 32% belonging to the age group of 35 to 45 years and 21% of the male are between 45 to 55 years of age. The elderly and dependent population, above 55 years constitute 18%.

3.1.4 SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Table No 3.5 Social Stratification

S. No	Social Stratification	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	BG	32	43	27	93	59	57
2	MBC	7	9	1	3.5	8	8
3	SC	35	47	1	3.5	36	35
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

The Social category reflects that, 57% of the population belongs to the backward class category followed by 43% of the affected people belonging to the scheduled caste and 8% to most backward class. The data related to the social category highlights the vital role of the PIU in identifying the vulnerable groups based on the indigenous characteristics. There is a high ratio of SC population in AIR land rather than the OT site.

3.1.5. MARITAL STATUS

Table No 3.6 Marital Status

S. No	Marital Status	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Married	62	84	25	86	87	84
2	Widow	11	15	4	14	15	15
3	Unmarried	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

The Marital status of the head of the households depicts, 84% of them married, followed by 15% of the families as Women Headed families i.e. widowed. One affected person is unmarried. The data expressed the need for identifying the women headed families, since the factor is also included in finalizing the vulnerability of the family.

3.1.5 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Table No 3.7 Household Sizes

S. No	Household Size	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	1	2	3	0	0	2	2
2	2	16	22	6	21	22	21
3	3	19	26	12	41	31	30
4	4	18	24	10	34	28	27
5	5	15	20	1	3	16	16
6	More than 5	4	5	0	0	4	4
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

The data on the household size of the affected families describes that 30% of the families consist of 3 members in the family, followed by 27% with 4 members, 21% with two members, 16% with 5 members, 2% with single member and 4% with more than 5 members in the family.

The average household size calculated reveals that there are 3.5 members per family.

3.2 ECONOMIC FACTORS

The Economic factors include the following

- ❖ Occupation pattern
- ❖ Monthly income
- ❖ Number of earning members

3.2.1 OCCUPATION

Table No 3.8 Occupation

S. No	Occupation	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Worker -Pvt Company	16	22	1	3	17	17
2	Construction Labour	3	4	12	41	15	15
3	Cook	1	1	2	7	3	3
4	Coolie	10	14	1	3	11	11
5	Driver	3	4	4	14	7	7
6	Electrician	0	0	1	3	1	1
7	Mason	2	3	3	10	5	5
8	Painter	3	4	3	10	6	6
9	Sweeper	2	3	1	3	3	3
10	Tea Shop/ Petty business	10	14	1	3	11	11
11	Govt Service	2	3	0	0	2	2
12	Skilled labour	5	7	0	0	5	5
13	house maid	1	1	0	0	1	1
14	Vendor	5	7	0	0	5	5
15	Fishing	1	1	0	0	1	1
16	Agriculture	2	3	0	0	2	2
17	Not in work force	8	11	0	0	8	8
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

The Occupation pattern reflects that 17% of the head of the household are engaged as Helpers, followed by 15% as construction workers, 3% as Coolis, 5% as street vendors, 6% as painters and 7 % as drivers and 2% as farmers and 5% are masons, 11% in small business activities and the rest 8% of the affected persons are not engaged in any occupation.

3.2.2 MONTHLY INCOME

Table No 3.9 Monthly Incomes

S. No	Monthly income	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	No Income	1	1	0	0	1	1
2	Below Rs.1500	28	38	5	17	33	32
3	1500-2500	25	34	14	48	39	38
4	2500-3500	10	14	5	17	15	15
5	3500-4500	3	4	4	14	7	7
6	Above 4500	7	9	1	3	8	8
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

An analysis on the monthly income of the household reflects that 32% of the affected people earn below Rs.1500 per month, followed by 38% with income range of Rs.1500-2500 and 15% of the respondents earning Rs.2500-3500 and 7% earn Rs.3500 - 4500 per month. Only 8% of the total households earn more than Rs.4500 per month. 1% of the affected families do not have any income. The monthly income is one of the variables to decide the vulnerability status of affected people falling under the BPL category. 33% of the affected people fall under the BPL category.

The average monthly income is calculated at Rs.2319 per month.

3.2.3 EARNING MEMBERS

Table No 3.10 Earning members in the family

S. No	No of Earning members	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	No Earning Member	1	1	0	0	1	1
2	1	43	58	17	59	60	58
3	2	26	35	11	38	37	36
4	3	3	4	1	3	4	4
5	More than 3	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total		74	100	29	41	103	100

The occupational profile of the affected persons was analyzed to assess the number of earning members in the family. The study on the earning members reflects that 58% of the families have a single earning member, followed by 36% of the families

having two earning members in the family. Only 4% of the families have three earning members and 1% has more than 3 earning members. An analysis on the average number of earning members reflects the average number of earning members as 1.5 members / family.

4.0 PROFILE OF VULNERABLE POPULATION

A vulnerability criterion of the affected population is mentioned as people who fall under one of the three categories shown below:

- ❖ Below Poverty Line
- ❖ SC /ST
- ❖ Women Headed Households

4.1 VULNERABLE STATUS

Table No 4.1 Vulnerability Status

S. No	Vulnerability	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Non Vulnerable	18	24	17	59	35	34
2	Vulnerable	56	76	12	41	68	66
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

Based on the survey findings and physical survey, it is described that 66% of the affected population are vulnerable and 34% of them are non- vulnerable. The vulnerability classification is the major focus area for any Resettlement Action Plan, since the entitlements framework will be based on the vulnerable status of the people. The unit of entitlement for the vulnerable people is the household in general.

4.2 VULNERABLE CATEGORYWISE

Table No 4.2 Vulnerability Category wise

S. No	Vulnerability	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	BPL	33	59	12	41	45	44
2	SC	31	55	2	7	33	32
3	WHH	10	18	2	7	12	12

Among the vulnerable people, 44% of them living below poverty line, 32% of the affected masses were Scheduled caste people and 12 % of the families are Women Headed Families. It is also noted that some of the affected population fall in two or all the three category.

5.0 PROFILE OF STRUCTURES AFFECTED

The type of loss of the affected people was broadly classified as structure loss, homestead land loss and livelihood loss. The survey focuses more on the study on the structures based on their ownership, tenure, type and extent of loss.

5.1 OWNERSHIP OF THE STRUCTURE

Table No 5.1 Ownership of the Structure

S. No	Ownership of Structure	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Own	38	51	29	100	67	65
2	Occupier (tenant)	36	49	0	0	36	35
3	Leased	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

The ownership of the structure reveals that 65% residents in the area are owner occupants, followed by 35% occupiers (tenants) and hence are also owner occupants.

5.2 PERIOD OF RESIDING IN RENTAL STRUCTURES

Table No 5.2 Rental Structures – Period of Residing

S. No	Rented House - Period of Residing	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Less than 5 years	21	58	0	0	21	58
2	5-10 years	9	25	0	0	9	25
3	10-15 years	4	11	0	0	4	11
4	More than 15 years	2	6	0	0	2	6
Total		36	100	0	0	36	100

Among the rented structures, the tenancy period for 58% is less than 5 years, followed by 25% of the tenants residing for 5 to 10 years, 11% of the tenants for 10 to 15

years and a 6% of them residing for more than 15 years. The tenancy period highlights the vital role of the policy makers to decide entitlement framework for the tenants.

5.3 RENTAL STRUCTURES – RENTAL AMOUNT

Table No 5.3 Rental Structures – Rental Amount

S. No	Rented / Leased House - Rental Amount	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Less than Rs.500	34	94	0	0	34	94
2	500-1000	2	6	0	0	2	6
3	1000-1500	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1500-2000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		36	100	0	0	36	100

Among the rented structures, the rental amount towards the rented structures depicts 94% of the tenants are paying less than Rs.500 per month and 6% of them are paying rental amount of Rs.500 to 1000 per month. The tenants will be the target group to be focused while planning for Resettlement.

5.4 REASONS FOR RESIDING IN THE AREA

Table No 5.4 Reasons for Residing in the area

S. No	Reason for Residing in the Area	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Near to workplace	66	89	0	0	66	64
2	To Save Rent	0	0	8	28	8	8
3	Friends and Relatives Staying near by	3	4	1	3	4	4
4	Availability of Land	4	5	1	3	5	5
5	Others	1	1	19	66	20	19
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

The Survey focuses on the interest of the people, the reasons for residing in the area, which reveals that 64% of the people are residing in the area since it is at close proximity near by to the work place, 8% to save the rent, 4% reported the reason as friends and relatives staying nearby and 5% are residing due to availability of land and 19 percent reported various other reasons.

5.5. TYPE OF STRUCTURE

Table No 5.5 Type of Structures

S. No	Type of Structure	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Pucca	16	22	0	0	16	16
2	Semi Pucca	11	15	0	0	11	11
3	Kutchha	47	64	29	100	76	74
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

In order to ascertain the loss of structure, the survey focused on the type of structure in which the affected people were living. It is observed that 74% of the affected people are living in Kutchha type roofed houses, followed by 16% in Pucca structures and 9% in Semi - pucca structures. The housing condition of the affected people is one main variable to ascertain the living condition of the people. Since the data reveals more than 74% as residing in thatched roof houses which needs special attention of the policy makers to frame the entitlements matrix.

5.6 TYPE OF LOSS

Table No 5.6 Type of Loss

S. No	Type of Loss	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Residential	71	96	29	100	100	97
2	Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Residential & Commercial	3	4	0		3	3
4	Homestead Land	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

The survey findings depicts that 97% structures affected were residential structures and 3% of them are both residential and commercial. No homestead land is affected.

5.7 EXTENT OF STRUCTURAL LOSS

Table No 5.7 Extent of Structural Loss

S. No	Extent of Structure Loss (Residential)	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Below 10 Sq.mt	13	18	0	0	13	13
2	10 to 20	30	41	13	45	43	42
3	20 to 30	14	19	15	52	29	28
4	30 to 40	7	9	1	3	8	8
5	Above 40	10	14	0	0	10	10
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

An analysis was attempted to describe the extent of the loss for the affected structures, which state that 42% of the structures with loss of 10 to 20 sq.mts., followed by 28% with loss of 20-30 sq.mts, 13% living in houses less than 10 Sq.mt. 8 % of them in house size ranging from 30-40Sq.mt. and 10% of them losing more than 40 sq.mts house. All the commercial structures are below 10Sq.mts. The average area lost by the affected people account for 20.30 sq.mts.

5.8 DETAILS OF STRUCTURAL LOSS

In All India Radio Land Project , out of 75 Project affected families(PAF) , 39 are owner occupied and 35 are tenants and one belongs the welfare association. As all of them are residing in the project affected area, they are eligible for allotment of one tenement. Among the 39 owners, 23 owners have erected 35 additional temporary structures and let it out on rent. Only 7 owners are living in permanent structures and the value of their structures have been ascertained.(see annexure). The compensation is to be paid only for 4 owners as the value of their houses exceeds Rs.2.50 Lakh which is the cost of one tenement proposed to be constructed by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board at AIR Land. The compensations have been calculated based on PWD Circular Memo No. HDO(A) 48518/2003 dated 07.05.2007. However, at the time of shifting, the compensation would be revised, if necessary, based on the then prevailing rates as per PWD norms.

In Okkium Thoraipakkam and All India Radio Land Project the valuation of the affected structures reveals 31% of the structures at Rs.40,000 and above, 35% of the affected structures valued at Rs.10000 -20000, followed by 19% valued at Rs.20000-30000, 8% of the structures valued at Rs.30000 -40000 and 7% less than Rs.10000 respectively. Among the commercial structures, one structure cost is valued at Rs.10000-20000, another valued at Rs. 20000 – Rs.30000 and third one was valued at Rs. 30000-40000 respectively.(Refer Table 5.8 B –Annexure)

5.9 COMPENSATION

The Project Affected Families will be rehabilitated at new site which belongs to Government and will be eligible for compensation for structural loss only. The owner occupants will be given an assistance which will be the difference between the value of their own structure affected and cost of the unit to be given by TNSCB. As per table 5.8 A, four owner families are to be assisted with Rs.5,05,388/-. The occupants (tenants) in the Project Affected Area will be given only the housing units. The owners of the structures, tenants, squatters and encroachers who are eligible for housing units at the new site will be paid a shifting allowance of Rs. 1,000/- per family.

5.10 LIVELIHOOD LOSS

Table No 5.9 Livelihood loss

Sl No	Livelihood Loss / month in Rs	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Below 1000	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1000 to 2000	2	100	0	0	2	100
3	2000 to 3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	3000 to 4000	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Above 4000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2	100	0	0	2	100

The data on the livelihood loss highlights that 2 of the affected population lost their livelihood due to resettlement. Hence this connotes that the PIU should focus on income restoration mechanism for the people losing their livelihood.

5.11 EXTENT OF LIVELIHOOD LOSS

Table No 5.10 Extent of Livelihood loss

S. No	Livelihood Loss / month in Rs	Nos.	%
1	Below 1000	0	0
2	1000 to 2000	1	50
3	2000 to 3000	1	50
4	3000 to 4000	0	0
5	Above 4000	0	0
Total		2	100

The data on the livelihood loss highlights the extent of the livelihood lost, with 50% of the people who have lost their livelihood in the income range of Rs.1000 – 2000 and 50% their income of Rs.1000 -2000.

6. RESETTLEMENT

6.1 OPTION FOR RESETTLEMENT

The household survey also covered the consent of the people to move to new site, which shows that 100% of the affected families were ready for relocation.

Table No 6.1 Option for Resettlement

S. No	Opted for Resettlement	No	%
1	Yes	103	100
2	No	0	0
Total		103	100

6.2 DISTANCES FROM RESETTLEMENT SITE

The household survey focused on the awareness level among the affected people about the identified resettlement site. 72% of the people were aware of the site and opined that the site is within 0.5 Km distance from the present area.28% of people living in Okkium Thoraipakkam opined that the site is more than 1 Km from their original site.

Table No 6.2 Distance from the settlement to the Resettlement Site

S. No	Distance to Site	No	%
1	Within 0.5 km	74	72
2	0.5-1.0Km	0	0
3	More Than 1 Km	29	28
Total		103	100

7.0 TRAINING

The household survey findings were not only limited to analyze the socio – economic factors, but also attempted to find out potential population eligible for Skill Training programme after resettlement. It is noted that the eligibility criteria has been fixed as 18 years to 35 years with minimum of 8th standard qualification. This table depicts the eligible number of male and female to whom the training shall be focused.

Table No 7.1 Eligible members for Training

S. No	Eligible Family Members* for Training	AIR		OT		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Male	20	56	4	24	24	45
2	Female	16	44	13	76	29	55
Total		36	100	17	100	53	100

The eligibility table describes that out of the eligible members, 45% of them are Males and 55% of them are Females.

Public consultation:

Public consultation meeting were held for the better understanding of the perceptions, concerns and responses of the project affected. The outcomes of these meetings held during the preparation of Environment and Social Impact Assessment helped the TNSCB in formulating the strategies for the affected people. The consultation was held in the following ways.

- Individual consultation by TNSCB during Socio Economic Survey
- Meeting held with the local communities by ECOSMART and the Community development wing.
- District level Public Meeting
- Stake Holders Consultation Meeting held involving the Project Affected Peoples, Consultants, NGO's and lead Government Agencies

Livelihood Losses in the Project:

Livelihood loss in the project includes the non –land based economic activities. Apart from the loss of the structures for a household, the project involves the loss of livelihood of an individual by losing employment due to closure of business and change of place.

Income Restoration Schemes:

To compensate the loss of livelihood, assistance shall be given to reestablish his /her livelihood and income, as per the provisions in the entitlement matrix. The implementation of the Income restoration programme shall be carried out as follows:

- ★ Identification of suitable income generating enterprises.
- ★ Sustainable economic generation options to be discussed with the affected people through consultation process
- ★ Establishing links between skill training, credit availability and marketing
- ★ Feasible studies for each business options to be made
- ★ Field level monitoring on the income generation programmes and facilitation by the PIU

Database Management:

The details collected from the census survey and enlistment survey will be compiled. An external database management specialist shall be appointed for establishing the database. The external consultant shall train the PIU for updating and retrieval of the database. The key tasks for the database establishment involve:

- ❖ Establishing the input formats
- ❖ Designing outputs for periodical reports
- ❖ Training the PIU staff on DBMS

Implementation Agency:

A well-defined institutional arrangement and implementation mechanism is very important for timely and successful implementation of any plan. The success or failure of a Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) programme predominantly depends on the officers responsible for its implementation. Therefore it is appropriate to define the type of institutional arrangement and implementation mechanism proposed for the R&R programme.

Implementation Authority

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) which is responsible for the implementation of this project, 'Tenements for Tsunami affected at All India Radio Site in Thiruvottiyur' and the Okkium Thoraipakkan , and other related components will be responsible for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP).The TNSCB will constitute Project Implementing Unit (PIU) which will be under the direction of the Executive Engineer, Division I and FAP, TNSCB, who are responsible for coordination of all components of resettlement. The PIU will be staffed with an Officer – Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the rank of Assistant Executive Engineer (AEE-RR) from the same Divisional Office. The AEE-RR will be supported by one Community Development Officer and Community Officer with experience in consultation and relocation activities, for a period of three months (intermittently) or till the end of the implementation of the RP.

RAP facilitation

Since this project involves allotment of tenements in the proposed project as resettlement measure for 103 PAFs and providing livelihood assistance to 2 PAFs, there is no need for a separate NGO to facilitate the RP implementation and the same can be

undertaken by the Community Development Officer of TNSCB who will be involved in the implementation of this RP.

The designated Community Development Officer (CDO) of TNSCB will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Develop rapport with PAFs
- Issue of photo identity cards to each of the PAFs after completing the verification
- Verify the genuineness of the PAFs who were not identified at the time of baseline socioeconomic survey
- To create awareness about the resettlement and rehabilitation measures
- Explain and counsel why some PAFs are beneficiaries and why some are not (as absentee owners will not be entitled for alternate house)
- Assist the PAFs in allotting dwelling units in the proposed tenements
- Assist the PAFs in the transition
- Disbursement of funds
- Ensure that the PAFs obtain the assistance that is allocated to them
- Accompany and represent the PAFs at the grievance redressal committee meetings, and
- Carry out any other responsibilities as required and identified to facilitate and provide alternative livelihoods for the rehabilitated

Project Supervision

In order to oversee the timely implementation of the programme and take appropriate decisions from time to time, the Project Management Unit (PMU) constituted at CRA will meet periodically to discuss the progress made in the RP implementation and take timely decisions to overcome any operational difficulties.

Implementation of RAP

The entire programme will be implemented over a period of 3 months (intermittent). Each entitled unit (family/persons) will be issued an identity card that will list the support

mechanisms and amount of assistance to be given. The PIU will be established exclusively for the purpose of implementing the RP in order to complete the implementation in twelve weeks. However if there is any delay in implementation due to unforeseen circumstances, the period of PIU will be extended accordingly. The implementation of the RAP involves the following activities:

- Finalization of Cut-off date
- Notification for clearance of encroachments and Squatters for resettlement
- Enlistment of the Structures of the Project affected
- Estimation of the impact of Loss of the project affected
- Issue of ID Cards
- Preparation of PAFs for resettlement
- Disbursement of R&R cash Assistance for the affected people
- Relocation and resettlement of PAFs.

Community Participation for Implementation of RAP

During the implementation of the RAP, as a follow up action for the consultations held continuous participation of community has been envisaged through three levels:

- ❖ At the first level disseminating the information on the finalized entitlements package and options for each category.
- ❖ Second level participation will be ensured through reaching agreements on the compensation and assistance and finalizing the project affected through issue of ID Cards
- ❖ The third round involves the disbursement of compensation and assistance amounts when the actual resettlement process began after obtaining the approval of the PIU.

Gender issues in the Project

Realizing the need for gender issues, the R&R policy includes the Women Headed Households as the vulnerable groups. These households will be entitled for all assistances under vulnerable category. The impact assessment will focus on the women gender in

specific. The concerns and the responses of the women during the consultation meetings will be addressed.

Plan for Continuous Participation

Follow-up consultation will be held prior to the resettlement. The stake holders' workshops are to be conducted, wherein the PAFs shall be explained as to how the issues raised during the earlier consultations have been or not been addressed in the final design.

Co-ordination with civil works

The PIU will be responsible for coordination of civil works and the RP for timely relocation of the PAFs. The PIU will be responsible for the overall co-ordination of RP and will ensure that construction of tenements are complete and all related amenities are in place before advising the PAFs to relocate to the tenements allotted to them. Further, it will be the responsibility of the PIU to ensure that the widening of the approach road in the Western side is not taken up for construction until all PAFs occupy their respective tenements. By ensuring this the shifting of PAFs temporarily does not arise and the PAFs can continue to live in the same place until the tenements are ready for occupation. The PIU will also ensure that the western side of the site is adequately safeguarded during construction operation.

Training and Development of Staff

To strengthen the PIU, a couple of training activities will be planned for the duration of the project. These training programmes will cover subjects such as policy framework, identification and verification of beneficiaries, public consultations, resettlement action plan, compliance, and coordination with civil work.

Resettlement site

Based on the feedback obtained during the socio-economic survey, wherein all PAFs had opted for a house in the AIR site being developed to house Tsunami affected, there is no need for identifying, selecting and developing a separate resettlement site.

Steps in Implementation

The main steps in implementation of the programme include:

- Establishment of the PIU
- Imparting training to the staff to be involved in implementation
- Issuing identity cards to PAFs
- Disbursement of RP assistance
- Consultation and allotment of dwelling units
- Delivery of completed dwelling units fit for occupation and
- Impact evaluation

Grievances Redressal Mechanism

Any aggrieved PAFs will be directed to approach the Executive Engineer, TNSCB and forwarded to the Chief Engineer (TNSCB) subsequently at the first level. Further if the PAFs are not satisfied, they may approach Assistant Commissioner / DMR and DRO / R&R of Project Management Unit Office at Ezhilagam. Petitions received will be acknowledged within 7 days from the date of receiving the petition. The action taken on the grievance will be communicated to the aggrieved PAF through registered letter within 30 days from the date of receipt of the petition. The project affected person can go through these two levels of grievance redressal forum available to the PAF and if not satisfied can appeal in the Court of Law. Step-by-step process for registering and redressing of grievances, response time, communication modes, mechanism for appeal and the provisions to approach civil courts in case of other provision fail will be disseminated. These will be prepared in the local language and distributed to all the PAFs at the time of issuing identity cards.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Though sizeable number of PAFs are involved, the impact to the PAFs is one and the same and hence TNSCB itself can do the concurrent monitoring. A consultant will be appointed who would undertake an impact evaluation, six months after the implementation of the RP. TNSCB will monitor the R&R activities and prepare monthly

progress reports in terms of physical and financial indicators and submit the same to the Special Officer, ETRP/TEAP. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into the communication and reactions of PAFs, use of grievance procedures and information to PAFs on benefits, options and implementation timetable. The progress report will be reviewed by the PMU.

For the impact evaluation the consultant would collect primary data from the PAFs and compare the same with the BSS data collected. Some of the key socio-economic indicators that would be used to assess the success of the project are listed below:

- Type of dwelling unit
- Size of dwelling unit
- Access and quality of basic amenities such as water, electricity, toilet, separate kitchen, and
- Income levels

Entitlements Matrix

ENTITLEMENTS - Category	ELIGIBILITY	Entitlements
Compensation for Land	No Such Cases	Nil
Compensation for Structures	Owners of the Structures, Occupants, Squatters and Encroachers	All the Families residing in Government Land, will be provided with Built House approximately of 270 Sq.mt. without any cost in the proposed site. For the structures whose value exceeds the unit cost of alternate built house the balance will be given as assistance. * Unit cost of the alternate built house is Rs.2,50,000/-
Shifting Assistance for the Loss of Complete structures	Owners of the Structures, Tenants, Squatters and Encroachers	Rs.1000/- will be provided as shifting assistance.
Loss of Livelihood	Owners of the Structures, Tenants, Squatters and Encroachers	Those who have lost their livelihood. Alternate Shops will be provided in the proposed site.

Costs and Budget

Sl. No	Items	Amount (Rs.)
1	R&R Cash Assistance – Compensation for the Structures	5,05,388
2	Shifting allowance to 103 families @ Rs. 1000/- per family	1,03,000
	Grand Total	6,08,388

Chief Community Development Officer

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百

Annexure - 1

VALUE OF STRUCTURAL LOSS

Table No: 5.8 A- Value of Compensation to be paid for the OWNER occupied permanent structures at AIR land project.

Sl. No:	Door No.	Value of Structure as per PWD *	Value of Proposed Tenement by TNSCB	Compensation to be paid
1	3	1,71,171	2,50,000	Nil
2	8	3,24,790	2,50,000	74,790
3	12	2,49,660	2,50,000	Nil
4	17	4,18,950	2,50,000	1,68,950
5	21	4,95,743	2,50,000	2,45,743
6	53	1,71,851	2,50,000	Nil
7	58	2,65,905	2,50,000	15,905
Total..		20,98,070	17,50,000	5,05,388

* PWD C.M. No. HDO (A) 48518 / 2003, dated 07.05.2007

Table No 5.8 B- Value of Structural Loss at OTP & AIR land sites.

S. No	Value of Structure Loss	AIR		OTP		TOTAL	
		Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Below Rs.10000	7	9	0	0	7	7
2	10000-20000	18	24	18	62	36	35
3	20000-30000	10	14	10	34	20	19
4	30000-40000	7	9	1	3	8	8
5	Above 40000	32	43	0	0	32	31
Total		74	100	29	100	103	100

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ANNEXURE - II

List of families enumerated at AIR Nagar

Sl. No	Door No	Name	Owner	Tenant	If. Tenant Name of the Owner
1	1	Muthu / Kandasamy	Owner	---	---
2	2	Durga / Natarajan	---	Tenant	Kandasamy
3	3	Mohamed Ayisha / Naina Mohamed	Owner	---	---
4	4	Thilaga / Murugan	---	Tenant	Naina Mohammed
5	5	Dhana / Shanmugam	Owner	---	---
6	6	Pawnamma / Ganesan	---	Tenant	Dhana
7	7	Sasikala / Abimanyu	Owner	---	---
8	8	Muthammal/Muniandi	Owner	---	---
9	8A	Kannamma/ Munniammal (Daughter)	---	Tenant	Muniandi
10	8B	Yellammal / Sankar	---	Tenant	Muniandi
11	9	Sabira / Mahaboo Basha	Owner	---	---
12	10	Sakirabee/Rahman Basha	---	Tenant	Narayanan
13	11	Pushpa/Mari	---	Tenant	Narayanan
14	11A	Saratha / Narayanan	Owner	---	---
15	12	Vengadasangam/ Santhanakrishnan	Owner	---	---
16	13	Neela / Kattan	Owner	---	---
17	14	Gandimathi / Remesh	Owner	---	---
18	15	Shanthi/ Eruchappan	Owner	---	---
19	16	Saina / Anbu	---	Tenant	Eruchappan
20	17	Gani / Selvaraj	Owner	---	---
21	18	Mary/ Raji	---	Tenant	Selvaraj
22	19	Malliga/Kuppusamy	---	Tenant	Selvaraj
23	20	Jaya / Manoharan	---	Tenant	Selvaraj
24	21	Poomani / Gnanamurthi	Owner	---	---
25	22	Banumathi / Munirathinam	---	Tenant	Poomani
26	22 A	Semavathi / Sankar	---	Tenant	Poomani
27	23	Sakunthala / Ashok kumar	Owner	---	---
28	23 A	Lalitha / Nandagopal	---	Tenant	Sakunthala
29	24	Podu Nala Sangam			
30	25	Manonmani / Ramalingam	Owner	---	---
31	25A	Malliga / Pakkiri	---	Tenant	Manonmani
32	25B	Phiolomina / Kumar	---	Tenant	Manonmani
33	26	Rose/ Krishnamoorthy	Owner	---	---
34	26A	Jeyanthi / Ravi	---	Tenant	Krishnamoorthy
35	27	Menaga / OmGanesh	---	Tenant	Krishnamoorthy

36	28	Lalitha / Munusamy	---	Tenant	Krishnamoorthy
37	29	Annappoorani / Palanisamy	Owner	---	---
38	30	Kanniamma / Ponnai	---	Tenant	---
39	31	Nagoor Meeran / Rahmathbevi	Owner	---	---
40	32	Sulochana / Kamala kannan	Owner	---	Ragunath Bee
41	33	Sakunthala / Danalakshmi	Owner	---	---
42	34	Pattammal / Vijaya (Daughter)	Owner	---	---
43	35	Mariammal / Murugan	---	Tenant	Pattammal
44	36	Parjatham / Karuna	Owner	---	---
45	37	Shanthi / Krishnan	---	Tenant	Parjatham
46	38	Kanchana / Elumalai	Owner	---	---
47	39	Saroja / Jothi (Daughter)	Owner	---	---
48	40	Bomniyammal / Muthu (Late)	Owner	---	---
49	41	Suresh (Son) / Kanagaraj (Father)	Owner	---	---
50	42	Sasikala / Sundaramoorthy	---	Tenant	Sundaramoorthi
51	43	Muniammal / Kanakaraj	Owner	---	---
52	44	Subaita beevi	Owner	---	---
53	45	Magarunisha / Shaikthurab	---	Tenant	Subaita Beevi
54	46	Mohan / Venkatesan (Son)	Owner	---	---
55	47	Komala / Devaraj	---	Tenant	Mohan
56	48	Jarina / Arif	---	Tenant	Mohan
57	49	Thilagavathi / Ramadass	Owner	---	---
58	50	Sengeni / Thavasamy	Owner	---	---
59	51	Pappammal / Ravi	---	Tenant	Sengeni
60	52	Padma / Raja	Owner	---	---
61	53	Senthamarai / Panchatcharam	Owner	---	---
62	54	Chandra	---	Tenant	Senthamarai
63	55	Mariamamma / Srinivasapillai	Owner	---	---
64	56	Richard (Son) / Immanuel	Owner	---	---
65	57	Stelliamary / Murugan	---	Tenant	Richard
66	58	Lakshmi / Selvam	Owner	---	---
67	59	Janaki / Sivamoorthy	---	Tenant	Lakshmi
68	60	Nandini / Sathish	---	Tenant	Lakshmi
69	61	Faritha / Raja Babu	---	Tenant	Lakshmi
70	62	Vasanthi / Dhamodharan	Owner	---	---
71	63	Saraswathi / Ramu	---	Tenant	Dhamodaran
72	64	Papathi / Kandasamy	---	Tenant	Dhamodaran
73	65	Mohana / Saravana Kumar	Owner	---	---
74	66	Saroja / Sekar	---	Tenant	Mohana
75	67	Santhi / Perumal	Owner	---	---

Annexure – 3

List of owner occupied Project Affected Families at Okkium Thoraipakkam

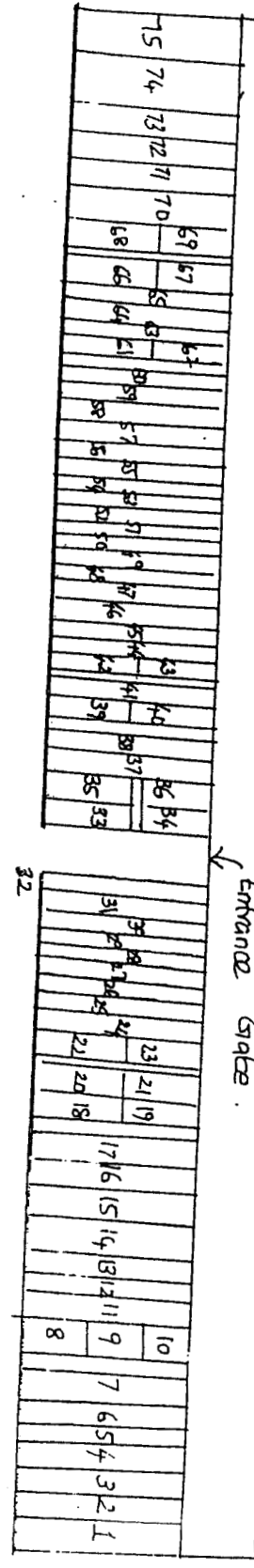
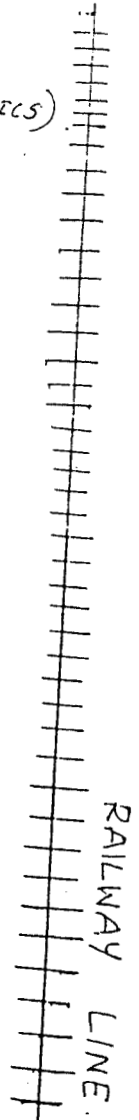
S.No	Name of the beneficiary
1	Shyamma / Baskar
2	Chandra / Venugopal
3	Raji / Durai kannu
4	Ammu / Mohan
5	Manikandan / Meenakshi
6	Kala / Murali
7	Ravi / Anjalai
8	Unnamalai / Murugan
9	Shanthi / Munusamy
10	Sarasu / Annamalai
11	Elumalai / Muthamma
12	Krishnamurthi / Sarasu
13	Usha / Annamalai
14	Adh Lakshmi / Jagadeesan
15	Saroja / Balu
16	Radha / Subramani
17	Babu / Peirasamy
18	Babi / Sasi
19	Selvi / Mani
20	Renuka / Shankar
21	Vani / Elumalai
22	Jayalakshmi / Karupaiah
23	Mekala / Karunakaran
24	Manjula / Nagarajan

S.No	Name of the beneficiary
25	Lakshmi / Muthiah
26	Dhanalakshmi / Kumar
27	Nandhini / Selvaraj
28	Raju / Selvakani
29	Selvi / Balakrishnan

TOP SKETCH

FOR AIR SCHEME (PAF DETAILS)

LIST OF BENEFICIARIES ATTACHED.



Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page.

