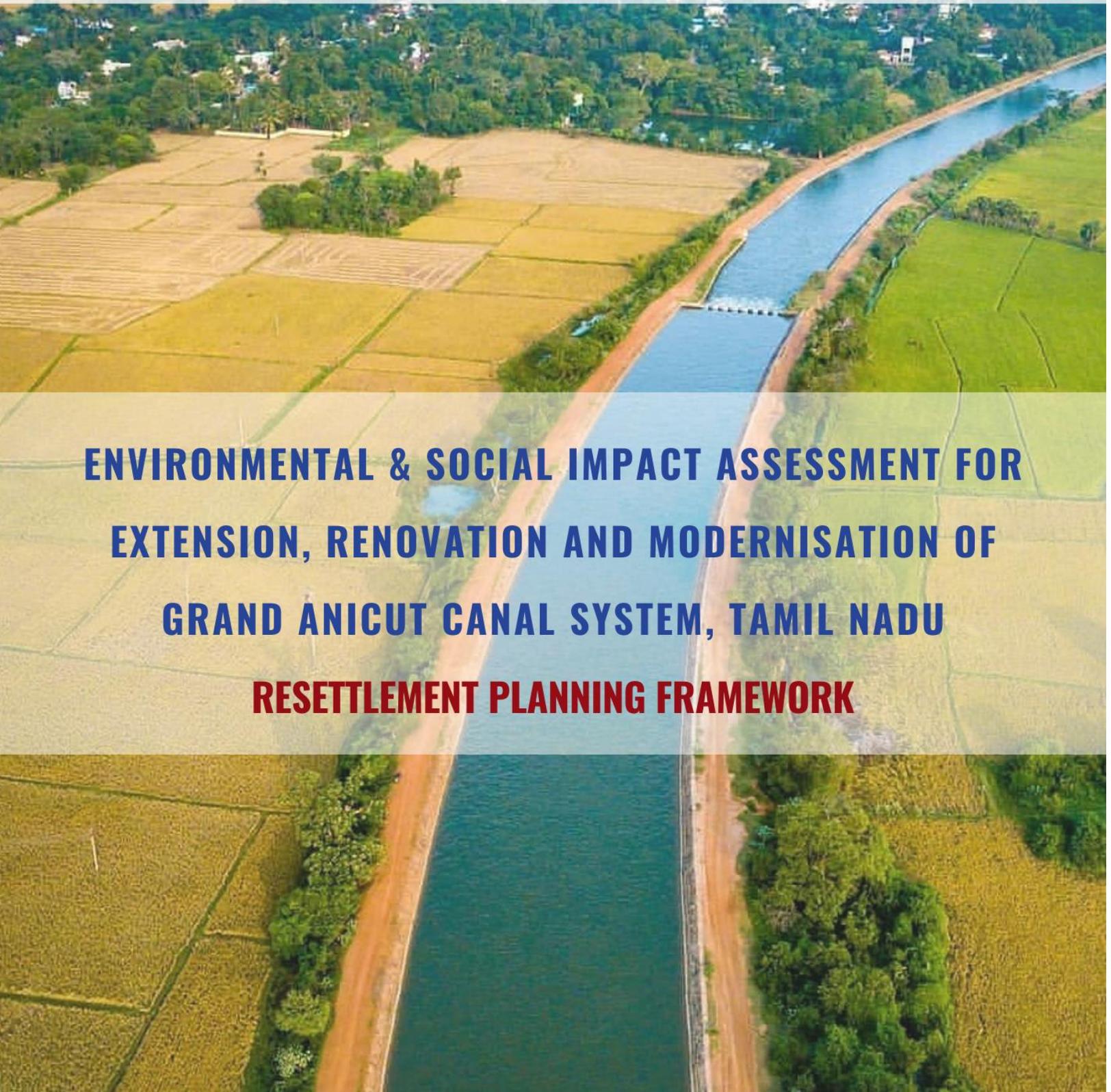




**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
WATER RESOURCES ORGANISATION**



**ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE  
INVESTMENT BANK**

An aerial photograph showing a large canal system winding through a rural landscape. The canal is bordered by earthen banks and has several small structures along its length. The surrounding area is a mix of green fields, some of which appear to be under construction or recently cleared, and patches of trees. The sky is clear and blue.

**ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR  
EXTENSION, RENOVATION AND MODERNISATION OF  
GRAND ANICUT CANAL SYSTEM, TAMIL NADU  
RESETTLEMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK**

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<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Development Bank
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSR	Basic Schedule of Rates
CoI	Corridor of Impact
ECS	Electronic Clearance Scheme
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FMB	Field Measurement Books
GACS	Grand Anicut Canal System
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
IGA	Income Generation Assets
IPDP	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
LARRU	Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit
LPS	Land Plan Schedule
M&E	Monitoring And Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
PAFs	Project Affected Families
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIOs	Public Information Officers
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement

**WRD/WRO  
GoTN**

**Resettlement Planning Framework for ERM Works of  
Grand Anicut Canal System (GACS)**

RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
RSO	Resettlement Officer
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
Spl DRO	Special District Revenue Officers
WRD	Water Resources Department
WRO	Water Resources Organization

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Grand Anicut Canal System (GACS) comprises of the GA Main Canal, which traverses a length of 148.65 kms and branch channels totaling to about 1232 kms which includes laterals also. The Main Canal passes through three administrative districts namely Tiruchirappalli (05 kms), Thanjavur (104 kms) and Pudukkottai (39.65 kms) in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. The Water Resources Department (WRD), Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN), have identified components of GACS, which need reconstruction, rehabilitation, repair and new components, which are necessary for equitable distribution, maintaining hydraulic profile and for discharge control in GACS, through preparation of Detailed Project Report by WAPCOS Limited, a Government of India enterprise under the aegis of the Union Ministry of Jal Shakti.

The Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) works of GACS shall be implemented by the WRD, GoTN. In this connection, the WRD, through the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, Government of India have approached the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for part financing of ERM of GACS. Currently, DEA has requested AIIB to provide a loan facility of INR 1609.125 Crores (USD 229.87 Million) which is 70% of Project Cost of INR 2639.15 Crores (USD Million 377.02) at price level 2014-15. The balance amount of INR 689.625 Crores (USD 98.52 Million) will be the share of GoTN.

This Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) has been prepared conforming to the National laws, the State laws and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB's) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2019. The resettlement planning framework describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementing the proposed project.

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/ State Laws and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's ESF. The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the affected families. All compensation and assistances will be paid to the affected persons prior to displacement.

The Project Director is overall in charge of land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation. The Project Director will coordinate with the Special District Revenue Officer in resettlement plan implementation and land acquisition. The Chief Engineer will be supported by domain expert in the areas of land acquisition and resettlement. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit will be responsible for implementation of the project along with the support of an NGO/agency with experience in similar development projects.

Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at three-levels. At the grassroots level the committee is made up of Assistant Engineer (PIU), Assistant Executive Engineer (PIU). This committee will look after the grievances related implementation of the mitigation measures, construction practices and issues related to water management. It will resolve disputes relating to

resource use that may arise between communities, the grievances that may arise with planning measures, or the actual implementation of the project activities. At the next level the Executive Engineer (PIU) convenes the meetings. The third (district) level is the District Revenue Officer, Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer (PMU). The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected persons can also use the AIIBs Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) by directly contacting (in writing) the complaint receiving officer at AIIB headquarters. Meaningful consultations and awareness programs will be undertaken with the affected persons, the communities in the project area and civil society soon after the resettlement planning framework is approved. Consultation will be carried throughout the project area, including all the distribution canal during the implementation of the project. The project implementation unit (PIU) and the implementation support NGO will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The PIU will ensure that groups and individuals consulted are informed about the outcome of the decision-making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated. The consultation process established for the project will employ a range of formal and informal consultative methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders are proposed during project implementation, such as in-depth interviews, public meetings, and group discussions.

The RPF will be disclosed. This will be done through public consultation and brochures and leaflets in Tamil. Copies of the summary and resettlement plan/ESIA in Tamil will also be made available at: (i) office of the PMU; (ii) Commissioner of Corporation/Municipality; and (iii) local level offices. A report of disclosure, giving details of the date and location will be shared with the AIIB.

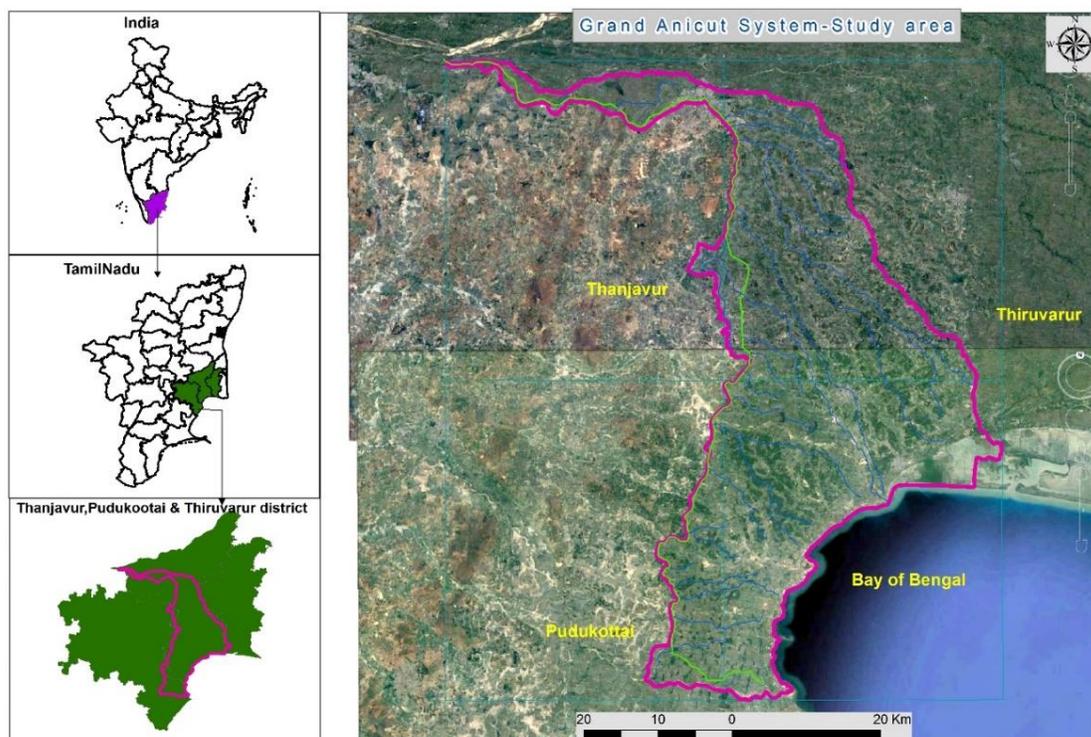
The RPF and the RP/ ESIA will be placed on the official website of WRD and the official website of AIIB after approval and endorsement of the RPF/RP/ESIA by WRD and AIIB.

**CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION****1.1.OVERVIEW**

The Grand Anicut Canal System (GACS) comprises of the GA Main Canal, which traverses a length of 148.65 kms and branch channels totaling to about 1232 kms which includes laterals also. The Main Canal passes through three administrative districts namely Tiruchirappalli (05 kms), Thanjavur (104 kms) and Pudukkotai (39.65 kms) in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. The Public Works Department /Water Resources Department (WRD/WRO), Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN), have identified components of GACS, which need reconstruction, rehabilitation, repair and new components, which are necessary for equitable distribution, maintaining hydraulic profile and for discharge control in GACS, through preparation of Detailed Project Report by WAPCOS Limited, a Government of India enterprise under the aegis of the Union Ministry of Jal Shakti.

The extension, renovation and modernization (ERM) works of GACS will be implemented by the WRD / WRO, GoTN. In this connection, the WRD / WRO, through the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, Government of India have approached the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for part financing of ERM of GACS. Currently, DEA has requested AIIB to provide a loan facility of INR 1609.125 Crores (USD 229.87 Million) which is 70% of Project Cost of INR 2639.15 Crores (USD Million 377.02) at price level 2014-15. The balance amount of INR 689.625 Crores (USD 98.52 Million) will be the share of GoTN

Water Resources Department (WRD/WRO), Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN), have identified components of GACS, which need reconstruction, rehabilitation and repair and new components, which are necessary for equitable distribution, maintaining hydraulic profile and for discharge control in GACS, through preparation of Detailed Project Report by WAPCOS Limited. The Project Area Map of GACS is shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1: Project Area Map of GACS**

The WRD / WRO, GoTN owns, operates and maintains the various components of GACS i.e. canals, tanks, hydraulic and other structures, including roads, buildings and bridges. The field channels are owned, operated and maintained by respective field owners.

### Project Components

The project components include the following :

- **Canals:** The GACS comprises of the Main Canal of length 148.65 km and Distribution Canals of aggregate length of 1232 kms. The details are as given below:

Sl.No.	Type of Canal	Length (km)
1	<b>Class A Canals</b> - Branch Canal from Main Canal	438.71
2	<b>Class B Canals</b> - Branch Canal from Class A canals	485.14
3	<b>Class C Canals</b> - Branch Canal from Class B canals	228.32
4	<b>Class D Canals</b> - Branch Canal from Class C canals	63.19
5	<b>Class E Canals</b> - Branch Canal from Class D canals	16.65
<b>Total</b>		<b>1232.01</b>

- **Tanks:** Distribution canals (Class A, B, C, D, E) convey water to 694 Tanks in the Command Area.
- **Field Channels:** Water is provided from Tanks to fields through field channels.
- **Hydraulic Structures:** The Discharge & hydraulic profile of GACS is controlled & regulated through various hydraulic structures which are as follows:
  - **Regulators** i.e. regulates level of water in canal,
  - **Sluice Gates & Pipe Sluices** i.e. allows discharge to side/escape channels, as well as to control level of water in the canal system,
  - **Drops** i.e. allows canal bed level to be lowered to maintain designed slope whenever there is change in ground level,
  - **Syphons** i.e. allows natural drainage channels/ rivers to cross canals,
  - **Aqueducts** i.e. allows canal to cross natural drainage channels / river,
  - **Under Tunnel** i.e. allows natural drainage to cross canal without change of level
  - **End Dams**, which is provided at end of channels/ dead ends to prevent further discharge.
- **Service Road & Bridges:** There are about 453 km of existing service roads which exists mostly on left bank of Main Canal and on one bank of Distribution Canals. There are also 184 bridges, which allows pedestrians, animals and small vehicles to cross the canal.

**Building and Steps / ramps:** There are about 116 buildings, including offices, staff quarters, inspection rooms etc. At several locations, steps and ramps are provided for access to the canal bed.

## ASSOCIATED AND EXISTING FACILITIES

### ➤ Tanks in the GACS

The GACS supplements the storage in 694 number of system tanks out of which 526 are located in Thanjavur and 168 tanks are located in Pudukottai respectively. The total ayacut under system tanks is 81,944 acres. These tanks get filled during the North East monsoon period only. Nearly one third of the tank storage is fed by the G.A. Canal and two third is fed from the rainfall in their own catchment area. These tanks were included in the GACS during the project implementation. The structural components of all the tanks are in highly dilapidated condition which need rehabilitation. The embankments are also not in good condition and need strengthening. Hence these tanks are also included in the GACS project for rehabilitation.

### ➤ Existing Drainage Structures and Cross Masonry Structures in GACS

In the GACS, the upland drainage water which gets collected on the right side of the G.A.C., is allowed to cross the G.A.C. through 236 nos. of cross masonry structures such as super passages, syphons and aqueducts etc. Since these structures were constructed nearly 80 years ago, many structures are now in dilapidated condition. Due to leakage of water from GA Canal in to damaged syphons, aqueducts etc., supply of water for irrigation is affected. Hence these structures also require improvements and reconstruction.

### ➤ Proposal for Silt Traps in GACS

The average quantity of silt deposition in GA Main Canal per year is estimated as 36,000 m<sup>3</sup>. The heavy silt particles will be deposited at the beginning of the flow while the medium and light silt particles will be deposited slowly during the flow of water. In order to tackle this problem, Silt Traps are proposed to be constructed at three locations i.e. one silt trap at start of GAC, another silt trap at LS 12270 m near Solagam Pattii Variand the third silt trap at LS 26220 m near Konavari with a depth of 0.75 m. It is proposed to remove the silt two times in a year.

## 1.2.NEED FOR RESETTLEMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK (RPF)

In order to implement the project, WRD will have to clear the lands which belong to WRD but are claimed, occupied or cultivated by other people. The approach taken by WRD shall be different for the different cases. For lands, claimed or occupied by other people, WRD will assist to resettle them according to this RPF. In case the ownership of land rests with the individual, RFCTLARRA 2013 will be applicable.

In order to address and mitigate impacts arising from the project activities, the RPF outlines the objectives, policy principles, compensation and other assistance measures for persons impacted by the project. The RPF aims at mitigation of project risks and providing a framework for compensation for unavoidable impacts from resettlement.

## 1.3.RESETTLEMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The RPF is in conformity to the State laws, the National laws, and the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2019. The RPF describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise due to implementation of the proposed ERM works of GACS project.

#### 1.4. PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA) AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)

The process and provisions of this RPF will be applied for preparation of Social Impact Assessment / Resettlement Plan (SIA/RP), if any physical and/or economic displacement takes place during the course of project implementation. The SIA and preparation of resettlement plan will comprise of the following tasks:

***Screening and Categorization of the Project:*** The project shall be screened for environmental and social risks and impacts based on the information collected such as does the project involve acquisition of private land, alienation of any type of government land, clearance of squatters/hawkers, number of structures both authorised and unauthorised to be acquired/cleared, number of households to be displaced, details of common property resources to be alienated and financial compensations measures expected. Also collecting the details of standing crops, number of trees, commercial structures, heritage sites and also the details of indigenous or tribals population. Based on a combined review of both environmental and social risks and impacts, the project will be categorized as significant risk, moderate risk or low risk. The Social Screening Format is enclosed as Annexure I.

***Census Survey:*** The census survey shall be carried out using a structured questionnaire to record the details of the present occupants within the proposed Corridor of Impact (CoI), the area required for the proposed improvements, and within the existing CoI, wherever existing CoI is greater than proposed CoI. Census survey will (i) assess the magnitude of impact of the project in terms of number of persons and assets affected; and (ii) assess the extent of physical and/or economic displacement.

***Socio-economic Survey:*** The purpose of the baseline socioeconomic survey of affected persons is to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters. It will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of affected persons. The survey shall cover all affected persons and the survey shall also collect gender-disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement.

The socio-economic survey shall be carried out amongst all affected families or a sample number of households using a structured questionnaire, that would capture details of standard of living, inventory of assets, livelihoods, sources of income, level of indebtedness, profile of family members, health and sanitation, access to services and facilities, perceived benefits and negative impacts of the project and resettlement preferences of all affected families likely to be displaced. This information along with the census survey data would facilitate the preparation of a resettlement plan to mitigate adverse impact.

**Consultation with PAPs:** As part of socio-economic survey, wide range of consultations with different impacted groups as well as other stakeholders will be conducted to ascertain their views and preferences. Based on the outcome of these consultations the designs changes, if required, and mitigation measures will be incorporated. Consultations will include women and other vulnerable sections their concerns and reactions to the project will be addressed through appropriate mitigation plan.

**Land Plan Schedule:** The CoI shall be established based on village maps, land and/or lease records, and field measurement books (FMB), which will be the basis for detailed design. Wherever additional land is required, land plan schedule (LPS) shall be prepared using FMB, *chitta* (ownership details with total land holding information), *adangal* (cultivation details) and *A-register* (extent with owner details) extracts. This would provide the details of landowners and the extent of land being acquired as a percentage total land holding. According to WRD all along the canal there is enough open unoccupied land for the use of stocking the material, temporary camps etc. In case there is no open space they may use the WRD land leased upto June 2021.

**Resettlement Plan:** a resettlement plan will be prepared based on the findings of the census and socio economic survey and consultations. It will include the findings of the census of affected persons, and the entitlements to restore losses, socio economic characteristics of the affected persons, institutional mechanisms and implementation schedules, budgets, assessment of feasible income restoration mechanisms, grievance redress mechanism, coordination of implementation in conjunction with civil works procurement and construction schedules, internal monitoring and impact evaluation mechanisms. The resettlement plan will be structured as per the outline in Annexure-II and will be detailed as needed depending upon the magnitude and nature of impacts. The impacts and mitigation measures will be presented to align it with the procurement and construction schedules.

The resettlement plan will comply with the principles outlined in this resettlement planning framework adopted for the project. The SIA and RP for projects under GACS will be reviewed and endorsed by the AIIB and approved by the competent authority in the Government prior to invitation of bids for civil works. Disbursement of compensation payments and entitlements will be made prior to displacement and prior to handing over of the land parcels to contractors.

## CHAPTER 2: PLANNING FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

### 2.1.LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This RPF has been developed in accordance with the National / State laws, Acts and policies, which shall act as a guiding tool for mitigating the social impacts that may be triggered by the proposed project activities. The salient features of legal frameworks for the project are summarized as follows:

➤ **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013)**

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides a transparent process and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR Act, which came into effect on 01 January 2014 is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that, the affected persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. The salient provisions of the Act are as follows:

The RFCTLARR Act applies to acquisition of land for a public purpose, as defined in the Act. The Act provides for consultation and involvement of local self-government in undertaking a Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The SIA is reviewed by an expert group to assess if the potential benefits of the project outweigh the social cost and adverse social impacts. The expert group can recommend either for or against proceeding with the project. The Government is not bound by the decision of the expert group and can decide otherwise. The Act prohibits acquisition of multi crop land for any project. However, on exceptional cases, allows acquisition of multi crop land, wherein the State specific threshold of acquiring such land is not exceeded and equivalent waste land is developed for agricultural purposes.

The competent authority while determining the market value of the land has to consider the higher value of the land arrived at by 3-methods of valuation as follows:

- market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated;
- average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years;
- consented amount paid in case of acquisition of land for PPP projects or private companies. In case of rural areas, the market value of land so determined is multiplied by a factor, to be decided by the Government. A solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and on all immovable properties, assets, trees and plants.

➤ **Tamil Nadu Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017 (TN-RFCTLARR Rules, 2017)**

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

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

➤ **The Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI Act, 2005)**

The Act provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. Under the provisions of the Act, any India citizen may request information from a "public authority" (a body of Government) which is required to reply expeditiously or within thirty days.

The Act has established a three tier structure for enforcing the right to information guaranteed under the Act. The Public Authorities designate some of their officers as Public Information Officers (PIOs). The first request for information goes to the Central/State Assistant PIO and

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

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

Central/State PIO, designated by the Public Authorities. As per the provisions, the information to an RTI applicant has to be provided within 30 days of the request. Appeals from their decisions go to an Appellate Authority. Appeals against the order of the Appellate Authority go to the State Information Commission or the Central Information Commission.

➤ **Tamil Nadu Government Order on Land Acquisition through Private Negotiation**

The GO (Ms) No.885 of Revenue Department, GoTN dated 21 September 1995, had issued executive orders prescribing uniform procedure for fixing the land value for acquisition through negotiations and constituting District level, State level and Government level committees with definite monetary powers. Based on the experience gained over the years in land acquisition and acquisition through negotiations, the District level and State level committees were reconstituted with enhanced monetary powers vide GO (Ms) No.103 of Revenue (LA-I(1)) Department, GoTN dated 28 February 2011.

Since both the above government orders were issued when the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was in force and with the procedural change in determination of compensation coming into effect with the notification of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the Government issued revised procedures, vide GO (Ms) No.281 of Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Land Administration Wing, LA-I(1) Section dated 07 September 2017, for acquisition of land through private negotiation and enhanced the monetary powers of District level, State level committees and the Government, with distinction between land in urban and rural areas. The formula for computation of land price under Negotiated settlement is enclosed as annexure V.

➤ **Tamil Nadu Protection of Tanks and Eviction of Encroachment Act, 2007**

The Tamil Nadu Protection of Tanks and Eviction of Encroachment Act, 2007 was enacted to protect the tanks under the control of WRD / WRD and for checking the encroachments besides early eviction of the same. The Act also provided for conduct of survey of the tanks in the State by the Officer nominated by the Revenue Department to determine their limits, demarcate boundaries and initiate action for eviction of encroachment in co-ordination with Revenue Department and police authorities. It extends to the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu.

Any crop or other product raised on the land within the boundaries of the tank shall be liable to forfeiture and any building or other construction erected or anything deposited thereon shall also, if not removed by the encroacher be liable to forfeiture.

- a. any person has encroached upon any land within the boundaries of the tank and that the encroacher should be evicted, the officer shall issue a notice in the manner as may be prescribed, calling upon the person concerned to remove the encroachment before a date specified in the notice. Where, within the period specified in the notice under sub-section

- b. the encroacher has not removed the encroachment and has not vacated the land within the boundaries of the tank, the officer referred to in sub-section
- c. shall remove the encroachment and take possession of the land within the boundaries of the tank encroached upon, by taking such police assistance as may be necessary. Any police officer whose help is required for this purpose shall render necessary help to that officer.

➤ **Tamil Nadu Protection of Tanks and Eviction of Encroachment Rules, 2007**

The procedure for eviction of encroachment under the Tamil Nadu Protection of Tanks and Eviction of Encroachment Rules, 2007 is as follows:

If any person has encroached upon any land of the tank, the officer shall prepare a notice in Form and call upon the person concerned to remove the encroachment.

Such notice shall be served by delivering a copy either to the encroacher or to a member of his family at his usual place of abode, or to his authorised agent, or by affixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous part of his last known residence or in any part of the area encroached upon or in any of the offices of the Village Chavadi, Village Panchayat, District Collector, Revenue Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Village Administrative Officer, Panchayat Unions and in the Section, Sub-Division and Divisions concerned of the Water Resources Department as the officer deems fit and proper.

If the encroacher has not removed the encroachment within the period specified in the notice, the officer shall inform the area Station House officer of Police Department, in writing to provide adequate Police personnel, as may be necessary and shall remove the encroachment or obstructions or any building or any crop or any product raised on the land or anything deposited and forfeit them and take possession of the land as specified in the Act.

➤ **The AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) with special reference to, ESS 2 (Involuntary Resettlement)**

The main objective of the AIIB's ESF is to ensure that environmental & social risks due to the impacts associated with the projects are addressed and to mitigate the same, a robust structure and mechanism in identification, preparation and implementation of projects for managing the environmental and social risks. The framework details the environmental and social requirements through 03 mandatory Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), as follows:

- ESS1 - Environmental and Social Assessment and Management
- ESS2 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- ESS3 - Indigenous Peoples

**ESS 1 on Environmental and Social Assessment and Management** The objective of ESS1 is to ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of Projects and to support the integration of environmental and social considerations into the Project decision-making process and implementation.

ESS 1 applies if the Project is likely to have adverse environmental risks and impacts or social risks and impacts (or both). The scope of the environmental and social assessment and management measures are proportional to the risks and impacts of the Project. ESS 1 provides for both quality environmental and social assessment and management of risks and impacts through effective mitigation and monitoring measures during the course of Project implementation

**ESS 2 on Involuntary Resettlement:** The objectives of the AIIB's policy with regard to the ESS 2 on involuntary resettlement are as follows:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project alternatives;
- where avoidance of involuntary resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels
- to improve the overall socio-economic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups
- to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, by providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share the project benefits

Involuntary resettlement covers physical displacement i.e. relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter and economic displacement i.e. loss of land or access to land and natural resources, loss of assets or access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood as a result of;

- Involuntary acquisition of land, or
- Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

It covers such displacement irrespective of these losses and involuntary restrictions being full or partial, permanent or temporary in nature.

If adverse environmental, social or economic impacts from Project activities involving loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use that do not fall within the definition of Involuntary Resettlement are identified, such impacts are avoided, or when avoidance is not feasible, they are at least minimized, mitigated, or compensated for, through the environmental and social assessment under ESS 1. If these impacts are found to be adverse at any stage of the Project, the Client is required to develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihoods of affected persons to at least pre-Project level or better.

**ESS 3 on Indigenous Peoples:**

To design and implement Projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures, as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves, so that they: (a) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (b) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of Projects; and (c) can participate actively in Projects that affect them.

The field visits and studies carried by the team shows that in the entire project area the project has no impact on tribal or Indigenous population. However, a detailed survey of the revenue boundary will confirm the impact on tribal or Indigenous population.

**2.2.PRINCIPLES OF RPF FOR ERM WORKS OF GACS PROJECT**

Based on the understanding of the AIIB's ESF 2019 and the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the following resettlement principles will be adopted for this project:

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

- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following:
  - if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities
  - transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities
  - civic infrastructure and community services, as required
- Ensure that affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at replacement value.
- Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all affected persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and tribal or indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of affected persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Pay compensation and provide all resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement and before commencement of civil works. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of affected persons.

- Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

### **2.3.IDENTIFICATION OF THE GAPS BETWEEN AIIB’S ESF 2019 AND RFCTLARR Act, 2013**

Based on the comparison between AIIB’s ESF 2019 and RFCTLARR Act, 2013, certain gaps have been identified and suitable measures to fill the gaps as reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented in Annexure-III. The major gap between AIIB’s ESF 2019 and RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is as follows:

- As per the AIIB’s ESF 2019, irrespective of the tenure, the cut-off date shall be as established in the Resettlement Plan, for determining the eligibility for compensation and R&R assistances to the PAFs / PAPs. While as per the RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for non-titleholders to be eligible for assistance is three years preceding the acquisition and for the titleholders, it is the date of Sec 4(1) notification under the said Act.
- As per the AIIB’s ESF 2019, those who have no recognizable legal right has claim to the land they are occupying. While as per the RFCTLARR Act, the same is not specified.

To bring this RPF in line with AIIB’s requirements, this RPF mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of public notice of intended acquisition, will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, the cut-off date will be the start date of the project census survey. Further, all affected non-title holders, suitable compensation for loss of assets and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances is proposed in the entitlement matrix, while the titleholders are legally entitled for compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances.

If there are any differences between the provisions of this RPF and AIIB’s ESF, the provisions of AIIB’s ESF will prevail.

### **2.4.CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY**

The RPF recognizes PAFs / PAPs as belonging to one of the following three groups eligible for compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance:

- Those with formal legal rights to the land and other rights recognized by the Indian legal framework;
- Those without formal legal rights to land at the time of census socio-economic survey but have a claim to such land or assets under Indian legal framework or becomes recognized through a process identified in the Resettlement Plan and
- Those without recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. (*squatters and encroachers occupying the RoW or government land*).

To achieve the objectives of this RPF, particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among the affected i.e. the landless, the elderly, women, physically challenged, children, families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).

**Cut off date:** For title holders, the date of notification of intended acquisition under Section 11, sub section 3 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey will be the cut-off date.

## 2.5.PROCESS OF INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

The process of facilitating the involuntary resettlement to mitigate adverse impacts involves the following activities:

- Undertaking of Social Safeguard Screening to determine whether or not this project will lead to loss of land, livelihood and assets
- Undertaking of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) including census, socio-economic survey to identify and categorize all PAFs / PAPs irrespective of their legal status;
- Preparation of Resettlement Plan
- Preparation of Indigenous Peoples Development Plan, if indicated by Social Safeguard Screening.

If Social Screening indicates, there is a need to prepare Resettlement Plan (RP) and/or Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) a Social Impact Assessment as explained below will be undertaken prior to preparing RPs and/or IPDPs.

In case of any land acquisition or involuntary resettlement the following will be applicable:

The SIA will focus on the following in case the process of social screening indicates that there are adverse impacts to be addressed:

- Review of the patterns of use of land under different tenure systems
- Assess whether any land used by Scheduled Tribes for their social and economic needs was transferred and if yes; assess their adverse socio-economic and cultural impacts on those who depended on them along with patterns of use, type of adverse impact, the number of persons affected by such a transfer of public land;

- Undertake a census and socio-economic survey of all affected by the type of loss, adverse social and economic impacts;
- Formulate a transparent strategy to consult them through a prior and informed participatory process;
- Assess whether all those who were to be paid compensation for land had been compensated and confirm that no claims for compensation are pending;
- Assess whether the loss of access to/claims over common properties for social and economic needs had been compensated and that no claims are pending for claims and access rights;
- Identification of the patterns of use of their area for agricultural or as any other means of income/livelihood
- Identification of vulnerable groups among the affected for targeted attention to help them with additional assistance; and
- Based on the assessment, entitlement for compensation shall be in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.

Based on the magnitude of the impact to the PAPs projects have been categorized as below and accordingly a full or Abbreviated Involuntary Resettlement Plan will should be prepared

S.No.	Categories	Criteria
1	Category A	Project which has significant environmental & social impacts that are irreversible, cumulative, diverse or unprecedented, impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works and may be temporary or permanent in nature. Specific management plan and close monitoring of mitigation measures is required.
2	Category B	Project which has moderate environmental & social impacts, which are not unprecedented, few if any of them are irreversible or cumulative, limited to Project area and can be successfully managed using good practice in an operational setting
3	Category C	Project which has 'minimal' or 'no' adverse environmental & social impacts and require only a review of the environmental and social implications of the Project.
4	Category FI	Project where the financing structure involves the provision of funds through a financial intermediary (FI), whereby the Bank delegates to the FI the decision-making on the use of the Bank funds. FI is required to implement appropriate environment & social policies to screen and categorise subprojects as Category A, B or C, review, conduct due diligence and monitor the environmental and social risks and impacts consistent with the Bank's ESP.

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan need to be prepared where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, the Client may, with the prior approval of the Bank, prepare an abbreviated resettlement plan, covering such elements as the Bank may specify. Impacts are considered “minor” if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10 percent of their productive assets are lost.

## 2.6.ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

The Entitlement Matrix that is a part of this RPF has provisions for compensation and resettlement assistance to all PAFs / PAPs as categorised in section 2.4. The payment of compensation for all acquired land, structures, and both residential and commercial, and other assets will be paid at replacement costs to title holders and non-title holders in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. In addition to compensation, they will also be paid resettlement assistance that includes assistance for relocation where necessary.

Payment of compensation and resettlement assistance to all PAFs / PAPs irrespective of their legal status will be on the basis of entitlements as set out in the Entitlement Matrix as given in Table 1. Terms used in the Entitlement Matrix are defined in Annexure IV.

Vulnerable households / families comprise woman-headed households, households having a person with disability, households belonging to scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, elderly-headed households, children including orphans, child workers, transgenders, Below Poverty Line households, farmers(BPL) and farm laborers from the *Dalit* community, landless households and those without legal title. The BPL families list prepared by the government and is available in each Block Development Office.

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix<sup>3</sup>

Impact type	Entitled entity	Entitlement
<b>1. Loss of Land</b>		
Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Compensation at replacement cost as specified in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Rules notified by GoTN ;</li> <li>ii. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, either of the following two options are to be given to the affected family, subject to acceptance: Option 1- The affected person retains the residual plot, and the compensation and assistance are paid only for the required amount of land to be acquired; or Option 2- Compensation to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that the residual plot should also be acquired by the executing agency;</li> <li>iii. A one time subsistence allowance of Rs.50,000 per family be provided to families requiring relocation;</li> <li>iv. One-time payment of cash in lieu of annuity INR 500,000 to any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependant (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the acquisition of the said agricultural land) on the income from the acquired agricultural land ;</li> <li>v. All affected families will receive compensation for: (i) damage to land/ quality of land (if any) sustained by reason of severing land proposed for acquisition or adjoining lands from/to affected land; at the time of taking possession of the land; (ii) diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration for taking possession of land and the time of the collector's taking actual possession of the land; and (iii) expenses incidental to such change if the affected landowner is compelled to change his place of residence or business due to the proposed land acquisition;</li> <li>vi. One time Transportation allowance of Rs. 50,000 per family will be provided to families relocating;</li> <li>vii. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the Implementing Agency.</li> </ul> <p>OR</p>

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix <sup>3</sup>		
Impact type	Entitled entity	Entitlement
		viii. The title holders of land and structures have an option for private negotiation with WRD, in which the land will be acquired through Private Negotiation <sup>4</sup> upon payment of Compensation upto 25 % of the market/guideline value of land.
<b>2. Loss of Structures</b>		
i. Loss of Residential Structures	Titleholder	<p>i. Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) without depreciation.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>ii. An alternative house as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq.m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.1,70,000 in line with GoI IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.2,10,000 in case of urban areas), for those who do not have any homestead land and who have to relocate.</p> <p>iii. Where the loss of structure is partial and the remaining structure is unviable, compensation will be based on the total structure and benefits will be given as mentioned in this section;</p> <p>iv. One time Subsistence Grant of INR 50,000/- for families who have to relocate</p> <p>v. One time Transportation assistance of INR 50,000/- for shifting</p> <p>vi. One time resettlement allowance of INR 50,000/- in case of relocation</p> <p>vii. Residential structure owners , who are deriving rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to acquisition of land will be entitled for Rs.5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy</p> <p>viii. Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. excluding asbestos.</p> <p>ix. All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure shall be borne by the executing agency, as applicable</p>

<sup>3</sup> All rates will be updated as applicable

<sup>4</sup> As given in Annexure V

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Table 1: Entitlement Matrix <sup>3</sup>		
Impact type	Entitled entity	Entitlement
ii. Loss of commercial structures	Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) without depreciation.</li> <li>ii. Where the loss of structure is partial and the remaining structure is unviable, compensation will be based on the total structure and benefits will be given as mentioned in this section;</li> <li>iii. One time grant of Rs.25,000 for loss of trade/self-employment for the business owner.</li> <li>iv. Commercial structure owners, who are deriving business income and/or rental income from the affected structure in the land acquired and whose livelihood is lost due to the acquisition, will be entitled for Rs.5,00,000 as onetime payment in lieu of annuity policy ( (i) Any affected family, whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the business operation carried out from the acquired commercial structure) on the business income derived from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss and (ii) any affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependent (loses one-third of the annual family income due to the loss of the acquired commercial structure) on the rental income derived from the acquired commercial structure will be treated as livelihood loss. )</li> <li>v. One time Subsistence Grant of INR 50,000/- for families who have to relocate</li> <li>vi. One time Transportation assistance of INR 50,000/- for shifting</li> <li>vii. One time resettlement allowance of INR 50,000/- in case of relocation</li> <li>viii. Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. excluding asbestos.</li> <li>ix. All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure shall be borne by the executing agency, as applicable</li> </ul>
iii. All other assets such as bore-wells, cattle shed etc.	Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The replacement value of the asset/structure, calculated as per the latest prevailing schedule of rates without depreciation;</li> <li>ii. Right to salvage material from demolished asset/structure, except asbestos;</li> <li>iii. For the loss of cattle shed, a one-time assistance payment of INR 25,000 to be provided.</li> <li>iv. The notice period of 3 months to be given.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Tenants</b>		

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<b>Table 1: Entitlement Matrix<sup>3</sup></b>		
<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Entitled entity</b>	<b>Entitlement</b>
	Tenants residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Rental assistance of INR 30,000/- towards temporary accommodation or Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum six month rentals, whichever is higher</li> <li>ii. One-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as transportation cost for shifting;</li> <li>iii. Right to salvage material from a demolished structure, erected by tenants.</li> <li>iv. Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidence.</li> <li>v. The notice period of 3 months to be given</li> </ul>
	Tenants Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Rental assistance of INR 30,000/- towards temporary accommodation or Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum six month rentals, whichever is higher</li> <li>ii. One-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as transportation cost for shifting;</li> <li>iii. A one-time allowance of INR 50,000 for loss of livelihood</li> <li>iv. Right to salvage material from a demolished structure, erected by tenants.</li> <li>v. Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidence.</li> <li>vi. The notice period of 3 months to be given</li> </ul>
	Agricultural tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 3 months advance notice to harvest crops or</li> <li>ii. compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by the Agricultural Department</li> <li>iii. One-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as transportation cost for shifting;</li> </ul>
<b>4. Non-titleholders</b>		
Loss of structures	Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Compensation for loss of structures at replacement cost. House construction grant of Rs.70,000 for all those who have to relocate.</li> <li>ii. Additional house site grant of Rs.50,000 to those who do not have a house site,</li> <li>iii. Subsistence Grant of INR 50,000/-</li> <li>iv. Transport/ Shifting assistance of INR 20,000/-.</li> <li>v. Right to salvage material from a demolished structure.</li> <li>vi. The notice period of 60 days to be given</li> </ul>
	Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Compensation for loss of structures at replacement cost.</li> </ul>

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix <sup>3</sup>		
Impact type	Entitled entity	Entitlement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. One time assistance of INR 50,000/- for those losing livelihood.</li> <li>iii. Subsistence Grant of INR 50,000/-</li> <li>iv. Transport/ Shifting assistance of INR 20,000/-.</li> <li>v. Right to salvage material from a demolished structure.</li> <li>vi. The notice period of 60 days to be given</li> </ul>
	Encroachers	<p><b>Structure :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Compensation for loss of structures at replacement cost</li> <li>ii. Right to salvage material</li> <li>iii. Notice period of 60 days to be given</li> </ul> <p><b>Agriculture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. For agricultural encroachers 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given.</li> </ul>
	Impact on Kiosks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. One time rehabilitation grant of Rs.20,000 for severe affected kiosks</li> </ul>
<b>5. Loss of trees and Crops</b>		
Loss of Crops and Trees	Titleholders/ Share Croppers/Lease Holders/Non-title holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Displaced persons will be notified and given 60 days' advance notice to remove trees. For seasonal crops and fruit trees six months' notice is to be given;</li> <li>ii. Compensation for cash crops at prevalent market rates<sup>5</sup>, to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by the number of productive years remaining;</li> <li>iii. Compensation for one years' net harvest for seasonal crops at prevalent market rates;</li> <li>iv. Compensation at the market value of timber in case of timber-bearing trees;</li> <li>v. For fruit-bearing trees compensation to be calculated at the market value of the annual net product multiplied by the number of productive years remaining<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>
<b>6. Loss of livelihood</b>		
Loss of Primary Source of Income /	Agricultural Labourers/ Share Croppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Subsistence allowance equivalent to minimum agricultural wages for 3 months</li> <li>ii. Employment opportunity for PAPS in the sub-project construction work, if available and if so desired by them.</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup>Valued by an experienced person in the field of agriculture.

<sup>6</sup>To be valued by persons experienced in the field of agriculture, horticulture forestry etc. as necessary.

<b>Table 1: Entitlement Matrix<sup>3</sup></b>		
<b>Impact type</b>	<b>Entitled entity</b>	<b>Entitlement</b>
Livelihood	Persons who still have a lease on land by WRD/WRD / wage employees	iii. National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program
<b>7. Common Property Resources</b>		
Loss of Common Property Resources	Community	i. Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc. in consultation with the community.
<b>8. Support to Vulnerable groups/persons</b>		
Further assistance to all vulnerable persons	Households categorized as vulnerable. <sup>7</sup>	i. A onetime assistance of INR 50,000/- over and above other entitlements. ii. Displaced vulnerable families will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.
<b>9. Temporary Impacts</b>		
Damages to assets (such as structure / assets / tree / crops) during construction Use of private land		i. The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/ trees/ crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works ii. The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works.
<b>10. Other Unforeseen/ Unanticipated Impacts</b>		
Any unanticipated impacts due to project intervention		i. Any unforeseen/ unanticipated impacts due to the sub-projects will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principle agreed upon in this framework.

<sup>7</sup> Vulnerable are those households that are BPL, headed by the elderly - above 60 years of age, female headed households, households headed by persons with disabilities persons, non- titled households, landless households Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

## 2.7.LAND ACQUISITION USING RFCTLARR ACT, 2013

The process for Land Acquisition (LA) under this Act, are as follows:

- ***Preliminary notification under LA:*** A notification to that effect along with the details of land to be acquired shall be published in the official gazette, in two daily newspapers, uploaded on the website of the government, the notification issued also contain a statement on the nature of the public purpose involved, reasons necessitating the displacement of affected persons etc.
  - ***Publication of declaration under LA:*** Government will give public notice at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that the government intends to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement for all interests in such land may be made to him.
- ***Compensation to landowners:*** Following criteria will be adopted in assessing and determining the market value of the land. a) the market value if any specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area where the land is situated; or b) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area.
- ***Direct Purchase / Negotiated Settlement***  
The Government issued revised procedures, vide GO (Ms) No. 281 of Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Land Administration Wing, LA-I(1) Section dated 07 September 2017, for acquisition of land through private negotiation and enhanced the monetary powers of District level, State level committees and the Government, with distinction between land in urban and rural areas. The procedures as laid in the GO will be followed for acquisition of land through direct purchase / negotiated settlement, if applicable.
- ***Compensation for Structures and other Assets***  
The compensation for structures includes market price of the assets to be built / procure at replacement asset, or to repair, if affected partially. Compensation for trees, crops and other assets will be based on the replacement value using existing prices prepared by Government agencies, taking into account their productivity and/or local market prices. An addition of 30% is added to the replacement value. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to affected families at least 1-month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Sec 96 of the RFCTLARR Act.

Even after payment of compensation, affected families would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied

upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that affected families can take away the materials so salvaged within 15 days of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

The Common Property Resources such as Grazing lands, places of worship, places of heritage value, burial grounds, water points, community wells, bore wells for drinking water, roads, path ways, community meeting places, wood lots, etc. will be restored to an acceptable level at an appropriate place as agreed with the community and local village panchayat with their full involvement in the replacement.

- **Budget Sources:** Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance from the counterpart funding. The budget will also include for meeting the cost of consultations, disclosures and maintaining grievance redress mechanisms. The budget estimates and its sources will be reflected in resettlement plans.

**CHAPTER 3: INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS****3.1 LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT**

As per the discussions with WRD there is no need to acquire any land temporarily / permanently for the project. In case while implementing if there is a need for land acquisition then to expedite land acquisition and implement the provisions of the resettlement plans, a Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Unit (LARRU) has to be constituted as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013. This unit shall be headed by a Special District Revenue Officers (Spl DRO) and is supported by a Resettlement Officer (RSO), in the cadre of a Deputy Collector, for resettlement plan implementation support. A separate Government Order shall be issued nominating Spl DRO as competent authority under TN Act for land acquisition and R&R award pronouncements. The EE, WRD shall be overall in charge of land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation and coordinates with the Spl DRO in resettlement plan implementation and land acquisition. The LARRU is entrusted with responsibilities of implementation of the resettlement plan involving:

- acquisition of land and assets;
- payment of compensation for land and assets;
- disbursement of rehabilitation and resettlement assistances including development of resettlement sites.

The LARRU shall be supported with clerical staff. The members of these committees, their roles, responsibilities and functions are outlined in Table 2.

**Table 2: Administrative Roles and Financial Powers of LARRU**

Officers	Roles and Powers
Chief Engineer, WRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall in charge of LA and R&amp;R</li> <li>• Approve payment to NGO / external monitoring agency after getting necessary Government Order.</li> <li>• According financial approval for all payments pertaining to LA and R&amp;R after getting appropriate Government Order.</li> <li>• Obtaining necessary budgetary allocation from GoTN</li> </ul>
Superintending Engineer, WRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall responsible for LA and R&amp;R implementation.</li> <li>• Monitoring the progress of LA and R&amp;R activities and reporting to Chief Engineer</li> <li>• Undertake internal monitoring of RP implementation based on monthly progress report submitted by LARRU and submit report to CE, WRD</li> <li>• Reporting to AIIB on progress and submission of quarterly progress report</li> </ul>

Officers	Roles and Powers
Special District Revenue Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competent authority for LA</li> <li>• Approve valuation of land and structure as per RFCTLARR 2013</li> <li>• Liaison with District Administration to update the land records and notify the guideline values.</li> <li>• Monitor the progress of LA carried out by Special Tahsildar / Deputy Tahsildar</li> <li>• Co-ordinate the implementation of R&amp;R activities through resettlement officer, field staff, highway, rural development department, forest, agricultural department, horticulture department and revenue officials</li> <li>• Approval of Individual Entitlement Plan (micro plan) prepared for implementing RP.</li> <li>• Monitor the progress of resettlement activities carried out by the NGO / agency involved in RP.</li> <li>• Certify work of NGO / agency involved in RP for payment</li> <li>• Hold fortnightly meetings on RP implementation and report to the SE, WRD.</li> <li>• Liaison with district administration and line departments to dovetail DPs with government schemes.</li> <li>• Monitor the progress of Resettlement Site development and liaison with district administration and line departments for providing necessary amenities and facilities</li> <li>• Participate in meetings to facilitate LA and R&amp;R activities</li> <li>• Review of Monthly and Quarterly reports</li> <li>• Issue milestone wise encumbrance free certificate to concerned field EE, WRD for commencement of civil works</li> <li>• Authorise bank for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances to DPs through ECS</li> <li>• Review report submitted by RSO on claims for inclusion as DPs and decide on eligibility of such cases.</li> </ul>
Resettlement Officer (RSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for the implementation of R&amp;R activities through field staff, highway, rural development department, forest, agricultural department, horticulture department and revenue officials</li> <li>• Review of individual entitlement plans prepared for implementing RP and submit to DRO for approval.</li> <li>• Identify suitable land for Resettlement in coordination with District administration and initiate alienation/acquisition process</li> <li>• Supervise the NGO / agency involved in RP implementation</li> <li>• Assist DRO in disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances</li> <li>• Holding periodical consultations with the affected people on implementation of LA and R&amp;R activities.</li> </ul>

Officers	Roles and Powers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare monthly physical and financial progress reports</li> <li>• Update payment of compensation, disbursement of resettlement assistances, DPs socio-economic data in the database</li> <li>• Verify claims for inclusion as PAPs and submit report to Spl DRO for onward transmission to EE, WRD</li> </ul>
Executive Engineer, WRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with line department and ensure relocation of utilities, in particular water supply, prior to civil works</li> <li>• Coordinate with forest department and revenue officials for tree cutting in RoW</li> <li>• Valuation of Structures</li> <li>• Conduct GRC meetings</li> <li>• Undertake the reconstruction of affected common facilities including temples.</li> <li>• Issue clearance to contractor to commence civil works after obtaining milestone wise clearance from LARRU</li> </ul>
Tahsildar(s) / Deputy Tahsildar(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approve sub-division sketch, award statement and valuation statement</li> <li>• Coordinate with revenue department and update land records after 15(2) and before 15(1) notification</li> <li>• Approve valuation of assets, trees and crops submitted by concerned department officials</li> <li>• Assist RSO in identifying suitable land for Resettlement in coordination with District administration and initiate alienation/acquisition process</li> <li>• Coordinate with district administration and line departments and provide necessary amenities and facilities in the resettlement site</li> <li>• Coordinate the relocation of PAPs to resettlement site</li> <li>• Submit milestone wise encumbrance free certification to DRO</li> <li>• Issue of identity cards to PAPs</li> </ul>
Surveyor(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify LPS prepared make necessary corrections after survey and measurement</li> <li>• Prepare sub-division sketch, statement for award and valuation statement for LA</li> <li>• After LA award, coordinate with concerned Revenue officials and carryout changes in revenue record</li> <li>• After LA, provide corrected FMB sketch and updated RoW details to concerned Executive Engineer, WRD</li> <li>• Issuance of LA notifications to PAPs and other stakeholders</li> </ul>
MIS Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and update PAPs data</li> <li>• Update periodically disbursement of compensation and assistances</li> <li>• Generate information and data for monthly and quarterly progress reporting</li> </ul>

Officers	Roles and Powers
Gender Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Woman officer (with relevant experience on Gender) from the PIU, WRD will be responsible in ensuring compliance to gender related issues in the project activities</li> <li>• Carry out field visit fortnightly to project site, labour camps, settlements abutting/near labour camps and submit monthly report to PMU, WRD through the jurisdictional Executive Engineer, WRD</li> </ul>

### ➤ Competent Authorities

The implementation of land acquisition and resettlement impacts will require approvals and clearance at various stages. The officers who will act as competent authorities for certain key activities are given in Table 3.

**Table 3: Competent Authority for Approvals**

Approvals Required	Competent Authority
Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF)	Empowered Committee, WRD, GoTN
Approval for LA awards	Special DRO, LARRU, Commissioner of Land Administration, GoTN,
Approval of RPs including Budget provisions	Chief Engineer, WRD
Changes in Policy provisions and Entitlements	Empowered Committee, WRD, GoTN
Staff requirements, Consultants/NGOs Appointments	WRD
Approval for issue of ID cards	Special DRO, LARRU
Approval of disbursement of R&R Assistance	Chief Engineer, WRD
Disbursement of R&R Assistance	Special DRO, LARRU
Approval for structure valuation	Executive Engineer, WRD
Approval for shifting and relocation of community assets	Special DRO, LARRU
Approval of Resettlement sites, House site, Issue of titles etc.	Special DRO, LARRU
Resolution of disputes	GRC / LARR Authority

### ➤ Agency for Resettlement Plan Implementation Support

The LARRU will be supported in the implementation of the resettlement plan implementation by agency/NGO with experience in similar development projects. In the event the project does not have a resettlement plan the NGO will carry out consultations and awareness programs in the total project area, ensure all grievances are registered and addressed and assist in the creation of water

users groups etc. In the event any impact or encroachments are identified during implementation, the NGO will need to inform PMU and ensure mitigation measures are provided to the affected persons according the RPF. The NGO/agency to be engaged should have proven experience in carrying out resettlement and rehabilitation activities, community development and consultations in Tamil Nadu of similar projects. This agency will assist LARRU in implementation of the resettlement plan/ESIA and their services will be retained until all actions proposed in the resettlement plan/ESIA are implemented. In case the project does not require the preparation of a resettlement plan, all social safeguard activities mentioned in the ESIA will need to carried out by the NGO.

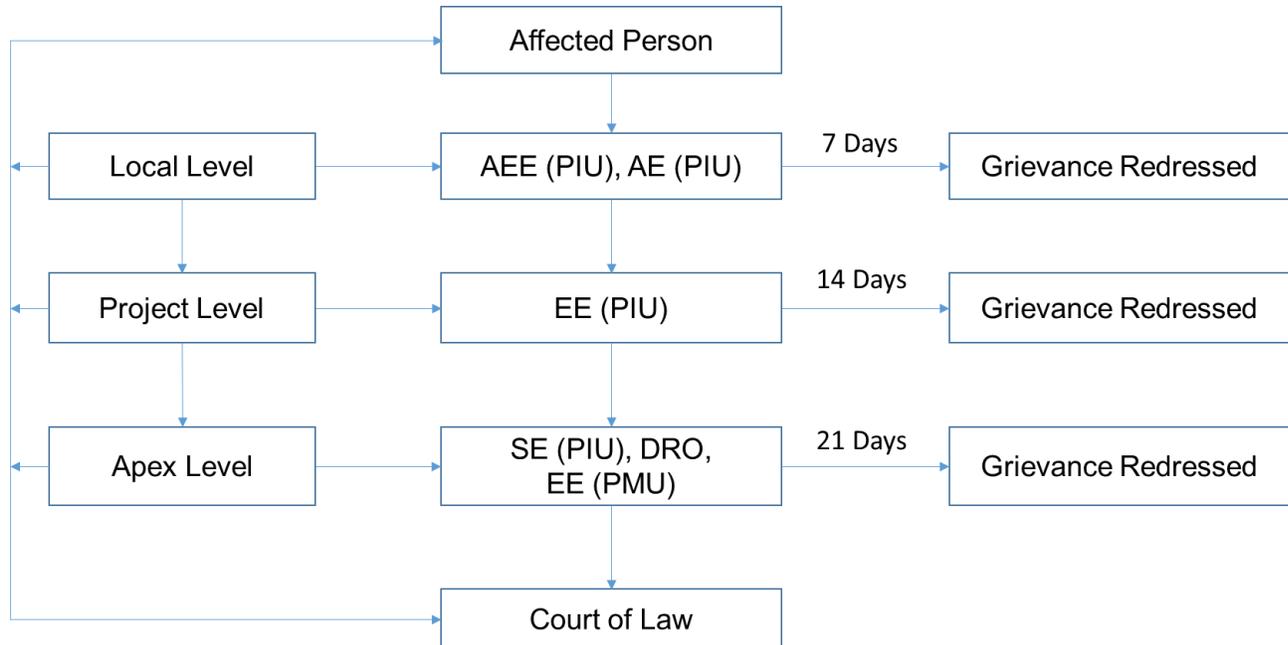
### **3.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM**

The GRC is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address affected person's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the affected persons, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability periods.

At present a general GRM is in place where in district collector addresses the issues at district level. A project level GRM will be in place for addressing social, environmental and project related grievances. The GRM will have multi-level structures and processes. At the grassroot level the committee is made up of Assistant Engineer (PIU), Assistant Executive Engineer (PIU) this committee meets on weekly basis. This committee will look after the grievances related to implementation of the mitigation measures, construction practices and issues related to water management. It will resolve disputes relating to resource use that may arise between communities, the grievances that may arise with planning measures, or the actual implementation of the project activities. At the next level the Executive Engineer (PIU) convenes the meetings fortnightly ones. The third level is the District Revenue Officer, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer (PMU) at the district level. The committee organize meetings once in every three weeks.

#### **➤ Scope of Grievance Redressal Committee**

The Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will receive and redress grievances and complaints that are formally brought to the GRC in writing by the persons and/or group of persons who have a grievance because of the Program's adverse impact on him/her and them. The grievance would, among others, relate to payment of compensation to all project affected persons in accordance with the compensation matrix.



**Figure2: Grievance Redressal Procedure**

#### ➤ Process of GRC

- In each district one GRC will function
- The GRC will receive all grievances/complaints and enter them in the Grievance Register;
- Effort will be made to create awareness about GRC mechanism to the beneficiaries through use of flyers and pamphlets at the village and Block level.
- At the grassroots level where ever water user associations are effectively functioning, WUA will take the responsibility to facilitate the submission of complaints to GRC.
- Where ever there is no WUA, Assistant Engineer, WRD of each section will support the PAPs to reach GRC.
- The GRC will work out a timeframe to redress grievances/complaints if such grievances / complaints are not redressed during the first meeting;
- The GRC will acknowledge receipt of all grievances/complaints, by registered post, within 7 days of receipt;
- The GRC will consider and redress grievances/complaints through public and transparent process in which all those who have lodged their grievances and complaints in order to facilitate transparency and accountability;
- The GRC will communicate its decisions/redress in writing to the complainants within 4 weeks depending on the nature of complaints and
- The GRC decisions are not the final and the grieved and complainants have the right to seek judicial redress if they are not happy with the decisions of GRC or at any time. But it should not the paraphrase the constitution fundamental rights.

Name, Office Address, Contact number and email id of authorized officer shall be communicated to all the project affected families. The beneficiaries can register complaints in following ways:

- Open House at District level.
- By ordinary/registered/speed post addressed to concerned authorised officer of their area.

The GRC will maintain a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of hearing and date when it was considered by the committee, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken, and date of communication sent to petitioner. The complainant's concerns will be redressed in three weeks' time and written communication will be sent to the complainant about the decision of the committee. The Complaints / Grievance registration form is enclosed as Annexure VII.

The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage. This can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected persons can also use the AIIBs Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) by directly contacting (in writing) the complaint receiving officer at AIIB headquarters. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of AIIB's Member Countries. The AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) information will be included in the project information document to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

**Record-keeping.** The WRD /DRO will keep records of grievances received, including contact details of the complainant, the date the complaint was received, the nature of the grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected and the final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the WRD/DRO office, and on WRD/DRO website, as well as reported in monitoring reports submitted to AIIB on a semi-annual basis.

**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 program's ability to prevent and address grievances.

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

### 3.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

Stakeholder involvement in the form of public consultation and disclosure is defined as the two-way communication between the project team and the targeted and affected groups. The main objective of such stakeholders' participation is primarily to promote public understanding and acceptance of the proposed developmental activity or a project by minimizing potential perceived social impacts through education and open discussion. In return, public feedback can be used as constructive input and minimize the damage, loss and to promote alternatives in the project design and implementation.

The consultation is a process that:

- begins early in the preparation stage of the project to understand the ground situation and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the implementation and life cycle of the project
- ensures that all parties have a voice in consultation, government departments, nongovernmental organizations and people affected by the project, including, as applicable, indigenous and tribal people
- provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to the people affected by the project and other stakeholders
- enables the consideration of relevant views of people affected by the project and other stakeholders in decision-making

A consultation plan will be prepared and provide the key details of the plan. Consultations will be held at the time of carrying out the Social Impact Assessment and throughout project implementation, it will be held with various stakeholder groups, both impacted and those having interest in the Project. Wherever possible, their feedback and suggestions will be incorporated in the detailed designs, RP and Project implementation. Stakeholder consultations will be conducted at three levels, at the first level with the farming communities during the initial and subsequent visits to the sites, the officials of the concerned departments in the field and the elected representatives of the local bodies and at the second level with the district heads of the concerned departments to present the results of the studies and finally at the third level public consultations will be conducted to share and disseminate the results of the project.

During the consultations participatory methods will be adopted to collect information and details about the different aspects related to canal and tank irrigation and management. And the discussion will also cover about the existing conditions of the canals, tanks, related infrastructures, farming practices and any other relevant aspects. Apart from these the discussion will focus on the issues related to water management, project implementation, expected impacts positive and negative and mitigation measures.

Efforts will be made to conduct separate consultations with Water Users Associations (WUA), even though there are not many WUAs functioning along the main and distribution canals, tank irrigation, the team will identify the WUAs and discuss with the members about how the WUA works, the governing system, as stakeholder how they work with WRD, water sharing methods, issues if there are any, needs for training and capacity building, participation of women in the WUAs etc. And inputs derived from the discussion will be used for planning participatory and sustainable water management system with the support of WUAs. Results of the discussion will be incorporated in the ESIA report.

The consultations will ensure that views of the PAPs, particularly those vulnerable and women, are incorporated in the project design. The project team will ensure that groups and individuals consulted are informed about the outcome of the decision- making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated.

For the benefit of the community in general and affected persons in particular, a summary of this resettlement planning framework will be made available in Tamil during public meetings at the community level and the full version in Tamil will be disclosed in public places, offices both as draft and final version after it is approved by Government. The summary draft resettlement planning framework in Tamil will be circulated to all affected persons, followed by village level meetings to seek the views of the affected persons and other stakeholders. Suggestions of the affected persons and other stakeholders will be considered while finalizing this draft resettlement planning framework. The disclosure of draft will enable stakeholders to provide inputs on the resettlement process, prior to award of civil work contract.

The RP/ RPF will be disclosed to the displaced community detailing information including measurement of losses, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule by the LARRU with assistance from the NGO/agency hired for assisting in resettlement plan implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available as brochures, leaflets, or booklets in Tamil.

The resettlement planning framework as well as the resettlement plans (if applicable) will be disclosed on the official website of the WRD, after approval and endorsement by GoTN and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. In addition, all safeguard documents including the semi-annual progress reports and impact evaluation reports will be disclosed. The resettlement planning framework and resettlement plans will be maintained throughout the life of the project.

### **3.4 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS**

Monitoring of project activities is proposed as they relate to beneficial and adverse impacts on persons within the project impact area, and for monitoring the effectiveness of measures taken to improve or at minimum restore incomes, livelihoods, and living standards. The monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to the PMU, WRD and AIIB to assess the effectiveness of resettlement policy and implementation. Monitoring involves the collection,

analysis, reporting, and use of the information about the progress of all aspects of the resettlement operations. Outline of the Social Monitoring Report is given as annexure VIII

#### **Internal monitoring system:**

Internal monitoring of project implementation will be supervised and monitored by the Project Director of the project in coordination with the other officers associated with the project, and field officials, and the staff of WRD. The internal monitoring team will prepare a monthly reports, semi annual and annual internal monitoring report.

#### **External monitoring system:**

Along with internal monitoring mechanism, there will be concurrent monitoring and evaluation (M&E) by Project Management Consultant (PMC), to be engaged by the project. The agency will depute experienced professionals in R&R and community development to monitor the activities. The PMC will assess the progress in disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance, relocation aspects, livelihood impact on affected people etc. from time to time. Based on the assessment and field findings, PMC will submit quarterly report to PMU, WRD and AIIB. Key indicators to be monitored are given in table 4.

In addition, a third party external monitoring and evaluation agency will conduct mid-term evaluation (mid of the project period) of the planned activities under RAP and assess the overall output and outcome measures of the implantation phase indicators taken under the project to ensure effective implementation of RAP. The M&E agency will submit a mid-term evaluation report to the PMU, WRD and AIIB based on the quantitative and qualitative survey of sample affected households. At the end of the project, third party external M&E will conduct impact evaluation of the implementation of RAP. The key outcome and impact indicators to be looked are given in table 4.

Monitoring can be done based on the data gathered regarding inputs and outputs, and supplemented observations such as random interviews and focus groups etc. The report of the external monitor will be shared with AIIB and disclosed.

**Table 4: Social indicators for monitoring**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Design phase</b>	
Survey and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey results</li> <li>• Consultation plan- number of consultations conducted</li> <li>• Engagement of communities - details of men and women farmers participated</li> <li>• Participation of marginal groups</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation phase</b>	
Shelters construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stages of shelter construction, completed and allocated at every quarter</li> <li>• Technical and quality issues</li> </ul>

Activities	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettled houses connected to utilities (power, water, sanitation etc.)</li> </ul>
Community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of community facilities developed</li> </ul>
Livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount paid on monthly basis</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people receive the compensation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training programmes conducted for alternative livelihoods such as skill development etc.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of PAP participated in the training programmes</li> </ul>
Grievance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of grievances received and solved and the time taken to process</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of ongoing court cases</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts</b>	
Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people benefited</li> <li>Number of families benefited</li> <li>People's perception about the quality of the houses</li> </ul>
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people received</li> <li>Compensation paid and amount</li> </ul>
Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people livelihood restored</li> </ul>
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people secured employment</li> <li>Number of people started new enterprises</li> </ul>
Community infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community infrastructures restored</li> </ul>

Monitoring report will provide gender segregated data and detailed data analysis on vulnerable groups.

#### ➤ **Impact Evaluation**

This will be done as part of impact assessment and as part of the project M&E strategy which includes mid-term and end evaluation.

## Annexure – I SOCIAL SCREENING

### A. Details of Project Component

Name of the District	
Main Canal / Branch Canal (Name)	
Name of the Village/Gram Panchayat	
Name of Irrigation Tank, if any	

### B. Details of Encroachments – Tick appropriate column

Is there Encroachment	Yes	No
If yes, where		
Use of Encroached Land	Residence	Agriculture
	Commercial	Others structures like community toilets, water tanks, solid waste dumping yards, transformers, village temples etc.

### C. Participants in Social Screening

Name of Participant	Name of Organization	Designation

### D. Place of Social Screening

Name of Social Screening Place	
Date of Social Screening	
Time of Social Screening	

This is to certify that on the basis of above Social Screening that this project is categorized as Category \_\_\_\_\_.

Signature	:	
Name of person filling form	:	
Designation	:	

**WRD/WRO  
GoTN**

**Resettlement Planning Framework for ERM Works of  
Grand Anicut Canal System (GACS)**

<b>For use of WRD / WRD</b>	:	
Signature	:	
Name of person verifying format WRD	:	
Designation	:	

## Annexure II

**OUTLINE OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

A Resettlement Plan is required for all projects with involuntary resettlement impacts. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The substantive aspects of the outline will guide the preparation of the resettlement plans, although not necessarily in the order shown.

**A. Executive Summary**

This section provides a concise statement of project scope, key survey findings, entitlements and recommended actions.

**B. Introduction and Project Description**

This section:

- (i) provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both and identify the project area;
- (ii) describes the objectives of the Resettlement Plan; and
- (iii) describes the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. Include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision.

**C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

This section:

- (i) discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities;
- (ii) describes the scope of land acquisition (provide maps) and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project;
- (iii) summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and displaced persons; and
- (iv) provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.

**D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile**

This section outlines the results of the social impact assessment, the census survey, and other studies, with information and/or data disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and other social groupings, including:

- (i) define, identify, and enumerate the people and communities to be displaced;

- (ii) describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities displaced taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account;
- (iii) discuss the project's impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and
- (iv) identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

## **E. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation**

This section:

- (i) identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;
- (ii) describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the different stages of the project cycle;
- (iii) describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;
- (iv) summarizes the results of consultations with displaced persons (including host communities), and discusses how concerns raised and recommendations made were addressed in the resettlement plan;
- (v) confirms disclosure of the draft resettlement plan to displaced persons and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and
- (vi) describes the planned information disclosure measures (including the type of information to be disseminated and the method of dissemination) and the process for consultation with displaced persons during project implementation.

## **F. Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

This section describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to displaced persons and gender sensitive.

## **G. Legal Framework**

This section:

- (i) describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and AIIB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed.
- (ii) describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons;
- (iii) outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and set

out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided.

- (iv) describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

## **H. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits**

This section:

- (i) defines entitlements and eligibility of displaced persons, and describes all resettlement assistance measures (includes an entitlement matrix);
- (ii) specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and.
- (iii) outlines opportunities for displaced persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

## **I. Relocation of Housing and Settlements**

This section:

- (i) describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensure that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified);
- (ii) describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs;
- (iii) provides timetables for site preparation and transfer;
- (iv) describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons;
- (v) outlines measures to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites;
- (vi) describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and
- (vii) explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.

## **J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation**

This section:

- (i) identifies livelihood risks and prepare disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources;
- (ii) describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (e.g. project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements,

- joint stock for equity contributions such as land, discuss sustainability and safety nets);
- (iii) outlines measures to provide social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds;
- (iv) describes special measures to support vulnerable groups;
- (v) explains gender considerations; and
- (vi) describes training programs.

## **K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan**

This section:

- (i) provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans during loan implementation;
- (ii) describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items);
- (iii) includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs; and
- (iv) includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.

## **L. Institutional Arrangements**

This section:

- (i) describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures of the resettlement plan;
- (ii) includes institutional capacity building program, including technical assistance, if required;
- (iii) describes role of NGOs, if involved, and organizations of displaced persons in resettlement planning and management; and
- (iv) describes how women's groups will be involved in resettlement planning and management

## **M. Implementation Schedule**

This section includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The implementation schedule should cover all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction, and provide land acquisition process and timeline.

**N. Monitoring and Reporting**

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the resettlement plan. It specifies arrangements for participation of displaced persons in the monitoring process. This section will also describe reporting procedures.

## Annexure - III

**Comparison between AIIB's ESF Requirements and RFCTLARR Act 2013  
with measures to fill the gap in GACS's Resettlement Planning Framework**

S.No	AIIB's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of GACS
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	✓	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible  [Ref: Chapter II, Section 4 sub-section 4(d) and 4(e)]	In section 2.2, the principles of GACS resettlement planning framework addresses this requirement.
2	If involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternate project design	✓	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible  [Ref: Chapter II, Section 4 sub-section 4(e)]	In section 2.2, the principles of GACS resettlement planning framework addresses this requirement.
3	Where resettlement cannot be avoided, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as a development programme by providing sufficient resources to enable affected person to share in project benefits.	✓	'the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition economic and social status'  [Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	In section 2.2, the principles of GACS RPF addresses this requirement
4	Affected person should be meaningfully consulted and provided opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report.  [Ref: Section 5]	Section 3.4 addresses this requirement
5	Affected person should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least restore them, to pre-displacement levels or to pre-project levels	✓	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto  [Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	Provisions have been made in entitlement matrix to mitigate such impacts

S.No	AHIB's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of GACS
6	Involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter	✓		Provisions have been made in entitlement matrix to mitigate such impacts
7	Involuntary taking of land resulting in loss of assets or access to assets	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired'  [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	Provisions have been made in entitlement matrix to mitigate such impacts
8	The policy applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing.	✓	The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertakings and for public purpose (defined)  However, for PPP projects and private companies requiring land for public purpose (defined), then prior consent of affected families is required.  [Ref: Section 2 sub-section 1 and 2]	Section 1.5 addresses this requirement
9	Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country)	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired'  [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	Criteria for Eligibility in section 2.4 addresses this requirement
10	Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.	x		Criteria for Eligibility in section 2.4 addresses this requirement
11	Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	x		Cut-off Date in Criteria for Eligibility in section 2.4 addresses this requirement
12	Ensure affected persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report.	Section 3.4 addresses this requirement

S.No	AHIB's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of GACS
			[Ref: Section 5]	
13	Ensure affected persons are consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives	✓	Same as above	Section 3.4 addresses this requirement
14	Ensure affected persons are provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.	x	For land loss: The collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land. Section 27.  For the other assets: Not explicitly stated	In section 2.2, the principles of GACS resettlement planning framework addresses this requirement. Further, the entitlement matrix provides for compensation at replacement cost
15	If there is physical relocation, provide affected persons with (i) assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which  a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.	✓	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all of the following:..... (c) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families; (d) particulars of land allotted to the displaced families; (e) particulars of one time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families;.....  [Ref: Section 31 sub-section 2(c), (d) and (e)]	The entitlement matrix provides for all assistances to mitigate physical relocation
16	Particular attention to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through	✓ (partly)	The act provides for special provisions and assistance for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in scheduled area.  [Ref: Section 41]  Further the act recognizes widows, divorcees and women deserted by families as separate families  [Ref: Section sub-section (m)]	Special provision for vulnerable have been provided in Entitlement matrix.

S.No	AIB's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of GACS
	national land compensation legislation		The act does not recognize other vulnerable category and also SC/ST from non-scheduled areas.	
17	Provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	x	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all of the following:..... (c) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families; (d) particulars of land allotted to the displaced families; (e) particulars of one time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families;.....  [Ref: Section 31 sub-section 2(c), (d) and (e)]  In every resettlement area as defined under this Act, the Collector shall ensure the provision of all infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities specified in the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act.  [Ref: Section 32]	Section 2.2 of resettlement planning framework stipulated that all compensation and assistance will be paid to PAPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. And affected families who are physically displaced, on receipt of payment, will be given 1-months' notice to vacate.
18	Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.	✓	Not explicitly stated, but the method of valuation of land and considering the higher among the 2-methods, the multiplying factor and the 100 solatium with 12% interest will be near equivalent to replacement cost for land. For structure, tree and crops, valuation by appropriate authority will be near equivalent to replacement value, but is silent about depreciating.  [Ref: Section 26 sub-section 1 and 2, Section 29 and Section 30]	Entitlement Matrix provides for the replacement cost for land and assets
19	Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement	✓	The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan, are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.  [Ref: Section 6 sub-section 1]	Section 3.4 addresses this requirement

S.No	AIB's Involuntary Resettlement Standards	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Planning Framework of GACS
20	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.	✓	For the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish, by notification, one or more Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority"  [Ref: Section 51 sub-section 1]	The RPF of GACS provides for a project level GRC to resolve grievances as one step internal dispute resolution mechanism prior to referring /approaching the LARR authority.
21	In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities.	✓	In every resettlement area as defined under this Act, the Collector shall ensure the provision of all infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities specified in the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act.  [Ref: Section 32]	Section 3.1 and provisions in the entitlement matrix addresses this requirement.

## Annexure IV

## Method of Calculation of Compensation Amount as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013

The following measures / compensation depicted in table below is suggested to be extended as land Acquisition measures to Project Affected Families losing land as per “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013”.

## Compensation Calculation as per Act

Sl.No	Description	Amount
1.	Basic Market Value of Land	A
2.	Multiplication factor to be applied	B
3.	Value of Land (X)	A * B
4.	Value of assets (buildings, trees etc.) attached to the land	C
5.	Total Value of Land and Assets (Y)	X + C
6.	Solution (100% on Total Value of Land and Assets)	Y
7.	Interest on Basic Market Value of Land @ 12% per annum for a period commencing on and from the date of publication of the notification of the social Impact assessment study till the date of the award of compensation by the collector or the date of taking possession of the land whichever is earlier	Z
8.	Total Compensation	2Y+Z

**Determination of market value of land by Collector:**

The Collector shall adopt the following criteria in assessing and determining the market value of the land, namely:

- (a) The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 189) for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be in the area, where the land is situated: or
- (b) The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area:

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

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

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

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

**Multiplication factor notified by the state government (Tamil Nadu) in compliance to the first schedule to the RFCTLAARR Act, 2013**

Sl.No	Distance of Project from Urban Area	Multiplication Factor	Reference
1.	Within 30 Kms	1.25	NoSROA-41(c-3)/2017 dated 20 <sup>th</sup> September 2017
2.	Beyond 30 kms and within 50kms	1.5	
3.	Beyond 50 Kms	2.0	

**Annexure V****Method of Calculation of Compensation Amount as per Private Negotiations**

The following measures / compensation depicted in table below is suggested to be extended as land Acquisition measures to Project Affected Families losing land as per Private Negotiations.

**Compensation Calculation as per Act**

Sl.No	Description	Amount
1.	Basic Market Value of Land	A
2.	Multiplication factor to be applied	B
3.	Value of Land (X)	A * B
4.	Value of assets (buildings, trees etc.) attached to the land	C
5.	Solation (100% on Assets)	C
6.	Incentives @ 25% of Basic Market Value of Land	Y
8.	Total Compensation	X+2C+Y

**Multiplication factor notified by the state government (Tamil Nadu) in compliance to the Land Administration Wing G.O.(Ms.).No.411 dated 25.08.2020**

Sl.No	Distance of Project from Urban Area	Multiplication Factor	Reference
1.	Within 30 Kms	2.75	Tamil Nadu G.O.(Ms.) No.411 dated 25.08.2020
2.	Beyond 30 kms and within 50kms	3.25	
3.	Beyond 50 Kms	4.25	

## Annexure VI

## DEFINITIONS

- **Project Affected Person** is the one affected by involuntary resettlement and who stands to lose all or part of their physical assets such as productive land, commercial/business structure, access to common properties and sources/means of livelihood and income;
- **Project Displaced Person** is the one who has lost homestead/shelter and or commercial/business structure and has to be relocated. A Project Displaced Person is generally a Project Affected Person also;
- **Titleholder** is a person who has legal title/*Patta*/document to support his/her claim/right towards ownership of land and all assets on the land – residential, commercial/business, crops, trees etc.
- **Tenants** are those persons having bonafide written or unwritten tenancy agreements, with a private structure owner, to occupy a structure for, residence and/or business.
- **Squatter**, a non-title holder, is a person who has settled on Government/public land without permission and has built residential and/or commercial structure, or has illegally occupied Government/public structures prior to the Cut-Off-Date;
- **Encroacher** is a person who has trespassed into Government/public land adjacent to his/her own land and using it for residential, rental, commercial and business purposes and deriving income prior to the Cut-Off-Date; and
- **Cut-Off-Date** is the date on which notification for acquisition of private land is issued under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 for acquisition of private titled land. For those without title, the Cut-Off date shall be the date on which census socio-economic survey is being undertaken.
- **Vulnerable Families are those families with physical/mentally disabled members, women headed families, below the poverty line families, including elderly, women and children, the landless and those without legal title to land, Scheduled Caste, Indigenous People, Scheduled Tribe families and transgenders**

WRD/WRO  
GoTNResettlement Planning Framework for ERM Works of  
Grand Anicut Canal System (GACS)

## Annexure VII

## GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

*(To be available in Tamil and English)*

The Proposed Extension, Renovation and Modernization works of Grand Anicut Canal System project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries, and comments regarding program implementation. We encourage persons with a grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback.

In case you want to include your personal details but want information to remain confidential, please type CONFIDENTIAL above your name.

<b>Date</b>		<b>Place of Registration</b>	
<b>Contact Information/Personal Details</b>			
<b>Name:</b>		<b>Gender:</b> Male / Female	<b>Age:</b>
<b>Home Address</b>			
<b>Village/Town</b>			
<b>District</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 an attachment/note/letter, please mention here:			
<b>How do you want us to reach you for feedback on your comment/grievance?</b>			

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

<b>Registered by:</b> (Name of Official registering grievance)		<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Verified through:</b>			
<b>Date:</b>	Note/Letter	E-mail	Verbal/Telephonic
<b>Reviewed by:</b> (Names/Position of Official(s) reviewing grievance)			
<b>Action Taken:</b>			
<b>Whether Action Taken Disclosed:</b>	Yes		No
<b>Means of Disclosure:</b>			
<b>Date of Disclosure:</b>			

## Annexure VIII

### Outline of Social Monitoring Report

#### 1. Introduction

The project background  
Purpose of the report  
Social safeguard categorization

#### 2. Approach and methodology of monitoring

Qualitative and quantitative monitoring data  
List of indicators

#### 3. Consultations

Site visits  
Discussion and review meetings with the PMU/staff and other stakeholders  
Consultation with local the communities/ PAFs and PAPs

#### 4. Monitoring results

Impacts – structure, land, livelihood etc.  
Compensation – structure, land, livelihoods etc.  
Training and employment  
Communication, participation and disclosure  
Gap areas and noncompliance issues

#### 5. GRC

Grievances received  
Redress of grievances

#### 6. Institutional arrangements

#### 7. Recommendations and suggestions

Annexures