INDIA
COASTAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROJECT (CDRRP)

PUDUCHERRY

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

DRAFT

FEBRUARY 2013.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY,
GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY (GoPY)
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## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APL</td>
<td>Above Poverty Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASI</td>
<td>Archeological Survey of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Backward Caste</td>
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<tr>
<td>BPL</td>
<td>Below Poverty Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBDRM</td>
<td>Community-Based Disaster Risk Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDRRP</td>
<td>Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRZ</td>
<td>Coastal Regulation Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR</td>
<td>Detailed Project Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>DWAS</td>
<td>Disaster Warning Announcement System</td>
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<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMP</td>
<td>Environmental Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESMF</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESA</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETRP</td>
<td>Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIMSUL</td>
<td>Fisheries Infrastructure Management and Sustainable Livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoPY</td>
<td>Government of Puducherry</td>
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<tr>
<td>GoTN</td>
<td>Government of Tamil Nadu</td>
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<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>Gram Panchayat</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>Grievance Redressal Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>High Tension</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICZMP</td>
<td>Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGA</td>
<td>Income Generating Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>Land Acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoEF</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment &amp; Forests</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>OBM</td>
<td>Out Board Motor</td>
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<tr>
<td>OH</td>
<td>Overhead</td>
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<tr>
<td>OHS</td>
<td>Occupational Health and Safety</td>
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<tr>
<td>OP</td>
<td>Operational Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAF</td>
<td>Project Affected Family</td>
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<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected Persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>Project Implementing Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project Management Unit</td>
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<td>PRI</td>
<td>Panchayat Raj Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>RRC</td>
<td>Resettlement &amp; Rehabilitation Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>PY</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Scheduled Caste</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDMA</td>
<td>State Disaster Management Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHG</td>
<td>Self Help Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPCB</td>
<td>State Pollution Control Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Scheduled Tribe</td>
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<tr>
<td>TN</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UG</td>
<td>Underground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRCC</td>
<td>Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive Summary

Background

The Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry consists of four small, unconnected districts: Puducherry, Karaikal, Yanam, and Mahe. In particular, the districts of Puducherry and Karaikal – the focus of CDRRP - are both enclaves of Tamil Nadu and constitute 76 percent of the total population of UT. Similar to the surrounding areas of Tamil Nadu, about two-thirds of the population in these districts lives in densely packed urban settlements along the coast. As such, important sources of revenue include fisheries, agriculture, tourism, and the service sector.

Project Development Objective

The project development objective is to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to a range of hydro-meteorological and geophysical hazards such as cyclone, storm surge, flood and tsunami through building resilient infrastructure, enhancing livelihood and coastal risk management capacity of stakeholders.

Project Description

Component 1: Vulnerability Reduction

(i) In-situ construction of multi-disaster resistant permanent houses: In-situ construction of multi-disaster resistant houses in the zone 200 – 1,000 meters was started under the earlier project, i.e. about 1,200 houses were being built by owners themselves and 300 through a contractor. These houses will now be completed under this project.

(ii) Provision of multi-disaster resistant housing in the vulnerable coastal areas: As a part of the CDRRP, the UT of Puducherry will rebuild multi-disaster resistant housing in place of thatched houses in vulnerable areas with the objective of risk reduction.

(iii) Replacement of overhead (OH) lines by underground (UG) cables to avoid exposure to risk of cyclone and winds: Cyclone Thane caused wide spread damage to electricity infrastructure, fallen electrical poles and cables resulted in human deaths and widespread disruption of life and difficulty of access affecting rescue and relief work. The replacement of OH lines with UG cables will result in risk reduction and enhanced safety of life and property.

(iv) Strengthening (retrofitting) of old Government buildings/bridges/culverts within CRZ and also construction of new bridges as alternate/standby to the old ones: This would strengthen the existing infrastructure, making it multi-disaster resistant simultaneously preserving the heritage of Puducherry and Karaikal. By the construction of new safe bridges, the needs of growing transport would be addressed simultaneously increasing access during the time of emergencies.
Component 2 – Sustainable Fisheries

(i) The objective of this subcomponent is to improve the fishing infrastructure and safety. Total 17 sub-projects were proposed under the earlier project. Of these, construction was started in 10. For the balance 7 sub-projects, statutory clearances were obtained and designs and bidding documents are ready.

(ii) Activities based on the lessons from the Fisheries Infrastructure Management and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (FIMSUL): Like in Tamil Nadu (TN), this component will include initiatives based on recommendations from the earlier FIMSUL study recommendations, and will take up activities in coordination with those in TN.

Component 3 – Strengthening Risk Reduction and Response Capacity

(i) Provision of Bio-shields in the coastal belt: Past disasters have shown the effectiveness of shelterbelts and bio-shields in protecting the community that reside behind them. These will be undertaken to ensure protection from the onslaught of high speed winds, tidal waves and storm surges.

(ii) Procurement of important machinery, vehicles and provision of training to Fire Service: The Fire Service is the first line of response in times of emergency and play an important role in saving lives. As population densities have increased and complexities of disasters and disaster response have gone up, strengthening the Fire Service in terms of modern equipment and training will play an important role in risk reduction.

Component 4 – Implementation Support

This component will finance activities required for project implementation. These will include incremental operating costs as well as the cost of operating the Project Implementation Agency (PIA) in Puducherry and for consultancies required for the preparation and supervision of specific activities including training, exposure visits and knowledge exchange programs etc.

The total project cost is US$ 54 million or Rs. 270 crores for the implementation of CDRRP in PY.

Purpose of ESMF

The objectives of the ESMF are the following:
* Enhance positive and sustainable environmental and social outcomes associated with Project implementation;
* Support the integration of environmental and social aspects associated with the numerous subprojects into the decision making process;
* Support displaced persons in their efforts to restore their livelihoods and living standards and compensate any loss of livelihood or assets;
* Enhance positive environmental and social outcomes;
* Minimize environmental degradation as a result of either individual subprojects or their cumulative effects;
* Protect human health;
* Minimize impacts on cultural property.

Implementation of the ESMF will also support and assist with the achievement of compliance with applicable laws and regulations and with relevant Bank policies on environment and social development issues.

**Social Safeguards and Resettlement Management**

The ESMF includes a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which will act as guide for mitigating and managing the negative social impacts that would be triggered by the sub-projects under CDRRP. This RPF comprises the following aspects: (a) Land Acquisition, (b) Categories of Project Affected Families (PAFs), (c) Entitlement Matrix, (d) Grievance Redressal and (e) Consultation. Apart from the World Bank’s Safeguard Policy on Involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12), the framework has been developed based on the following policies/legislations: (a) The Land Acquisition Act 1894, (b) The National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families, 2007 and (c) The Right to Information Act 2004. The primary objective of this RPF is to provide better standard of living to the project affected persons or at least restore their standard of living to that of before project. If the affected persons belong to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category before the project, then this RPF aims to bring them Above Poverty Line (APL). In the RPF, there is the resettlement entitlement matrix which defines how the different social impacts will be addressed in terms of mitigation and compensation.

**Environmental Legal Requirements**

The sub-projects being taken up under the CDRRP will have to be consistent with the applicable laws of Government of India. It is the responsibility of the Implementing Agency to ensure that project activities are consistent with the regulatory/legal framework, whether national, state or municipal/local. The key environmental legislation that are applicable includes (a) Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006, and (b) CRZ Notification both of which are under the Environmental Protection Act.

**Bank’s Safeguard policies & Project Categorization**

The following Bank’s four safeguard policies are triggered in CDRRP:

- Environment
  * OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment
  * OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats
  * OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources
- Social
  * OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement
As the nature and scale of the impacts are minor, temporary and fully reversible, the CDRRP is classified as “Category B.”

**Stakeholder / public consultations and disclosure**

At the project-level, a stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted in mid-March 2013. The salient points of this workshop are as follows: *(To be completed)*

For all the sub-projects that are being retroactively funded, stakeholder consultations were carried out during the preparation of various sub-projects: (a) obtain a better understanding of the potential impacts; (b) appreciate the perspectives/concerns of the stakeholders; and (c) secure their active involvement during finalization of EMPs. Further consultations will be conducted for the new sub-projects as a part of the design and implementation, or through a sub-project ESA process. In all, consultations will be done as a part of the ESA process or fully integrated with the design & implementation or both.

ESMF will also be posted in the CDRRP website (to be created) of the GoPY and also be available with the PIA. This executive summary will be translated in local language, Tamil, and disclosed as well.

**ESMF status / actions**

The following table indicates the status / actions against each of the sub-projects to be implemented under CDRRP in PY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title / Description</th>
<th>ESMF Status / Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Nallavadu</td>
<td>ESA was done. The EMP implementation will be continued till sub-project completion and EMP monitoring will be a part of the overall project progress monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii.a)</td>
<td>Housing: Insitu</td>
<td>A CRZ blanket clearance and Town &amp; Country Planning clearance have been obtained. Generic EMP to address the minor environmental impacts will be integrated with the bid / contract documents. Monitoring and reporting related to EMP implementation will be done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii.b)</td>
<td>Additional Housing: Insitu</td>
<td>CRZ clearance, revenue, planning clearances / approvals will be obtained. Generic EMP will be integrated in the bid documents. Monitoring and reporting related to EMP implementation will be done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Title / Description</td>
<td>ESMF Status / Actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Replacement overhead electrical cables by underground cables</td>
<td>Generic EMP will be integrated with the bid / contract documents, and EMP monitoring and reporting will be done as a part of the overall progress monitoring. Any temporary social / resettlement impacts will be dealt as per the Resettlement Policy Framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv.a)</td>
<td>Repairing existing bridges and culverts</td>
<td>CRZ clearance will be obtained. Generic EMP will be integrated in the bid documents. EMP monitoring and reporting will be done as a part of the overall progress monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv.b)</td>
<td>Strengthening old heritage buildings</td>
<td>CRZ clearance, Archeology and Planning approvals will be obtained and EMPs and Cultural Properties Management Plans will be prepared as per Bank Safeguard Policies. These plans will be integrated with the bid / contract documents. EMP / plans implementation, monitoring and reporting will be done.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Component 2: Sustainable Fisheries**

| (i.a) | PuducherryHarbour                                                                   | ESA was done and Environmental Clearance was obtained from the MoEF, where required. Half-yearly reporting to the MoEF will be done if required. EMP was included in the contract documents. EMP implementation, monitoring and reporting will be done. |
| (i.b) | Modern Hygienic Fish Market / upgradation in Puducherry and Karaikal                 | Integration of environmental and social concerns will be addressed as a part of the policy and capacity-building initiatives. |
| (i.c) | Work Shelters in Fishing villages along the Puducherry Coast and Karaikkal Coast     | |

**Component 3: Strengthening Risk Reduction & Response Capacity**

| (i) | Bio-shields                                                                           | CRZ clearance will be obtained. Location-specific ESA and EMP will be prepared. EMP implementation, monitoring and reporting will be undertaken. |
| (ii) | Procurement of important machinery, vehicles and provision of training to Fire Service | None. |

**Implementation Arrangements**

PIA will co-ordinate the preparation and implementation of CDRRP as well as the ESMF activities. PIA will include an Environmental and Social Management Specialist to co-ordinate the environmental and social / resettlement activities.
under the CDRRP. This Specialist will also undertake the monitoring and reporting, training and capacity building and conducting the annual ESMF audits both at the sub-project level and at the project level. There will be no separate budget for the ESMF implementation. The budgetary requirements will be included in the overall operational budget of the PIA, which is covered under the Implementation Support Component.
Part A: General / Common

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry consists of four small, unconnected districts: Puducherry, Karaikal, Yanam, and Mahe. In particular, the districts of Puducherry and Karaikal– the focus of CDRRP - are both enclaves of Tamil Nadu and constitute 76 percent of the total population of UT. Similar to the surrounding areas of Tamil Nadu, about two-thirds of the population in these districts lives in densely packed urban settlements along the coast. As such, important sources of revenue include fisheries, agriculture, tourism, and the service sector.

1.2 Project Objective

The project development objective is to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to a range of hydro-meteorological and geophysical hazards such as cyclone, storm surge, flood and tsunami through building resilient infrastructure, enhancing livelihood and coastal risk management capacity of stakeholders.

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(iii) Replacement of overhead (OH) lines by underground (UG) cables to avoid exposure to risk of cyclone and winds: Cyclone Thane caused widespread damage to electricity infrastructure, fallen electrical poles and cables resulted in human deaths and widespread disruption of life and difficulty of access affecting rescue and relief work. The replacement of OH lines with UG cables will result in risk reduction and enhanced safety of life and property.

(iv) Strengthening (retrofitting) of old Government buildings/ bridges within CRZ and also construction of new bridges as alternate/ standby to the old ones: This would strengthen the existing infrastructure, making it multi-disaster resistant simultaneously preserving the heritage of Puducherry and Karaikal. By the construction of new safe bridges, the
needs of growing transport would be addressed simultaneously increasing access during the time of emergencies.

**Component 2 – Sustainable Fisheries**

(i) The objective of this subcomponent is to improve the fishing infrastructure and safety. Total 17 sub-projects were proposed under the earlier project. Of these, construction was started in 10. For the balance 7 sub-projects, statutory clearances were obtained and designs and bidding documents are ready.

(ii) Activities based on the lessons from the Fisheries Infrastructure Management and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (FIMSUL): Like in TN, this component will include initiatives based on recommendations from the earlier FIMSUL study recommendations, and will take up activities in coordination with those in TN.

**Component 3 – Strengthening Risk Reduction and Response Capacity**

(i) Provision of Bio-shields in the coastal belt: Past disasters have shown the effectiveness of shelterbelts and bio-shields in protecting the community that reside behind them. These will be undertaken to ensure protection from the onslaught of high speed winds, tidal waves and storm surges.

(ii) Procurement of important machinery, vehicles and provision of training to Fire Service: The Fire Service is the first line of response in times of emergency and play an important role in saving lives. As population densities have increased and complexities of disasters and disaster response have gone up, strengthening the Fire Service in terms of modern equipment and training will play an important role in risk reduction.

**Component 4 – Implementation Support**

This component will finance activities required for project implementation. These will include incremental operating costs as well as the cost of operating the Project Implementation Agency (PIA) in Puducherry and for consultancies required for the preparation and supervision of specific activities including training, exposure visits and knowledge exchange programs etc.

1.4 **Project Cost Estimate**

The total project cost of CDRRP is US$ 354 million. Of which, US$ 290 million is apportioned for TN and US$ 54 million is allotted for PY.

1.5 **Objective of ESMF**

The objectives of the ESMF are the following:

- Enhance positive and sustainable environmental and social outcomes associated with Project implementation;
• Support the integration of environmental and social aspects associated with the numerous subprojects into the decision making process;
• Support displaced persons in their efforts to restore their livelihoods and living standards and compensate any loss of livelihood or assets;
• Enhance positive environmental and social outcomes;
• Minimize environmental degradation as a result of either individual subprojects or their cumulative effects;
• Protect human health;
• Minimize impacts on cultural property.

Implementation of the ESMF will also support and assist with the achievement of compliance with applicable laws and regulations and with relevant Bank policies on environment and social development issues.

1.6 Legal Requirements

The sub-projects being taken up under the CDRRP will have to be consistent with the applicable laws of Government of India. It is the responsibility of the Implementing Agency to ensure that project activities are consistent with the regulatory/legal framework, whether national, state or municipal/local. The key environmental legislation that are applicable includes (a) Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006, and (b) CRZ Notification both of which are under the Environmental Protection Act. (Annexure 1 for a list of applicable environmental legislation.)

1.7 Bank’s Safeguard policies & Project Categorization

The following Bank’s four safeguard policies are triggered in CDRRP:

Environment
• OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment
• OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats
• OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources

Social
• OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

As the nature and scale of the impacts are minor, temporary and fully reversible, the CDRRP is classified as “Category B.” (Annexure 3 includes a synopsis of the World Bank’s safeguard policies.)

1.8 Structure of the ESMF

This report is organized into six chapters. The first chapter deals with project description describing project background, risk profile of the participating states, various components of CDRRP and approach and methodology used for developing this report. The second chapter reviews ETRP sub-projects taken up and environmental and social issues in these
sub-projects. The third chapter describes legal framework applicable to this project and the World Bank safeguards. The fourth chapter deals with Environment and Social Management Framework for CDRRP and describes the key environmental and social issues, objectives of ESMF, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting, training and capacity building, consultation and disclosure. The fifth chapter deals with Resettlement Policy Framework detailing procedures for land procurement, approach to resettlement, entitlement matrix, grievance redressal, consultation, special attention payable to women and other vulnerable groups and the means of disclosure.

2 Social Safeguards and Resettlement Management

2.1 Introduction

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will act as guide for mitigating and managing the negative social impacts that would be triggered by the sub-projects under CDRRP. This Framework comprises the following sections:

- Land Acquisition
- Categories of Project Affected Families (PAFs)
- Entitlement Matrix
- Grievance Redressal
- Consultation

The framework has been developed based on the following policies/legislations (Annexure 2 gives the summary):

- The Land Acquisition Act 1894
- The National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families, 2007
- The Right to Information Act 2004

2.2 Objective of RPF

The primary objective of this RPF is to provide better standard of living to the project affected persons or at least restore their standard of living to that of before project. If the affected persons belong to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category before the project, then this RPF aims to bring them Above Poverty Line (APL). The other objectives of this RPF are to

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them.
- Encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement.
• Provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure.

The following guidelines will be followed during implementation:
• Compensation and Rehabilitation assistance will be paid before displacement.
• Compensation will be at replacement cost.
• No civil works will be initiated unless compensation for land and assets and rehabilitation assistance is provided to all eligible PAPs.
• Livelihood assistance will be given in form of Income Generation Assets (IGA) to be chosen by the PAPs.
• PIA will provide information to the PAPs on alternative income generation activities suitable for the area and help them in making choices.
• The PIA will monitor the provision of the IGA.
• The PIA will monitor the performance of the IGA and report to PIA.

2.3 Land Acquisition (LA)
CDRRP proposes various types of sub-projects to be taken up. These sub-projects will require land depending on their type and size. The land requirement would vary across sub-projects and locations. The type and size of the sub-projects dictate the land requirement. The extent of land required would vary across the sub-projects.

GoPY is implementing similar projects on a regular basis, which require land, of which the ownership could be either public or private. Accessing public land is easier, but arrangements will have to be made for securing privately owned land. When additional lands are required, GoPY, as a first step, would try and secure public lands where feasible and available. If private lands are required, then GoPY would resort to using LA Act or through consent award or outright direct purchase of land. There are instances, where GoPY has purchased private lands and transferred these to the projects.

2.4 Options for CDRRP
Keeping in mind any eventuality, the following options are proposed for procuring/acquiring private lands:
• Land acquisition using LA Act 1894
• Land acquisition through Consent Award
• Land acquisition by Direct Purchase

2.4.1 LA Act
Procedure adopted for the acquisition of land under the LA Act is as follows:
• Preparation of land plan schedules and submission to the LA Officer.
Publication by LA Officer of notification under section 4 (1) in the official Gazette and in two daily newspapers (one in regional language).

Preliminary survey, to determine exact portion of land to be acquired. This allows filing of objections within 30 days of the date of public notice under section 5A by parties with an interest in the land.

Declaration of the precise boundaries of the area to be acquired under section 6 in two daily newspapers (one in regional Language).

The Government (Revenue Department) issues directions to the Collector to take order for acquisition of land under section 7.

Land to be acquired is marked and measured and plans prepared under Section 8.

Issuing of notice under Section 9 to landowners showing details of acquisition.

Landholders submit claims for compensation.

Declaration of award of compensation by collector under Section 11 after enquiring into objections. Compensation to be paid within two years of declaration of award. If no payment is made the proceedings lapse.

Possession of land taken after payment award.

2.4.2 Consent Award
Under this method, after given Section 4 (1) notification, compensation is decided based on the negotiated settlement or based on the procedures specified in the act by the LA Officer. Under consent award system, the PAP negotiates with the buyer (LA Officer) for the loss incurred and once the amount is agreed upon, the PAP cannot move the court for enhancement of the compensation. Rates for land are decided through a process of transparent negotiations.

2.4.3 Direct Purchase
Under this method, land is purchased through negotiations on a ‘Willing Seller Willing Buyer’ without any influence or coercion on the seller.

2.5 Categories of Project Affected People
From the experience of earlier projects and with the knowledge of project locations, it is established that lands acquired will be agricultural lands or residential or commercial lands. Taking these into account, and given that a generic framework is being developed, following broad categories of PAPs are identified:

- Titleholders (Assignees)
- Encroachers/ Squatters with no valid title
- Tenants/ Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers

2.6 Approach
This section deals with the cut-off date, PAF identification and the approach to be used for this purpose.
2.6.1 Cut-Off Point for PAF Identification

Socio-economic survey of the affected families done during the planning phase will serve as the cut-off point.

2.6.2 Identification of PAPs

During the preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR), a detailed census based socio-economic survey will be conducted and extensive consultations will be held with the PAFs, i.e. the land losers. Each target community will be identified and differentiated on the basis of their source and level of income. The survey will focus on land and various productive assets including wages. This information will be used to determine the nature and extent of livelihood support/assistance (over and above the provision made for compensation) required to restore adequate income levels. All these measures will be taken only after consulting the affected families and wider community. This approach will help in achieving its objective of ensuring that no affected household becomes poorer with the project intervention.

2.6.3 Compensation for structures and other assets

**Structures:** The compensation for structures includes market cost of the assets to build/procure a replacement asset, or to repair, if affected partially. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account. Compensation for trees, crops and other assets will be based on the replacement value using existing prices prepared by relevant agencies, taking into account their productivity and/or local market prices.

**Common Property Resources:** Grazing lands, places of worship, places of heritage value, burial grounds, water points, community wells, bore wells for drinking water, roads, pathways, wood lots, etc. are categorized under this heading. These resources will be restored to an acceptable level at an appropriate place as agreed with the community. Community will be fully involved in their replacement.

2.7 Entitlement for PAFs Matrix

The Entitlement Matrix has been developed for different categories of families. This Matrix can be used as a guide for designing Resettlement Action Plans for individual schemes. All the families will be entitled to two broad categories of assistance - one, compensation for land loss; and two, livelihood (rehabilitation) assistance for starting some income generation activity, which may include the purchase of lands, as decided by the PAF. The livelihood assistance in the matrix are rather indicative (as they are average figures), whereas, the actual assistance will relate to, at the minimum restoring, if not enhancing the pre-land loss income levels. Details related to the entitlements are presented in the matrix given in Annexure 4.
2.8 **Grievance Redressal**

This section deals with the Dispute Redressal Mechanism, the Grievance Redressal Cell and the legal options available to the PAPs.

2.8.1 **R&R Committee (RRC)**

In order to address grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation implementation, two bodies are to be established; R&R Committee at the state level and Grievance Redressal Committee at the district level. The former will be established under the chairmanship of Chairman of the PIA, GoPY to monitor and review the progress of implementation of resettlement and Joint Project Director – General, CDRRP, GoPY will be Convener of this committee in PY. The composition of the committee will be with the following members:

1. Heads of Participating Departments
2. A senior representative, one each from BC Welfare and SC & ST Welfare
3. A senior representative of the Revenue Department
4. A senior representative of Disaster Management Department
5. A representative of the PRIs
6. A Prominent Academician (Social Scientist)
7. A prominent woman development professional
8. A representative of a prominent voluntary organization
9. Two representatives of PAPs who can articulate well

This committee should meet every quarter to review the progress made in the implementation of the RAPs and to solve any grievances of the PAPs. This committee will also provide policy related direction to the Grievance Redressal Cell and the participating departments with regard to Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

2.8.2 **Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)**

The Grievance Redressal Committee will be established at each district under the chairmanship of District Collector for redressal of grievances of the PAPs. The Representative from the PIA shall be the Convener of these committees. At the district level, the PIA will provide support to these committees. District level head of all participating departments will be members along with a PAPs representative and a prominent Social Worker of the district.

Thus, grievance mechanism will be available at two levels: (i) state level, and (ii) district level.

It is proposed that the PAPs first register the grievances with the PIA. After receipt of grievance, the PIA should take them to the committee to take up the matter during the next immediate meeting and initiate measures for redressal. No grievance can be kept pending for more than a month which means the committee has to meet every month.
Implementation of the redressal rests with the PIA. In case the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the proposed redressal measures, it can take approach the state level committee. If the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the decision of state level committee, it can approach the court of law.
### Grievance Redressal Mechanism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Time period for redressal of grievances</th>
<th>Issues likely to emerge</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Grievance Redressal Committee</td>
<td>Maximum of one month</td>
<td>Encroachment</td>
<td>District Collector as Chairperson and the Joint Project Director – General, PIA as Convener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Livelihood Assistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inclusion of households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>R&amp;R Committee</td>
<td>Maximum of three months</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chairperson, PIA, as Chairman, and Project Director, PIA as Convener</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.8.3 Legal Options to PAFs

The PAFs will have two kinds of options for addressing their grievances relating to the Land Appropriation. One is the grievance redressal mechanism incorporate in this framework as above. The other is the general legal environment consisting of court of law to address their grievance. These options will be disclosed to the PAFs during the public consultation process.
3 Review of CDRRP sub-projects / initiatives

3.1 Housing and Other Infrastructure

3.1.1 Insitu Housing (Retroactive and Additional)

Description
About 1,450 (1,150 in Puducherry and 300 in Karaikal) of vulnerable coastal houses were undertaken for owner-driven insitu construction as part of the earlier project. Of these, about 200 are pending completion. These houses will now be completed under the CDRRP.

The sense of ownership and involvement of the beneficiaries in housing construction was found to be exemplary. Given the overall positive experience and the non-availability of land to relocate, about 1,000 multi-disaster resistant houses in place of thatched/ tiled roofs in vulnerable coastal areas will be additionally constructed.

Impacts & management measures
There are minor construction-related physical environmental impacts that need to be managed.

ESMF Actions Undertaken / Required
The following are relevant:

- A CRZ blanket clearance and Town & Country Planning clearance have been obtained. The insitu construction will be consistent with the clearance requirements. For the additional 1,000 multi-disaster resistant houses, CRZ blanket clearance will have to be obtained.
- Generic EMP to address the minor environmental impacts is already in place. This will be used for the rest of this sub-project implementation as well as the additional multi-disaster resistant houses.
- Monitoring and reporting related to EMP implementation will be a part of the overall sub-project progress monitoring.

3.1.2 Nallavada Housing (Retroactive)

Description
About 300 houses in a single location and as a part of a community group were undertaken for construction for the tsunami-affected through a contractor at Nallavadu. This sub-project has reached an advanced stage and only support infrastructure – roads, water supply and sewage treatment - needs to be done under CDRRP.

As a part of this review, Nallavada housing was visited. Observations specific to these locations are included in Annexure 5.

Impacts & management measures
There are minor construction-related physical environmental impacts that need to be managed. In particular, campsite management and
disposal of construction debris have to be properly managed. No social impacts have been identified.

**ESMF Actions Undertaken / Required**

The following are relevant:

- An ESA was done during the sub-project preparation and an EMP has been included in the bid documents.
- The EMP implementation will be continued till sub-project completion and EMP monitoring will be a part of the overall project progress monitoring.

### 3.1.3 Underground Electricity Cables

**Description**

To avoid risk exposure to cyclone, winds and related hazards, replacement of overhead (OH) lines with underground (UG) cables will be undertaken. To be done by the Electricity Department, this sub-project is expected to benefit coastal community towns and villages, particularly in terms of an early resumption of power / electricity in the aftermath of natural disasters. This is expected to benefit about 20,000 households, and will cover commercial, domestic, OBOH (hutments), industrial and agriculture connections. These works are proposed for the area covered by particular operation & maintenance (O&M) zones.

As a part of this review, selected locations identified to carry out underground cabling were visited. Observations specific to these locations are included in Annexure 5

**Impacts & management measures**

Minor construction-related physical environmental impacts, e.g. storage and disposal of debris, are likely. Apart from being minor, these will also be temporary and fully reversible. As it is underground cabling, occupational health and safety concerns will arise for both the skilled and unskilled workers.

In terms of social / resettlement impacts, there may be temporary displacement of squatters and encroachers along the alignment where the UG cables will be laid. No permanent displacement is envisaged.

**ESMF Actions Undertaken / Required**

The following are relevant:

- To address the minor construction-related environmental impacts, a generic EMP will be developed and implemented. This EMP will also integrate OHS issues.
- This generic EMP will be integrated with the bid / contract documents.
- EMP monitoring and reporting will be done as a part of the overall progress monitoring.
Any temporary social / resettlement impacts will be dealt as per the Resettlement Policy Framework.

3.1.4 Strengthening old Government buildings

Description
Strengthening or retrofitting of Old Govt. Buildings like the Marie building (Town Hall) in PY and two other similar public buildings will be done. These will make the existing infrastructure multi-disaster resistant and preserve the heritage of PY.

Impacts & management measures
Minor construction-related physical environmental impacts, e.g. storage and disposal of debris, are likely. Apart from being minor, these will also be temporary and fully reversible.

As these are heritage buildings, the cultural property may be adversely affected if the strengthening is not properly done under expert advice / guidance.

There will be no resettlement impacts pertaining to this initiative.

ESMF Actions Undertaken / Required
The following are relevant:

- CRZ clearance will be obtained prior to bid issuance and implementation will be done in line with the conditions.
- To address the minor construction-related environmental impacts, a generic EMP will be developed and implemented. This generic EMP will be integrated with the bid / contract documents. EMP monitoring and reporting will be done as a part of the overall progress monitoring.
- A cultural property plan will be prepared for each of these buildings. This plan will be integrated with the bid / contract documents. Supervision through an expert committee or organization will be ensured so that the cultural heritage is preserved.

3.1.5 Repair and rehabilitation of existing bridges

Description
The repair and rehabilitation of the existing old Ariyankuppambridge – uses a brick arch constructive system (1864), Chunambar and Thavalakuppam - will be done with minimal impact on the original character of the bridge.

As a part of this review, Ariyankuppam and Chunnambar bridges were visited. Observations specific to these locations are included in Annexure 5.

Impacts & management measures
Minor construction-related physical environmental impacts are likely. Apart from being minor, these will also be temporary and fully reversible.
As these are heritage buildings, a cultural property may be adversely affected if the strengthening is not done with expert advice.

No resettlement impacts are envisaged.

**ESMF Actions Undertaken / Required**

The following are relevant:

- CRZ clearance will be obtained prior to bid issuance and implementation will be done in line with the conditions.
- To address the minor environmental impacts, a generic EMP will be prepared and integrated with the bid / contract documents. Generic EMP implementation, monitoring and reporting will be done as a part of the overall sub-project implementation.
- Any temporary displacement will be dealt as per the Resettlement Policy Framework.

### 3.1.6 Strengthening of culverts

**Description**

Reconstruction of two culverts and widening will be undertaken. The culverts are located on Vaithkuppam road over Karuvadikuppam drain and a second one near old Maravadistreet, Solai Nagar. These culverts were built about 50 years ago and are located right next to the sea-shore. Due to severe salinity the same has been damaged, and serve as an important and only means of access and/or evacuation during times of distress.

**Impacts & management measures**

Minor construction-related physical environmental impacts are likely. Apart from being minor, these will also be temporary and fully reversible. Resettlement impacts, if any, will be temporary in nature.

**ESMF Actions Undertaken / Required**

The following are relevant:

- CRZ clearance will be obtained prior to bid issuance and implementation will be done in line with the conditions.
- To address the minor environmental impacts, a generic EMP will be prepared and integrated with the bid / contract documents. Generic EMP implementation, monitoring and reporting will be done as a part of the overall sub-project implementation.
- Any temporary displacement will be dealt as per the Resettlement Entitlement Framework.

### 3.2 Sustainable Fisheries

#### 3.2.1 Fish work shelters (Retroactive)

**Description**
Work shelter is provided with space for keeping the Out Board Motor (OBM) and fishing gears safely to reduce the periodical loss due to adverse climatic conditions. Work shelters also accommodate space for net mending and carrying out minor repairs of OBM. As a part of providing value addition to the harvest, the sub-project also comprises the provision of solar fish drying units in eight villages and electrically operated winches for hauling the catamarans from shore in two villages on a pilot basis. Of the 8 work shelters, 2 are in Karaikkal where work has not yet started. The remaining 6 in PY are under progress.

As a part of this review, three locations - Nallavada, Poornamkuppam and Pudukuppam – were visited. Observations specific to these locations are included in Annexure 5.

**Impacts & management measures**

Being on the sea shore, these work shelters have to be consistent to practices in the CRZ.

Direct and indirect negative impacts of the project during construction phase include the following:

- Increased air pollution due to handling of construction materials, movement of vehicles and construction activities
- Increased noise levels due to the movement of vehicles and construction activities
- Pollution of sea water due to runoff from the construction sites.
- Spillage of oils and other waste materials leading to pollution of sea water
- Cutting of coconut trees

During the operation phase, direct and indirect negative impacts are the following.

- Increased air and noise pollution due to vehicular movement.
- Deterioration of environmental quality due to improper disposal of fish waste.
- Possible spillage of waste oil during the repair / oiling of OBM engines

An EMP has been prepared suggesting various mitigation measures to avoid or minimize the impacts during the pre-construction, construction and operation phases. These are standard management measures to address these minor, reversible impacts.

No land acquisition is required and hence no Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required to be prepared for these sub-projects.

**ESMF Actions Undertaken / Required**

The following are relevant:

- CRZ clearance was obtained and implementation will continue to be done in line with the clearance requirements.
• EA was undertaken and EMP for each work shelter was prepared. EMP was integrated in respective bid packages. EMP implementation, monitoring and reporting will be continued.
• In the context of the sea changing the coastline, there are particular problems in selected work shelters. These will entail changes in the design, e.g. change in foundation type. Based on the decisions regarding these, additional environmental management measures will be developed and incorporated in the EMP, as required.

3.2.2 Fishing Harbour (Retroactive)

Description

Under the construction of the PY harbour, the following works are being undertaken: (a) Maintenance of Dredging works at Ariyankuppam River and at Sea mouth, (b) Construction of Chill Plant, Pre-Processing unit, NetMending Shed, Mechanized Workshop & Improvements of Existing Auction Halls, (c) Construction of Administrative Building, (d) Construction of Slipway, Quay, Boat Repair Yard, Power Room and Winch Room, and (e) Effluent treatment plant (ETP). In the Karaikal Fishing Harbour, the following will be undertaken: (a) Construction of Slipway, Power Room, Winch Room and Boat Repair yard; (b) Construction of Chill Plant, Fish Processing Unit and Two Sumps and (c) Effluent treatment plant (ETP).

As a part of this review, PY harbour was visited. Observations specific to the harbour are included in Annexure 5.

Impacts & management measures

The environmental impacts in the pre-construction, construction and operational phases include those pertaining to surface water quality, ambient air quality, noise quality, soil/land contamination due to diesel, LPG and paints and marine environment. All of these impacts need to be managed through proper wastewater management, solid waste management, dredging and construction waste management. All of these are included in the EMP.

ESMF Actions Undertaken / Required

The following are relevant:

• CRZ clearance was obtained and implementation will continue to be done in line with the clearance requirements.
• EA was done and Environmental Clearance was obtained from the MoEF. Half-yearly reporting to the MoEF will be done.
• EMP was included in the contract documents. EMP implementation, monitoring and reporting will be done.
• Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) is a part of the sub-project and will be constructed.
• There is an issue of disposal of dredge material, which was supposed to be dumped back into the deep sea. Additional environmental
management measures will be identified to resolve this issue and implemented.

3.2.3 Fish markets (Retroactive)

Description

Improvements to the existing fish markets in PY at Saram and Goubert market, and construction of the modern hygienic fish market – one in PY and another in Karaikal - is proposed. Of these, upgrading the existing fish markets and the modern hygienic fish market in PY has started. The modern hygiene fish market in Karaikal has not yet started. These fish markets are essentially construction of buildings in a layout that is suitable for the buying, selling and storage of fish products.

As a part of this review, three fish markets - Modern Hygienic Fish Market and Goubert Fish Market in Puducherry and the proposed location for the fish market in Karaikkal - were visited. Observations specific to the fish markets are included in the Annexure 5

Impacts & management measures

The potential impacts of project, during construction and operation phases include air pollution during excavation, construction and vehicle movement, (b) noise pollution due to construction and vehicle movement, (c) water pollution from labour camps and construction activities, and (d) solid waste due to construction activities. To mitigate these impacts, an EMP has been prepared. This includes waste water management, solid waste management, air pollution management and noise control measures.

ESMF Actions Undertaken / Required

The following are relevant:

- For the two fish markets in Puducherry, no CRZ clearances were required. For the fish market in Karaikkal, CRZ clearance was obtained. The implementation will be done in line with the CRZ clearance.
- Town & Country Planning clearances were obtained. The implementation will be done in line with this CRZ clearance.
- ESA was done for all these fish markets. EMPs were integrated with the contract documents. EMP implementation, monitoring and reporting will be continued.
- In the Goubert Fish Market, there are certain issues with regard to the sequence of the vendors to relocate. This will be managed in consultation with the vendors and is expected to have no environmental impacts.
- In the Karaikkal Fish Market, there is a drain skirting the site. As this drain serves that region, care will be taken to ensure that no debris is stored or blocks the drain.

3.2.4 Implementing FIMSUL recommendations

Description
Completed as a part of the earlier project, FIMSUL laid a strong foundation for implementation of fisheries reform. Under CDRRP, this will put into practice key reforms for the marine fisheries sub-sector in TN and Puducherry. Like in TN, Fisheries Management Planning, Fisheries co-management in three geographical units, monitoring & evaluation and improved capacities and knowledge management will be done. Maximum cooperation of the two governments will be sought so that will be in synergy with the same component in Tamil Nadu.

**Impacts & management measures**

The nature of the activities is at a policy reform and capacity building. No physical environmental and social impacts are envisaged.

**ESMF Actions Undertaken / Required**

The following is relevant:

- Integration of environmental and social concerns will be addressed as a part of the policy and capacity-building initiatives.

### 3.3 Strengthening Risk Reduction & Response Capacity

#### 3.3.1 Bio-Shields

**Description**

Selected locations where bio-shields can be taken up will be identified in the 11 coastal villages. This will be done after careful assessment of (i) environmental and ecological features of the coast, (ii) nature of bio-shields proposed, (iii) location of the fishing village on the landward side and their acceptance, (iv) involvement of communities in the plantation and management of bio-shields and (v) availability of puramboke / Government land.

**Impacts & management measures**

The eastern coast is known for its turtle-nesting habitats between December and April each year. As the olive ridley turtle is an identified endangered specie, care should be taken to ensure that the bio-shields do not affect the turtle-nesting areas.

As a part of this review, three locations - Poornamkuppam, Pudukuppam and Veerampattinam - were visited. Observations specific to these locations are included in Annexure 5.

**ESMF Actions Undertaken / Required**

The following are relevant:

- CRZ clearance will be obtained for each of the identified bio-shield plantation locations.
- Location-specific background assessment and EMP will be prepared. EMP implementation, monitoring and reporting will be undertaken.
• A consultant specialized in coastal vegetation and working with coastal communities in undertaking such plantations in an ecological and socially sound manner will design and supervise this sub-project.

• An NGO with a capacity to mobilize communities will be engaged to ensure the smooth, effective implementation.

3.3.2 Strengthening Risk Reduction & Response Capacity: Fire service

Description

Important modern equipment and training to the Fire Service will be provided. A needs assessment was done. The following equipment were identified: (i) Sky lift / aerial ladder platform and (ii) Quick response vehicle fitted with accessories cutters, spreaders, combination tool telescopic ram, Hydraulic IC engine, Air lifting bags, water mist system, lighting equipment and life detectors). The capacity building in relation to these equipment will be planned and implemented.

Impacts & management measures

No physical environmental and resettlement impacts are envisaged in this sub-project.

ESMF Actions Undertaken / Required

None.

4 Stakeholder Consultations & Disclosure

4.1 Project-level stakeholder consultations

To be completed following the stakeholder consultations in mid-March 2013.

4.2 Sub-project level stakeholder consultations

For all the sub-projects that are being retroactively funded, stakeholder consultations were carried out during the preparation of various sub-projects of the project area to: (a) obtain a better understanding of the potential impacts; (b) appreciate the perspectives/concerns of the stakeholders; and (c) secure their active involvement during finalization of EMPs.

Consultations were designed in a way that: (a) affected people were included in the decision making process; (b) links between communities and their natural, physical and cultural resources base adjacent to project locations were safeguarded; (c) public awareness and information sharing on project alternatives, benefits and entitlements were promoted; and (d) views on designs and solutions from the communities were solicited. Further additional sub-project level consultations were carried out during the ‘Quick Review of Safeguard Issues’ and the preparation of the ESMF for CDRRP. Inputs from the communities have been appropriated integrated in this ESMF.
The following table includes the list of sub-projects for which consultations were done as a part of the ESA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Type of Consultations done</th>
<th>Further Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Component 1: Housing and other infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nallavadu</td>
<td><strong>To be completed</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be completed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Housing: Insitu</td>
<td>Fully integrated with the design and implementation</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Component 2: Sustainable Fisheries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PuducherryHarbour</td>
<td><strong>To be completed</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be completed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Modern Hygienic Fish Market / upgradation in Puducherry and Karaikal</td>
<td>Stakeholder meetings held at (a) Goubert, PY, (b) MAG Hall, Karaikkal, (c) Lawspet, PY</td>
<td>About 550 participants and held in Feb 2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Work Shelters in Fishing villages along the Puducherry Coast and Karaikkal Coast</td>
<td>Stakeholder meetings held at the Work Shelter locations</td>
<td>Fishermen in the respective villages, March 2009.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further consultations will be conducted for the new sub-projects as a part of the design and implementation, or through a sub-project ESA process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Type of Consultations to be done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Component 1: Housing and other infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Housing: Insitu – Additional Houses</td>
<td>Fully integrated with the design and implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Replacement overhead electrical cables by underground cables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Repairing existing bridges and culverts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Strengthening old heritage buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Component 3: Strengthening Risk Reduction &amp; Response Capacity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bio-shields</td>
<td>ESA will be carried out for the proposed bio-shields</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 Disclosure

This section covers the disclosure arrangements pertaining to this ESMF and related documents.

4.3.1 Physical disclosure locations

Copies of the ESMF will be available with the PIA.

4.3.2 Website

ESMF will also be posted in the CDRRP website (to be created) of the GoPY. Based on the comments / feedback / suggestions received, the draft ESMF will be modified and updated.

Sub-project EAs and EMPs will also be available at the PIA and the CDRRP website.

Summary of each RAP prepared for any sub-project will be disclosed at the PIA and the CDRRP website.

4.3.3 Translation in local language / Tamil

Once finalized, the translation of the executive summary will be made available in the local language, Tamil.

5 Implementation Arrangements

5.1 Planning & Coordination

PIA will co-ordinate the preparation and implementation of CDRRP as well as the ESMF activities. PIA will include an Environmental and Social Management Consultant to co-ordinate the environmental and social / resettlement activities under the CDRRP. The co-ordination will include interactions on the status / progress of the sub-projects with the consultants / contractors employed and NGOs, if any, supporting implementation. The identified PIA staff will also co-ordinate on ESMF activities with the World Bank.

5.2 Monitoring & reporting arrangements

As the PIA will be overseeing the preparation and implementation of their respective sub-projects, the monitoring & reporting will also be co-ordinated by the Environmental and Social Management Consultant (Refer Annexure 9 for a typical ToR). The Project Management Consultants (PMC)’s Environmental and Social Management Specialist will support him / her. This monitoring & reporting will include obtaining the various Government clearances, including the CRZ and MoEF clearances, adherence to the clearance conditions and compliance to the EMP requirements.

PIA will monitor and report on a quarterly basis on all aspects of the ESMF implementation. A monitoring / reporting format is included in Annexure 6.
5.3 Training & Capacity-building

PIA will institutionalize a system of training and capacity building for all Consultants and Contractors on the ESMF on an ongoing basis. It will be organized on a six-monthly basis on a routine and will also be conducted on a case-to-case basis as required. The training will cover the features and requirements of the ESMF, sub-project level environmental management requirements and dos&don'ts relevant to the individual sub-projects.

5.4 Annual ESMF audit

5.4.1 Sub-project level

PIA will ensure that the audit to the ESMF requirements to be adhered by the construction contractor at the sub-project level will be done along with third-party technical quality audits being done for the project as a whole. These audits will necessarily include environmental and social safeguard requirements both at the project level and with respect to individual sub-projects.

5.4.2 Project level

In addition, the PIA will organize an audit of the adherence to ESMF requirements on the whole with an external third party auditor. This will be done once every 2 years. This will be done once prior to the mid-term review and once before the project conclusion. These audit reports will provide useful insights / inputs to the overall effectiveness of ESMF implementation. (Refer Annexure 7 for the ToR of the ESMF audit.)

5.5 Budgets

There will be no separate budget for the ESMF implementation. The budgetary requirements will be included in the overall operational budget of the PIA, which is covered under the Implementation Support Component.
Annexures

Annexure 1: Summary of applicable environmental laws and regulations

Legal Framework - Environment – Central Legislation

Water and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Acts

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 resulted in the establishment of the Central and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) whose responsibilities include managing water quality and effluent standards, as well as monitoring water quality, prosecuting offenders and issuing licenses for construction and operation of certain facilities. The SPCB is empowered to set air quality standards and monitor and prosecute offenders under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Relevance to the Project

All construction contractors need to obtain the consent-to-establish and consent-to-operate for the various plants – concrete batching, stone crushing and other plants – that they may erect for the purpose of construction. This should be obtained from the nearest regional offices of the SPCB. If existing plants are to be used, then these should have the required consents.


Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 is the umbrella legislation providing for the protection of environment in the country. This Act provides for the Environment (Protection) Rules. Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and the various amendments pertaining to this notification form a part of the regulations under this legislation.

Relevance to the Project

(1) In all their plant operations (if they erect), the contractors need to meet the requirements / standards prescribed in the various Environmental Protection Rules and other environmental regulations. (2) for relocation sites, there may be need to undertake an environmental impact assessment and obtain clearance under the EIA notification. This is based on the size of the relocation site. For small works: In all their plant operations, the contractors need to meet the requirements/standards prescribed in the various Environmental Protection Rules and other environmental regulations.

Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
For all sectors:

- If the activities are going to necessitate the diversion of forest area, then the respective line departments have to take the necessary clearances from the Forest Department / MoEF.

**Relevance to the Project**

For all sectors:

- Activities in protected areas should not be undertaken.
- If activities are to be done in the controlled area of protected properties, then the respective line department should take the necessary permissions from the ASI.

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958**

According to this Act, area within radii of 100m and 300m from the “protected property” are designated as “protected area” and “controlled area” respectively. No development activity (including building, mining, excavating, blasting) is permitted in the “protected area” and development activities likely to damage the protected property are not permitted in the “controlled area” without prior permission of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) if the site/remains/monuments are protected by ASI or the State Department of Archaeology if these are protected by the State.

**Relevance to the Project**

For all sectors:

- Activities in protected areas should not be undertaken.
- If activities are to be done in the controlled area of protected properties, then the respective line department should take the necessary permissions from the ASI.

**Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Regulations, 1991 (amended upto 2002)**

Issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, coastal stretches have been defined as Coastal Regulation Zone and restrictions have been imposed on industries, operations and processes within the CRZ. For regulating development
activities, the coastal stretches within 500 metres of High Tide Line on the landward side are classified into four categories, namely:

- **CRZ-I**: (i) Areas that are ecologically sensitive and important, such as national parks/marine parks, sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats, mangroves, corals/coral reefs, areas close to breeding and spawning grounds of fish and other marine life, areas of outstanding natural beauty/historically/heritage areas, areas rich in genetic diversity, areas likely to be inundated due to rise in sea level consequent upon global warming and such other areas, and (ii) Area between Low Tide Line and the high Tide Line.

- **CRZ-II**: The areas that have already been developed up to or close to the shoreline. For this purpose, “developed area” is referred to as that area within the municipal limits or in other legally designated urban areas which are already substantially built up and which have been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply and sewerage mains.

- **CRZ-III**: Areas that are relatively undisturbed and those which do not belong to either CRZ-I or CRZ-II. These will include coastal zone in the rural areas (developed and undeveloped) and also areas within Municipal limits or in other legally designated urban areas which are not substantially built up.

- **CRZ-IV**: Coastal stretches in the Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep and small islands, except those designated as CRZ-I, CRZ-II or CRZ-III.

The development or construction activities in different categories of CRZ area shall be regulated by the concerned authorities at the State/Union Territory level, in accordance with norms stipulated in the CRZ regulation and in the state / UT coastal zone management plan.

**Relevance to the Project**

For housing:
- No new construction is permitted in CRZ-I areas that are ecologically sensitive.
- In CRZ-II areas, new buildings are permitted only on the landward side of the existing (or approved) road or authorized structures.
- In CRZ-III areas, no new construction shall permitted within 200m from the High Tide Line.
- In CRZ-III areas, construction or reconstruction of dwelling units between 200m and 500m is permitted only if it pertains to traditional / customary rights.

For fisheries:
- No new construction is permitted in CRZ-I areas that are ecologically sensitive.
• In CRZ-II areas, new buildings are permitted only on the landward side of the existing (or approved) road or authorized structures.

• In CRZ-III, the following activities require clearance from the State Coastal Zone Management Authority: (i) Construction of boat jetties and fishing harbours - requires an EIA, (ii) boat building and repair and (iii) boat re-fuelling facilities.

For small works:

• No new construction is permitted in CRZ-I areas that are ecologically sensitive.

• Construction of public rain shelters, community toilets, bridges, roads and jetties are permitted in CRZ-I areas that are not ecologically sensitive and fall between the high and low tide line. But clearance is required from the State / UT Coastal Zone Management Authority.

• In CRZ-II areas, new small works are permitted only on the landward side of the existing (or approved) road or authorized structures.

• In CRZ-III areas, construction of small public works such as public rain shelters, drainage, & roads and bridges is permitted with the permission of the State / UT Coastal Zone Management Authority.

Annexure 2: Summary of applicable resettlement and social laws and regulations

The following policies/ legislations will apply for similar projects.

The Land Acquisition (LA) Act of 1894

The Land Acquisition (LA) Act of 1984 is commonly used for acquisition of land for any public purpose. It is used at the State level with State amendments made to suit local requirements. Expropriation of and compensation for land, houses and other immovable assets are carried out under the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984. The Act deals with compulsory acquisition of private land for public purpose. The procedures set out include: (i)Preliminary notification(Section 4); (ii)Declaration of Notification (Section 6); (iii) Notice to persons interested (Section 9); (iv)Enquiry and award (Section 11); (v)Possession (Section 16). The 1984 amendments to the LA Act addressed the matter of compensation and delays in payment. As regards, the level of compensation, the rate of solatium was increased from 15 per cent to 30 per cent. For delays, the amendment requires that:

(i) A time of one year was fixed for completing all formalities between the issuance of Section 4 and Section 6; and
(ii) The compensation award must be determined within two years of the issuing of section 6 notification. Interest is payable at a rate of 12 per cent per year from the date of preliminary notification to the date of dispossession. These changes apply to cases before the Civil Courts even for awards made before the enactment of the amendments.
The LA Act does not contain any provision specifically dealing with resettlement including income restoration aspects. It does not allow for compensation (except for houses) for landless labourers, artisans and those sharing the use of land but do not have legal rights to it; The method of valuation of land considers only the market price of land at the date of notification under Section 4(1) but ignores any increase in the value of land at a subsequent date. The actual market value of land, which will entitle the owner to buy similar replacement land in adjacent areas, is not practicable under the framework of the LA Act; The Act computes the value of land through the sales statistics method leading to under valuation of land. Buyers deliberately under value their land in sales transactions to reduce the registration fees. This leads to a large number of court cases resulting in further delays and harassment both to land owners and concerned revenue officials; The Act does not specify any compensation for deprivation of Common Property Resources (CPR) especially loss of customary rights to land and forests, which forms an integral part of tribal livelihoods; The acquisition process takes too long and is not compatible with infrastructure project construction schedules.

The National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families, 2007

Till recent times, in India, there were no safeguard policy to deal with resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons. There was no uniform approach adopted by states towards project displaced persons (DPs) and PAPs. In the absence of central policies, ad hoc administrative instructions, in conformity with the land acquisition act was in practice. In 2007 the Government of India developed a National social safe guard policy. This was developed taking into the consideration the safeguard policies of international development bodies like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc, "The National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families, 2007" (NRRP) came into effect in October 2007. The salient feature and the statements of the NRRP policy are as follows:

(i) SIA shall be mandatory for all projects involving displacement of four hundred or more families en masses in plain areas, or two hundred or more families en masses in tribal or hilly areas etc. Co-ordination with EIA in the context of the public hearing done in the project affected area for EIA shall also cover issues related to SIA.
(ii) Consultations with affected people and disclosure of relevant information to them at various stages of resettlement planning;
(iii) Affected people without legal rights also need to be assisted (affected people categorized landless agricultural workers, forest dwellers, tenants and artisans who are critically dependent on the acquired assets for their subsistence/ livelihoods);
(iv) Prepare resettlement plans that are disclosed to the affected people in draft form, and reviewed and approved by competent authorities;
(v) Collection of socio economic base line for project affected households;
(vi) Project displaced persons (whose entire land is taken) will receive land in lieu of his loss. In addition to their loss cash assistance will be paid for regaining livelihood;
(vii) Vulnerable project affected people will get extra cash/kind assistance;
(viii) Purchase of land from any project affected persons would be through consent award (negotiation of rate between land owner and project authority);
(ix) The Grievance Redressal Cell shall have representatives of women, Schedule Castes Schedule tribes residing in the affected zone. The Cell shall have the power to consider and dispose of all complaints relating to resettlement and rehabilitation against the decision of the Administrator/R&R Committee at Project level;
(x) A monitoring cell should be constituted under the project.
(xi) Each project affected family comprising of rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time financial assistance for construction of working shed/shop for livelihood support.

Other Acts

Wages Related

The following are applicable for the welfare of the labour who will work for the sub-projects.
- Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- Contract Labour Act, 1970
- The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

Child Labour Related

The following are applicable for prevention of child labour in implementation of sub-projects.
- Child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1996 along with Rules, 1988
- Children (Pledging of labour) Act, 1933 (as amended in 2002)

Differently Abled Related

The following acts and rules are applicable in the identification and provision of support for the differently abled during implementation of sub-projects.
- The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995
- The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Rules, 1996

Social Status Related

Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 is applicable in the identification and prevention of untouchability.

Information Disclosure Related

Right to Information Act 2004 Act is applicable for information disclosure and information provision to seekers.
Annexure 3: Synopsis of Select World Bank Safeguard Policies

The following table lists and briefly describes the relevant safeguard policies of the World Bank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Key Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Potential environmental consequences of projects identified early in project cycle. EAs and mitigation plans required for projects with significant environmental impacts or involuntary resettlement. EAs should include analysis of alternative designs and sites, or consideration of &quot;no option&quot; Requires public participation and information disclosure before Board approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats</td>
<td>Prohibits financing of projects involving &quot;significant conversion of natural habitats unless there are no feasible alternatives&quot;. Requires environmental cost benefit analysis. Requires EA with mitigation measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP/BP 4.36 Forestry</td>
<td>Prohibits financing for commercial logging operations or acquisition of equipment for use in primary moist tropical forests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP 4.09 Pest Management</td>
<td>Supports environmentally sound pest management, including integrated pest management, but does not prohibit the use of highly hazardous pesticides. Pest management is the borrower's responsibility in the context of a project's EA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement</td>
<td>Implemented in projects which displace people. Requires public participation in resettlement planning as part of SA for project. Intended to restore or improve income earning capacity of displaced populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP/BP 4.20 Indigenous Peoples</td>
<td>Purpose is to ensure indigenous peoples benefit from Bank financed development and to avoid or mitigate adverse affects on indigenous peoples. Applies to projects that might adversely affect indigenous peoples or when they are targeted beneficiaries. Requires participation of indigenous peoples in creation of “indigenous peoples development plans”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources</td>
<td>Purpose is to assist in the preservation of cultural property, such as sites having archeological, paleontological, historical, religious and unique cultural values. Generally seeks to assist in their preservation and avoid their elimination. Discourages financing of projects that will damage cultural property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP/BP 4.37 Safety of Dams</td>
<td>Applies to large dams (15 meters or more in height). Requires review by independent experts throughout project cycle. Requires preparation of EA and detailed plans for construction and operation, and periodic inspection by the Bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP/BP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways</td>
<td>Covers riparian waterways that form boundary between two or more states, as well as any bay, gulf, strait or channel bordered by two or more states. Applies to dams, irrigation, flood control, navigation, water, sewage and industrial projects. Requires notification, agreement between states, detailed maps, feasibility surveys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP/BP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas</td>
<td>Applies to projects where there are territorial disputes present. Allows Bank to proceed if governments agree to go forward without prejudice to claims. Requires early identification of territorial disputes and descriptions in all Bank documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other World Bank Policies important to Environmental Concerns is the BP 17.50. This policy deals with Disclosure of Operational Information. The Bank's Policy on Disclosure of Information.
### Annexure 4: Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Type</th>
<th>Entitled Persons</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Loss of land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Residence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. With valid title, Assignees, etc.</td>
<td>Displaced Family</td>
<td>Compensation as per LA Act/Consent Award. Free House site: Any Project Displaced Family (PDF) owning house and whose house has been acquired shall be allotted free of cost house site to a maximum extent of 150 sq m. of land in rural areas and 75 sq m. of land in urban areas. Grant for House construction: Each PDF of BPL category who has been allotted free house site and shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs.1,00,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for house construction. APL families shall not be entitled to receive this assistance. Permission to take salvaged materials Grant for Transporting materials: Each PAF shall get lump sum one time financial assistance of Rs.5000/- or as fixed by Government from time to time for transportation/ shifting of his building materials, belongings and cattle etc. from the affected zone to the resettlement zone. Subsistence allowance to displaced family: Each PAF who is also a project displaced family shall get a one time subsistence allowance equivalent to 240 days of minimum agricultural wages. It will be in addition to any other benefit available to him as PAF. Grant for animal shed: Each PAF having animals, at the time of acquiring his house, shall get financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- or as fixed by government from time to time for construction of animal shed in new settlement. Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.50,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Type</td>
<td>Entitled Persons</td>
<td>Entitlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. With no valid title (Encroachers/ Squatters)</td>
<td>Displaced Family</td>
<td>Free House site: Any Project Displaced Family (PDF) owning house and whose house has been acquired shall be allotted free of cost house site to a maximum extent of 150 sq m. of land in rural areas and 75 sq m. of land in urban areas. Grant for House construction: Each PDF of BPL category who has been allotted free house site and shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs.1,00,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for house construction. APL families shall not be entitled to receive this assistance. Permission to take salvaged materials Grant for Transporting materials: Each PAF shall get lump sum one time financial assistance of Rs.5000/- or as fixed by Government from time to time for transportation/shifting of his building materials, belongings and cattle etc. from the affected zone to the resettlement zone. Subsistence allowance to displaced family: Each PAF who is also a project displaced family shall get a one time subsistence allowance equivalent to 240 days of minimum agricultural wages. It will be in addition to any other benefit available to him as PAF. Grant for animal shed: Each PAF having animals, at the time of acquiring his house, shall get financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- or as fixed by government from time to time for construction of animal shed in new settlement. Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.50,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Commercial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. With valid title, Assignees, etc.</td>
<td>Displaced Family</td>
<td>Compensation as per LA Act/ Consent Award Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.50,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. Permission to take salvaged materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. With no valid</td>
<td>Displaced Family</td>
<td>Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.50,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. Permission to take salvaged materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Type</td>
<td>Entitled Persons</td>
<td>Entitlement</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>title(Encroachers/Squatters)</td>
<td>self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.50,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. Permission to take salvaged materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Tenants, Leaseholders</td>
<td>Displaced Family</td>
<td>Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.50,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop. Reimbursement for unexpired lease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Loss of Agriculture Land

i. With valid title, Assignees, etc. | Affected Family¹ | Compensation as per LA Act/ Consent Award Allotment of Government land to PAFs, who become Small, or Marginal farmers or Landless after acquisition, in lieu of Acquired land: In case of allotment of waste/degraded or agricultural Government land, if available with in the District, in lieu of acquired land and if agreed by PAF for allotment of such land, each such PAF shall also get financial assistance of Rs.20,000 per hectare or as fixed by Government from time to time for land development and in case of allotment of agricultural land, Rs.10,000 per PAF or as fixed by Government from time to time for agricultural production shall be given. Allotment of land acquired by Government from the project benefited area to Schedule Tribe PAFs, who become Small, or Marginal farmers or Landless after acquisition, in lieu of Acquired land from them: Government may acquire land with in the project benefited area, as per guidelines issued by the Government from time to time such that no person should become small or marginal farmer or land less due such acquisition, for allotment of such land to ST PAFs (who become small or marginal farmers or landless due to acquisition of their land for the project), if such PAFs so desire, in lieu of lands acquired from them. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Type</th>
<th>Entitled Persons</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entitled Persons</td>
<td>Wages if after acquisition land owner becomes land less: Each PAF owning agricultural land in the affected zone and whose entire land has been acquired shall get one-time financial assistance equivalent to 750 days minimum agricultural wages for “loss of livelihood” if no land is allotted in lieu of acquired land.  Wages if after acquisition land owner becomes marginal farmer: Each PAF owning agriculture land in the affected zone and who consequently becomes a marginal farmer shall get one time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages if no land is allotted in lieu of acquired land.  Wages if after acquisition land owner becomes small farmer: Each PAF owning agriculture land in the affected zone and who consequently becomes a small farmer shall get one time financial assistance equivalent to 375 days minimum agricultural wages if no land is allotted in lieu of acquired land.  Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.50,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop.  Training in alternate livelihoods and adoption support under capacity building component of the project.  Assistance to avail benefits from other government schemes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. With no valid title (Encroachers)</td>
<td>Affected Family</td>
<td>Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.50,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop.  Training in alternate livelihoods and adoption support under capacity building component of the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Loss of standing crops/trees</td>
<td>Affected Family</td>
<td>Compensation as per the LA Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Loss of Residential/Commercial</td>
<td>Affected Family (Titleholder)</td>
<td>Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) without depreciation.  Assistance of Rs. 10,000/- towards temporary accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Type</td>
<td>Entitled Persons</td>
<td>Entitlement</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Structures                        |                  | Transportation assistance of Rs. 5000/-  
Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc.  
Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rentals |
| 4. Loss of Rental Accommodation (Residential/Commercial) | Tenants          | Rental assistance for both residential & commercial tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rentals.  
Additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner’s compensation amount.  
Shifting assistance based on type of house and household assets.  
Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidence.  
Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by tenants. |
| 5. Loss of Immovable Structures (Residential/Commercial) | Squatters/Encroachers | Squatters and Encroachers will be notified and given one month time to remove their assets or harvest their crops.  
Compensation for loss of structure at replacement cost for Squatters.  
Compensation for loss of structure at replacement cost for only the vulnerable households among Encroachers  
Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/- for Squatters.  
For Squatters and Encroachers right to salvage material from the demolished structure. |
| 6. Loss of livelihood/trade/occupation | Affected Family   | Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.50,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop.  
Training in alternate livelihoods and adoption support under capacity building component of the project  
Assistance to avail benefits from other government schemes. |
<p>| 7. Loss of access to common resources |                  |                                                                                                                                              |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Type</th>
<th>Entitled Persons</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Civic Amenities</td>
<td>Community/ GP/ ULB</td>
<td>Relocation of CPRs/amenities or providing basic minimum facilities and services as per Government standards, whichever is better as decided by community GP/ ULB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Customary Rights</td>
<td>Affected ST Families</td>
<td>Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time lump sum financial assistance of Rs.50,000 or as fixed by Government from time to time for construction of working shed/shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Unforeseen/ Unanticipated Impacts</td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annexure 5: Review / Field Visit – Table of Observations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Project</th>
<th>Environmental Observations/ Issues</th>
<th>Social Observations/ Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nallavada</td>
<td>300 houses nearing completion.</td>
<td>Allotment to beneficiaries by lottery by Revenue Department. Beneficiaries can exchange houses. Criteria for allotment to be fixed and PIA need to be part of this process to ensure compliance with project objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water supply provided. Twin leach pit latrines provided to each house.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nallavada</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Allotment to be done. Criteria for allotment to be fixed and PIA need to be part of this process to ensure compliance with project objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poornamkuppam Pudukuppam</td>
<td>Incomplete and abandoned as the structure partially collapsed due to waves. As per villagers, at this place the coastline is changing with the sea encroaching onto the beach by about 20 to 30 meters during last couple of years. Alternate site need to be finalized and shelter built.</td>
<td>Community to be taken into confidence in finalizing the location. Community perceives the coastline changes were more prominent after the Tsunami and the cyclones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bio-Shields</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poornamkuppam Pudukuppam</td>
<td>Olive Ridley turtles used to nest on this beach. Turtles arrived during 2011-12 after a gap of 7 to 8 years and laid about 7 to 8</td>
<td>Villagers when found turtles and eggs, handed them to forest department. Awareness among villagers about these would enhance Forest department efforts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Environmental Observations/ Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Project</th>
<th>Observations/ Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thousand eggs along about 6 km of coastline. Forest department established a field nursery to hatch the eggs and leave baby turtles into the sea. This year no turtles arrived, except for about 7 turtle carcasses washed ashore. For future bio shields need to be away from nesting areas and 100 m from the coast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veerampattinam</td>
<td>Well-planned bio-shield with three layers of plantations. But community is burning and cutting dried up trees for fuel wood. As per villagers, at this place the coastline is changing with the sea retreated by about 0.5 to 1.0 km during last decade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Engaging SHG with harvesting rights and GP is advised by Forest Department. Community perceives the coastline changes were more prominent after the Tsunami and the cyclones.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Observations/ Issues

- The new bridge next to this can be used with traffic regulation during rehabilitation.

### Bridges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Project</th>
<th>Observations/ Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ariyankupppam</td>
<td>Proposed Sub-Project. 120 years old bridge in use. Rehabilitation of bridge by RCC jacketing is proposed. Same dimensions and architecture will be retained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chunnambar</td>
<td>Proposed Sub-project An old settled bridge not use. This is proposed to be rebuilt as it is.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fishing Harbour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Project</th>
<th>Observations/ Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>Most of the infrastructure work is nearing completion. Dredged sand deposited on the beach. The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Project</td>
<td>Environmental Observations/ Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
<td>Implementing Agency mentions that depositing dredged sand on the beach helps in estimating the dredged quantity and the fishermen can see the quantity for themselves, but informs that this material will be pushed back into the sea when currents are suitable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fish Markets</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Hygienic Fish Market</td>
<td>Works are nearing completion. STP being built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goubert Fish Market</td>
<td>Temporary alternate stalls built on roof of the existing market. Fisher women yet to be shifted to the facility on roof, then work will be taken up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karaikkal</td>
<td>Proposed sub-project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Project</td>
<td>Environmental Observations/ Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Underground Electric Cables</strong></td>
<td>proposed sub-project safety precautions during excavation and laying of cables. Fixing of warning signs to prevent digging accidental contact with cables. Permissions for railway crossing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annexure 6: Quarterly Progress Reporting Format – PIA, GoPY to the World Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Estimated cost in Crore</th>
<th>Construction status/ Financial progress</th>
<th>CRZ Clearance Status</th>
<th>MoEF Clearance Status</th>
<th>Date of commencement /Agt. Period (months)</th>
<th>Safeguard Remarks / Concerns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
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Annexure 7: Terms of Reference for Third party annual ESMF audit

Objective
The objective is to provide an external perspective on the ESMF in terms of its internal functioning and also in rendering effectiveness in safeguards implementation in the sub-projects under the CDRRP.

Scope of Work
The following will be the scope of work:
* To develop a broad audit program for the four-year period that will include two audits to be done before mid-term and end-term of the project.
* To develop an audit plan for each individual audit that will include an audit objective, scope, methodology and schedule.
* To prepare an audit checklist for each individual audit that will cover both meetings with the PIA as well the sub-projects financed that will include both meetings with the sub-project proponent (contractors / sub-contractors) and consultants.
* To conduct the individual audits as per the audit plan. This audit will necessarily check whether the procedures as stipulated in the ESMF have been followed, their effectiveness and how proper safeguards are practised in the sub-projects being implemented.
* To prepare a report for each individual annual audit and present the findings to the PIA, GoPY
* To carry out a follow-up audit to ensure closure and to submit a brief report.

Team composition
The external agency will field an audit team that will necessarily comprise one senior environmental and one senior social assessment specialist. The Senior Environmental Specialist will be a masters degree holder in Environmental Science / Engineering / Planning or related area with at least 10 years of experience. Previous experience in reviewing/auditing management systems, carrying out EIAs and implementing / reviewing EMPs, particularly of bilateral / multilateral agency funded projects, will be essential. The Senior Social specialist will have a Masters in Social Development and allied areas with at least 10 years of experience in preparing / assessing Resettlement Action Plans (RAP).

Outputs / deliverables
The following outputs / deliverables are envisaged:
* Conduct of the audit of the ESMF
* Provide an audit report with findings for PIA's action
* Conduct a follow-up audit to verify closure of findings & submit a brief report.
Annexure 8: Terms of Reference for Conducting ESA and preparing EMP and RAP for Sub-Projects

Project Background

A brief description of the CDRRP sub-project needs to be provided here. A description of the sub-project in question, the need for ESA and its objectives need to be given under this section.

Tasks to be performed by the Consultant

A. Environmental management

Policy and legal framework: The consultant need to collect information on the prevailing national, state and local laws, pertinent to environmental quality, health and safety, protection of sensitive areas, protection of endangered species, land uses control and others. The applicability of all laws to the proposed sub-project needs to be determined and the specific clearances / approvals that have to be obtained need to be detailed.

Baseline: The consultant need to assemble, evaluate and present baseline data on the relevant environmental characteristics of the sub-project area, including changes anticipated before the commencement of the project. The description of the baseline environmental setting shall be worked out from the secondary data sources supplemented by the primary data collected as part of the various surveys carried out as part of the EIA preparation. The physical environment: geology; topography; soils; climate and meteorology; ambient air quality; noise quality; surface and ground- water hydrology; existing sources of air emissions; existing water pollution discharges; and receiving water quality, etc. need to be described in detail. In addition to this the biological environment: flora; fauna; rare or endangered species; sensitive habitats, including reserved forests, wildlife reserves and sanctuaries etc. need to be identified and described. The socio-cultural environment: population; land use; planned development activities; community structure; employment; distribution of income, goods and services; recreation; public health; cultural properties; and tribal people and their usufruct rights, common property resources, etc. need to be mentioned.

Public consultation: The consultant needs to carry out public consultation and participation as an integral part of the EIA. Consultation sessions shall be carried out with different stakeholder groups at the local, regional and district levels, so as to incorporate the various environmental concerns and needs of the community and the relevant stakeholders.

Impact analysis: The consultant need to identify, analyse and evaluate the different kind of impacts, and to distinguish between significant positive and negative impacts, direct and indirect impacts, and immediate and long-term impacts. The impacts on sensitive receptors need to be identified during the baseline environmental analysis. The impacts on natural habitats and other
INDIA: Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) - Puducherry
Draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), February 2013

sensitive areas, critical natural habitats (such as conservation areas, sanctuaries, sacred groves, etc.) and migration routes, historic, cultural and religious buildings and sites, archaeological sites, tourism areas, etc. need to be determined.

Analysis of alternatives: The consultant needs to describe alternatives that were examined in the course of developing the proposed project and identify other alternatives, which would achieve the same objectives. The concept of alternatives extends to siting, design, technology selection, construction techniques and phasing, and operating and maintenance procedures. A comparison of alternatives in terms of potential environmental impacts and suitability under local conditions needs to be done.

The selected consultant needs to prepare an Environmental Management Plan consisting of the following:

Mitigation: The consultant need to identify feasible and cost-effective mitigation measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels, capital and recurrent costs of the measures. The consultant need to specify in a table the description of the measure along with who is responsible and when it has to be implemented. The consultant need to include relevant drawings and technical specifications that would be required to implement the mitigation measure effectively.

Monitoring: The consultant need to prepare detailed arrangements in a plan for monitoring implementation of mitigating measures and the impacts of the sub-project during construction and operation. The consultant need to include in the plan an estimate of capital and operating costs, and a description of other inputs (such as training and institutional strengthening) needed to carry it out. The consultant need to include in the plan a list of environmental monitoring parameters, and detailed specifications (methods, schedule, etc) for performance/compliance monitoring during construction, and operation stage of the sub-project.

Management: The consultant needs to identify institutional needs to implement the recommendations of the EIA. This would include manpower requirements, skill requirements & training, organisational mechanisms and information dissemination requirements. The consultant should recommend any further studies of environmental issues which should be undertaken during project implementation.

B. Social

Policy and legal framework: The consultant need to collect information on the prevailing national, state and local laws, policies, rules and regulations pertinent to land acquisition, protection of vulnerables and R&R policies of other projects. The applicability and consequences of all laws, rules and regulations to the proposed sub-project to be decided.
Baseline and Census: The consultant need to assemble, evaluate and present baseline data on the relevant socio-economic characteristics of the sub-project area, including changes anticipated before the commencement of the project. The description of the baseline socio-economic setting shall be worked out from the secondary data sources supplemented by the primary data collected as part of the various surveys carried out as part of the ESA preparation. A description of the planned development activities, community structure and tribal people and their usufruct rights, common property resources, land values, etc., if any, need to be given. The consultant need to list all the key stakeholders, people (both as individuals and as communities) who are likely to be adversely affected by the project, including tribals, if any, vulnerable sections, etc. The consultant needs to conduct a census survey of all the project affected persons and establish a cut-off date for entitlement in consultation with the respective departments.

Stakeholder Consultations: The consultant needs to conduct stakeholder consultations and ensure stakeholder participation as an integral part of the ESA and RAP preparation process. Consultation sessions shall be carried out with different stakeholder groups so as to incorporate the various socio-economic concerns and needs of the community and the relevant stakeholders.

Impact analysis: The consultant need to identify, analyse and evaluate the different kind of impacts, and to distinguish between significant positive and negative impacts, direct and indirect impacts, and immediate and long-term impacts due to the sub-project interventions. The study needs to determine the impacts on vulnerables identified during the baseline and census surveys.

Analysis of alternatives: The consultant needs to suggest alternatives that were examined in the course of developing the proposed project and identify other alternatives, which would achieve the same objectives. The concept of alternatives extends to siting, design, technology selection, construction techniques and phasing, and operating and maintenance procedures to minimize the adverse social impacts. The consultant needs to compare alternatives in terms of potential social impacts and suitability under local conditions.

The selected consultant needs to prepare an Resettlement Action Plan, when required, consisting of the following:

Mitigation: The consultant need to identify feasible and cost-effective mitigation measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse social impacts to acceptable levels, capital and recurrent costs of the mitigation measures. The consultant needs to calculate and enumerate various entitlements to PAPs as part of preparation of RAP and prepare RAP. The consultant needs to specify in a table the description of the measures to be taken up along with who is responsible and when it has to be implemented.

Monitoring: The consultant need to prepare detailed arrangements in a plan for monitoring implementation of RAP and the impacts of the sub-project implementation. The consultant needs to include in the plan an estimate of the RAP implementation costs, and a description of other inputs (such as training
and institutional strengthening) needed to carry it out. The consultant needs to document in the plan what will be monitored, who would do it, who would receive its outputs, how much it would cost, how it would be financed and what other inputs (for example, training) are necessary. The consultant needs to include in the plan a list of social monitoring parameters for process/performance/compliance monitoring during implementation of the sub-project.

Management: The consultant needs to identify institutional needs to implement the RAP. This would include workforce requirements, skill requirements & training, organisational mechanisms and information dissemination requirements.

**Skills Required**

One Environmental Specialist with a masters degree and relevant experience of about 15 years.

One Social Specialist with a masters degree and relevant experience of about 15 years.

**Time Duration**

Approximately about 4 weeks to submit the Final Report.
Draft Terms of Reference for Environmental Management Consultant

To ensure adequate management of environmental and social safeguards aspects of the project, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is developed and is to be implemented,

(a) Scope of work

In order to ensure effective implementation of the ESMF and provide guidance on environmental issues of the project, the PIA intends to deploy a full time Environment Consultant. The scope of work for the Environment Consultant to be positioned in Project Implementing Agency (PIA), CDRRP, will comprise the following tasks:

(i) Work closely with the project implementing agencies (and the consultants) and provide advice on the environmental aspects to be considered during design and implementation phase of sub-projects;

(ii) Review the Environmental Assessment Reports (EAR) and other related documents with regard to their compliance with the ESMF, various environmental issues and the adequacy of management measures and provide necessary guidance to the consultants in improving the reports prior to forwarding to The World Bank for necessary approval / clearance;

(iii) Co-ordinate with and provide necessary support in securing regulatory clearances such as Environment, Forest, CRZ Clearances or consents from the PCB and other agencies;

(iv) Carry out periodic visits to sub-project implementation sites to monitor as well as to provide onsite guidance to the contractors on the implementation of respective sub-project Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), if any, and other aspects of the ESMF;

(v) Participate in the progress review meetings of the PIA and provide advice on environmental aspects of the respective sub-projects during implementation;

(vi) Co-ordinate with the Project Management Consultants, Quality Auditors and consultants / agencies of the project (employed by the PIA) and ensure that the environmental aspects related to the task of respective agencies are performed as per the ESMF;

(vii) Maintain a data base in a standard form, on the status of various environmental activities of CDRRP (clearances, compliances, EA reports, progress reports, etc.) and update the same on regular basis.

(viii) Prepare and submit periodic progress reports to the GoPY and the quarterly progress reports the World Bank, on all the aspects related to environmental management in CDRRP;

(ix) Function as a single-point contact at the PIA and for other external agencies, including The World Bank, and provide all support on environmental matters of CDRRP;
Follow up with the other agencies in addressing various environmental safeguard actions agreed during the World Bank Missions from time to time, and provide timely update to the PIA and the Bank.

(b) Qualification and Experience

The Consultant shall be an environment professional with post graduation in Environmental Engineering/ Planning /Science and 10 years of experience in environmental management. At least 5 years of the above experience shall include carrying out Environmental Assessment (EA/EIAs), preparation of Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and management of environmental issues in infrastructure projects.

(c) Reporting and Deliverables

The Consultant shall report to the Project Director, PIA, CDRRP and shall provide outputs by way of monthly reports, technical supervision reports, reviews on various documents and other environmental matters related to the project.

Draft Terms of Reference for Social Management Consultant

(a) Qualifications and Experience

(i) Should possess Master’s degree in Social Sciences preferably in Social Work / Economics/ Sociology/ Anthropology/ Regional Planning/ Development Studies/ Management;
(ii) Should have at least 10 years of professional experience in the areas of land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, consultation and participation, socio-economic Surveys, livelihoods/ social capital restoration, community based disaster management, housing reconstruction, monitoring and evaluation of social development activities, grievance redressal, etc.;
(iii) Should have knowledge of computer applications to manage database and generation of reports is essential;
(iv) Should possess skills in using participatory rural/rapid approaches in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation;
(v) Should have good documentation skills, especially in documenting social management process, success/ failure stories and lessons learnt; and
(vi) Should have experience of working on similar or related projects financed by the external/multilateral agencies is an added advantage.

(b) Duties and responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities include but not limited to the following:

(i) Will report to the Project Director/ OSD and work under his overall direction;
(ii) Assist the Project Director/ OSD in the review and approval of various screening report related to social safeguards in accordance with agreed Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF);
(iii) Responsible for overseeing and coordination of the implementation of social development, resettlement activities, livelihood program, land acquisition, resettlement, NGO coordination, grievance redress, community based disaster risk mitigation and other social development activities in the reconstruction / risk mitigation program;

(iv) Responsible for ensuring compliance with respect to social aspects of ESMF particularly the preparation and implementation of social action plans;

(v) Manage the social / resettlement assessment studies and coordinate preparation of relevant action plans to implement the outcomes of social / resettlement Assessment process;

(vi) Facilitate community and CBOs participation in planning and implementation of social management activities and introduce participatory monitoring and evaluation methods using PRA approaches;

(vii) Coordinate with various implementing agencies and district offices for overseeing the implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement mitigation actions and other social/community development activities;

(viii) Preparation of periodical progress report on social / resettlement impacts for management’s review and action;

(ix) Maintain and upgrade the computerized database related to the delivery of land acquisition compensation as well as resettlement entitlements, grievance redressal and generation of periodical progress report.

(x) Review the outputs of NGOs and consultants related to social / resettlement impacts in the project activities; and,

(xi) Undertake field visits to impact areas as appropriate to monitoring the implementation of social dimensions as well as land acquisition and involuntary resettlement mitigation actions;

(xii) Document the social management process, in particular highlight the selected success/ failure stories and lessons learnt; and,

(xiii) Manage any other activities related to social development / resettlement as required.
(Background)

புதுக்கோட்டு புலம்பியல் பிரிவினர் உள்ளூரைக் கையேறியது போல் வளைருந்துகோணத்தில் மாவட்டத்தின் மூலம் 2013 ஆம் ஆண்டு எந்த கையேறி (CDRRP) துறைகளிலும் புதுக்கோட்டு மாவட்டத்தின் எல்லாம் கணக்கெடுத்த தரவுகள் மீது நடைபெற்றுள்ள தகுதிகள் ஆக்கத்தை அளவுமிகு அல்லது புதிய பிரிவினர் வேளாண் கையேறியது நேரடியாக 76% மாவட்டத்தை மீண்டும் மாநகராகக் காண்கிறது. அன்றும் புதுக்கோட்டு எல்லைகள் இருந்து பதிவுகையுடன் மாநில முழு மாவட்டத்தின் புதிய வேளாண் கையேறிய கையேறிய வேளாண் எடுப்பதை தவறுத்து வேளாண் பதிவுபுரோச்சான் மற்றும் வேளாண் பதிவு. வேளாண் முழு மாநகராக அதிகரித்து விளக்கம் நிறுவியுள்ளது. வேளாண், வேளாண் ஒழுங்கம் அறிவுமதி பிரிவினர் நிறுவியுள்ளது. வேளாண், வேளாண் முழு மாநகராக விளக்கம் நிறுவியுள்ளது.

(Project Development Objective)

நேரடியாக புளோரின் கையேறியாக அமைந்ததான் (Hydro Meteorological Geophysical hazards) புலம்பியல், வேளாண் முழு மாநகராக விளக்கம் நிறுவியுள்ளது கையேறி புலம்பியல், வேளாண் முழு மாநகராக விளக்கம் நிறுவியுள்ளது கையேறி புலம்பியல், வேளாண் முழு மாநகராக விளக்கம் நிறுவியுள்ளது கையேறி புலம்பியல், வேளாண் முழு மாநகராக விளக்கம் நிறுவியுள்ளது கையேறி புலம்பியல், வேளாண் முழு மாநகராக விளக்கம் நிறுவியுள்ளது கையேறி புலம்பியல், வேளாண் முழு மாநகராக விளக்கம் நிறுவியுள்ளது கையேறி புலம்பியல், வேளாண் முழு மாநகராக விளக்கம் நிறுவியுள்ளது கையேறி புலம்பியல், வேளாண் முழு மாநகராக விளக்கம் நிறுவியுள்ளது கையேறி புலம்பியல், வேளாண் முழு மாநகராக விளக்கம் நிறுவியுள்ளது கையேறி புலம்பியல், வேளாண் முழு மாநகராக விளக்கம் நிறுவியுள்ளது கையேறியாக அமைந்ததான் (Project Description)

(Component: 1) புதுக்கோட்டு அமைப்புக்கு விளக்க கையேறியான் மாவட்டாட்சிகள்:
(i) பல்வேறு சிறுதுகுழுக்களின் காரணமாக வடந்தவை இயற்றும் விளக்கங்கள் கல் குறிப்பிட்டு, 200 - 1000 மப்பிள் பழுப்பித்து பல்வேறு ஸ்மூக்களான வானூறுகள் கல் மதி பழக குள்ளுக்கு தைகுகள் முத்தையிட்டு செய்யப்பட்டும். இதை 1200 மில்லியன் மண் விலைவாய்ப்பாட்டினால் உள்ள விலைந வானூறுகள் கும்பை அறிக்கை. இது இயற்றும் இயற்றும் வானூறு கல் என்பதாகும்.

(ii) பொழுதை அனைவு எண்ணற இலக்கியின் பல்வேறு சிறுதுகுழுக்களின் காரணமாக விளக்கங்கள்: பல்வேறு வானூறு அமைப்பு குறிப்பிட்டு குறிப்பிட்டு (CDRRP) வடந்தவை புறப்பட்டு பொழுதை, பொழுதை இன்னும் காரணமாக வானூறு வானூறுகள் குற்றமாக வணர்வு தோன்றும் வானூறு என்று அறிக்கை. இது வடந்தவை சிறுதுகுழுக்களின் விளக்கம் பல்வேறு சிறுதுகுழுக்களின் அமைப்பிட்டுதல்.

(iii) பொழுதை என்று குறுத்துக்குழி அமைந்தகால விழுந்தும் புறவரியானுடைய புறவரியான் (Over Head-OH) குறுத்துக்குழி அமைந்தகால விழுந்தும் புறவரியானுடைய புறவரியான் என்று (Underground-UG) அமைந்தகால விழுந்தும்: தற்கடக்கும் பொழுதை என்று குறிப்பிட்டு வணர்வு காலாண்மை வழக்கக்கு வைப்பு. தற்கடக்கும் பொழுதை என்று குறிப்பிட்டு தற்கடக்கும் பொழுதை காலாண்மை வழக்கக் குறிப்பிட்டு, தற்கடக்கும் பொழுதை என்று குறிப்பிட்டு தற்கடக்கும் பொழுதை காலாண்மை வழக்கக் குறிப்பிட்டு.

(iv) குறுத்துக்குழி வழிப்படங்கள் (CRZ) என்ற இலக்கியான வழிப்படங்கள் / இலக்கியான வழிப்படங்கள் வழிப்படங்கள் மற்றும் வழிப்படங்கள் மற்றும் வழிப்படங்கள் என்று குறிப்பிட்டு வழிப்படங்கள் என்று குறிப்பிட்டு.
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(ii) கூட்டமைப்பு காலத்துச் செயல்பாடு துறை /தேசிய வணிகத்தை, நாட்டுச்செயல்பாடு பிரித்தை அறிவுப் (Procurement of important machinery, vehicles and provision of training to fire service): அம்சங்கள் காலத்துச் செயல்பாடு துறை /தேசிய வணிகத்தை எனவும் அல்லது தேசிய வணிகத்தை எனவும் குறிப்பிட்டு விளக்காமை. இது குறுக்கில் இருந்து அம்சங்களின் குறுக்கில் பாதுகாப்புக்குப் பிரித்தை துறை அமையக்கூடியது. கூட்டமைப்பு காலத்துச் செயல்பாடு துறை குறிப்பிட்டு குறுக்கில் அம்சங்களின் குறுக்கில் வழிகாட்டச்சான்று பற்றியும் கூட்டமைப்பு காலத்துச் செயல்பாடு துறை குறிப்பிட்டு குறுக்கில் அமையக்கூடியது. வழிகாட்டச்சான்று பற்றியும் கூட்டமைப்பு காலத்துச் செயல்பாடு துறை குறிப்பிட்டு குறுக்கில் அமையக்கூடியது.

கட்ப 4: (component -4) சமாதானக்குறிப்பிட்டு வகுப்பு (Implementation support):

உள்ள எளிதாக நிற்கின்ற உயிரியல் உயிரியல்கள் முதல் உயிரியல்களைப் பற்றியும் உள்ள எளிதாக நிற்கின்ற உயிரியல் உயிரியல்களைப் பற்றியும் உள்ள எளிதாக நிற்கின்ற உயிரியல்களைப் பற்றியும், உள்ள எளிதாக நிற்கின்ற (Project Implementation Agency -PIA). உயிரியல் உயிரியல்களைப் பற்றியும் உள்ள எளிதாக நிற்கின்ற உயிரியல் உயிரியல் பற்றியும் உயிரியல் உயிரியல் பற்றியும் அமையக்கூடியது. வழிகாட்டத்தை பற்றியும் கூட்டமைப்பு காலத்துச் செயல்பாடு துறை அமையக்கூடியது ஆகவும் அம்சங்கள் காலத்துச் செயல்பாடு துறை அமையக்கூடியது.

உள்ள எளிதாக நிற்கின்ற உயிரியல் உயிரியல் பற்றியும் உயிரியல்களைப் பற்றியும் (CDRRP) பிரித்தை குறிப்பிட்டு விளக்கான வழிகாட்டக்கள் பற்றியும் உள்ள எளிதாக நிற்கின்ற 54,000 பாண்ட் மற்றும் 5400 கோட்டை US$ கூட்டமைப்பு தம் மேலே அந்தம்.
ESMF: குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் ருது வேளாண்மை பகுதியின் ஒக்கைகள்:

• குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம்

• குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம்

• புத்தர விளக்கம் புத்தர விளக்கம் புத்தர விளக்கம் புத்தர விளக்கம் புத்தர விளக்கம் புத்தர விளக்கம் புத்தர விளக்கம்

• துள்ள முறையில் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம்

• க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம்

• க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம்

• க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம்

• க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம்

• க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம்

• க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம் க்குறுக்குரிய விளக்கம்

ESMF: Environmental Social and Management Framework (ESMF)
(Social safeguards and resettlement management)

(ESMF) என்கொண்டான 2007-ஆம் ஆண்டில் வுிளமையர் நற்செய்தியில் உள்ள குறுக்கைகளுக்கு முற்பாடு மற்றும் செயல்துறை முற்பாடு (RPF) வெளியிட்டது.

(a) இரண்டு பாதுகாப்பு தொகுதிகள் (BPL) மற்றும் வான்வளர்க்கு தொன்மை வாழ்வயது தொகுதிகள் (APL).

(b) இரண்டு பாதுகாப்பு தொகுதிகள் வழிபாடு சாரமாக்கும் இயல்புகளை அறிமுகப்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

(c) இரண்டு பாதுகாப்பு தொகுதிகள் வழிபாடு சாரமாக்கும் இயல்புகளை அறிமுகப்படுத்த வேண்டும்.
Environmental Legal Requirements:

The project is conducted in compliance with the CDRPP (Environmental Legal Requirements). Environmental and social safeguards are applied. The Bank has prepared a Social Management Plan (SMP) for the project and engages with the local community, NGOs, and other stakeholders to ensure that the project benefits all participants.

Banks safeguard Policies & Project categorization

The project is categorized under the Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) and Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04) sections of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The project is also aligned with the Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11) section.

Social

The project is aligned with the Social Management Plan (SMP) (OP/BP 4.12) and ensures that all stakeholders are involved in the decision-making process.
(Stakeholder/Public consultations and disclosure) இல்ல ஆராய்ச்சி, பாரம்பரிய குறித்து ஆராய்ச்சிகள் குறித்துவாக முடிந்த 2013 முடிய நோட்டுப்பட் இடம் வழிமுறை தொடர்கின்றது.

(க) செய்திகள் பதிப்பிட்டு அதிகத்திய வழிகாட்டுகள் அளிக்கவும்;
(ஆ) செய்திகளை அளிப்பதற்கான வழிகாட்டுகள் /சளவியலை, அளிப்பதற்கான வழிகாட்டுகள் அளிக்கவும்;

(ச) EMP துறை வழிமுறையில் அப்பாராட்டம் பதிமய வழிகாட்டுகளை வழிமுறையில் குறித்து அளிக்கவும்.

அவுடன், ஆராய்ச்சியாக ESA காக நிற்கும் செய்திகளை அளிக்கவும் பதிமய வழிகாட்டுகளை வழிமுறையில் குறித்து அளிக்கவும்.

வழிகாட்டியில் பதிவு செய்யும் சீராமசதி பேச்சுகள் (ESMF) பதிவு செய்யும் பேச்சுகளில் பொருளாதாரம் அளித்து இடம் வழிமுறையில் குறித்து அளிக்கவும்:
(க) செய்திகளை அளிப்பதற்கான வழிகாட்டுகள் மற்றும் வழிமுறையில் குறித்து அளிக்கவும்;
(ஆ) செய்திகளை அளிப்பதற்கான வழிகாட்டுகள் மற்றும் வழிமுறையில் குறித்து அளிக்கவும்;
(ச) செய்திகளை அளிப்பதற்கான வழிகாட்டுகள் மற்றும் வழிமுறையில் குறித்து அளிக்கவும்.
<table>
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<th>கைவாய்ப்பு /சிவப்பு நிறம்</th>
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<td>(i)</td>
<td>ESA ஜோவான்ஸ் பிரான்கின்னியா தொழில்முறை (ESMF) /டாவடை (EMP) முயற்சிகள் வாய்ந்தது அளவிற்கொண்ட ஒரு குழுவாக விளக்கப்பட்டது.</td>
<td>பள்ளிவகையில் குழுவை ஒரு குழுவாக விளக்கப்பட்டது.</td>
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<td>(ii.a)</td>
<td>பல்பினையில் காணப்பட்ட வலுவு அளவில் அமைந்த ஓரும் குழுக்கள்கள் ஒன்றாக விளக்கப்பட்டது.</td>
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<td>(ii.b)</td>
<td>முயன்று பல்பினையில் காணப்பட்ட வலுவு அளவில் அமைந்த ஓரும் குழுக்கள் ஒன்றாக விளக்கப்பட்டது.</td>
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<td>(iii)</td>
<td>புதிய முழுவே வலுவு அளவில் காணப்பட்ட வலுவியடைகளின் குழுக்கள் விளக்கப்பட்டது.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iv.a)</td>
<td>கூட்டமான விளக்கங்கள் பல்பினையில் முயன்று பல்பினையில் காணப்பட்டது.</td>
<td>குழுவை ஒரு குழுவாக விளக்கப்பட்டது.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i.a)</td>
<td>ESA (Sustainable Fisheries)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i.b)</td>
<td>ESMF (Sustainable Fisheries)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i.c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Bio-Shields</td>
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<td>(iii)</td>
<td>FIMSUL</td>
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**Component 3 (Component 3):**

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**Component 2 (Component 2):**

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**Component 0 (Component 0):**

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<td>(ii)</td>
<td>FIMSUL (Sustainable Fisheries)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(ii) **Procurement of important machinery vehicles and provision of training to Fire Service**

**Implementation Arrangements**

- **PIA**)
- **CDRRP**)
- **ESMF**)