

**INDIA -
COASTAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROJECT (CDRRP) -**

PUDUCHERRY -

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT -
FRAMEWORK (ESMF) -**

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**PROJECT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY, -
GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY (GoPY) -**

TABLE OF CONTENTS -

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms	4
Executive Summary	5
Part A: General / Common	11
1 Introduction.....	11
1.1 Project Background.....	11
1.2 Project Objective	11
1.3 Project Description.....	11
1.4 Project Cost Estimate.....	12
1.5 Objective of ESMF	12
1.6 Legal Requirements	13
1.7 Bank's Safeguard policies & Project Categorization.....	13
1.8 Structure of the ESMF.....	13
2 Social Safeguards and Resettlement Management.....	14
2.1 Introduction	14
2.2 Objective of RPF.....	14
2.3 Land Acquisition (LA)	15
2.4 Options for CDRRP.....	15
2.4.1 LA Act	15
2.4.2 Consent Award.....	16
2.4.3 Direct Purchase	16
2.5 Categories of Project Affected People	16
2.6 Approach	16
2.6.1 Cut-Off Point for PAF Identification.....	17
2.6.2 Identification of PAPs.....	17
2.6.3 Compensation for structures and other assets	17
2.7 Entitlement for PAFs Matrix	17
2.8 Grievance Redressal.....	18
2.8.1 R&R Committee (RRC).....	18
2.8.2 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC).....	18
2.8.3 Legal Options to PAFs	20
3 Review of CDRRP sub-projects / initiatives.....	21
3.1 Housing and Other Infrastructure.....	21
3.1.1 Insitu Housing (Retroactive and Additional)	21
3.1.2 Nallavada Housing (Retroactive).....	21
3.1.3 Underground Electricity Cables.....	22
3.1.4 Strengthening old Government buildings.....	23
3.1.5 Repair and rehabilitation of existing bridges	23
3.1.6 Strengthening of culverts	24
3.2 Sustainable Fisheries.....	24
3.2.1 Fish work shelters (Retroactive).....	24
3.2.2 Fishing Harbour (Retroactive)	26
3.2.3 Fish markets (Retroactive)	27
3.2.4 Implementing FIMSUL recommendations.....	27
3.3 Strengthening Risk Reduction & Response Capacity	28
3.3.1 Bio-Shields.....	28

3.3.2	Strengthening Risk Reduction & Response Capacity: Fire service....	29
4	Stakeholder Consultations & Disclosure	29
4.1	Project-level stakeholder consultations.....	29
4.2	Sub-project level stakeholder consultations	29
4.3	Disclosure.....	31
4.3.1	Physical disclosure locations	31
4.3.2	Website.....	31
4.3.3	Translation in local language / Tamil	31
5	Implementation Arrangements	31
5.1	Planning & Coordination.....	31
5.2	Monitoring & reporting arrangements.....	31
5.3	Training & Capacity-building	32
5.4	Annual ESMF audit	32
5.4.1	Sub-project level	32
5.4.2	Project level	32
5.5	Budgets.....	32
	Annexures.....	33
	Annexure 1: Summary of applicable environmental laws and regulations	33
	Annexure 2: Summary of applicable resettlement and social laws and regulations	36
	Annexure 3: Synopsis of Select World Bank Safeguard Policies	39
	Annexure 4: Resettlement Entitlement Matrix	40
	Annexure 5: Review / Field Visit – Table of Observations	46
	Annexure 6: Quarterly Progress Reporting Format – PIA, GoPY to the World Bank	50
	Annexure 7: Terms of Reference for Third party annual ESMF audit.....	51
	Annexure 8: Terms of Reference for Conducting ESA and preparing EMP and RAP for Sub-Projects	52
	Annexure 9: Terms of Reference of the PIA Environmental Management and Social Management Consultant	56

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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.

No.	Title / Description	ESMF Status / Actions
<i>Component 1: Housing and other infrastructure</i>		
(i)	Nallavadu	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.
(ii.a)	Housing: Insitu	A CRZ blanket clearance and Town & 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.
(ii.b)	Additional Housing: Insitu	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.

No.	Title / Description	ESMF Status / Actions
(iii)	Replacement overhead electrical cables by underground cables	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.
(iv.a)	Repairing existing bridges and culverts	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.
(iv.b)	Strengthening old heritage buildings	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.
<i>Component 2: Sustainable Fisheries</i>		
(i.a)	Puducherry Harbour	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	
(i.c)	Work Shelters in Fishing villages along the Puducherry Coast and Karaikkal Coast	
(ii)	Fisheries Infrastructure Management and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (FIMSUL) Activities:	Integration of environmental and social concerns will be addressed as a part of the policy and capacity-building initiatives.
<i>Component 3: Strengthening Risk Reduction & Response Capacity</i>		
(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.*

1.3 Project Description

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(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 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
- The World Bank's Safeguard Policy on Involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12).

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 LAAct is as follows:

- Preparation of land plan schedules and submission to the LAOfficer.

- 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 PAFs

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, path ways, 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				
Level	Agency	Time period for redressal of grievances	Issues likely to emerge	Responsibility
District	Grievance Redressal Committee	Maximum of one month	Encroachment Land acquisition Livelihood Assistance Compensation	District Collector as Chairperson and the Joint Project Director – General, PIA as Convener
State	R&R Committee	Maximum of three months	Inclusion of households	Chairperson, PIA, as Chairman, and Project Director , PIA as Convener

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, Nallavadu 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 Ariyankuppam bridge – 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, PYharbour 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.

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

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.

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

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&dents 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.

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, September 14, 2006

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

Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 pertains to the cases of diversion of forest area and felling of roadside plantation. Depending on the size of the tract to be cleared, clearances are applied for at the following levels of government:

- If the area of forests to be cleared or diverted exceeds 20ha (or, 10ha in hilly area) then prior permission of Central Government is required;
- If the area of forest to be cleared or diverted is between 5 to 20ha, the Regional Office of Chief Conservator of Forests is empowered to approve;
- If the area of forest to be cleared or diverted is below or equal to 5ha, the State Government can give permission; and,
- If the area to be clear-felled has a forest density of more than 40%, permission to undertake any work is needed from the Central Government, irrespective of the area to be cleared.

Restrictions and clearance procedure proposed in the Forest (Conservation) Act applies wholly to the natural forest areas, even in case the protected/designated forest area does not have any vegetation cover.

Relevance to the Project

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.

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 upto 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 1894 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.

Policy	Key Features
OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment	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 "no option" Requires public participation and information disclosure before Board approval.
OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats	Prohibits financing of projects involving "significant conversion of natural habitats unless there are no feasible alternatives". Requires environmental cost benefit analysis. Requires EA with mitigation measures.
OP/BP 4.36 Forestry	Prohibits financing for commercial logging operations or acquisition of equipment for use in primary moist tropical forests.
OP 4.09 Pest Management	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.
OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	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.
OP/BP 4.20 Indigenous Peoples	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".
OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources	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.
OP/BP 4.37 Safety of Dams	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.
OP/BP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	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.
OP/BP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	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.

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

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
1. Loss of land		
A. Residence		
i. With valid title, Assignees, etc.	Displaced Family	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.

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
ii. With no valid title (Encroachers/ Squatters)	Displaced Family	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.
B. Commercial		
i. With valid title, Assignees, etc.	Displaced Family	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
ii. With no valid	Displaced Family	Income Generating Scheme Grant: Each PAF comprising or rural artisan/small trader and

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
title(Encroachers/ Squatters)		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
ii. Tenants, Leaseholders	Displaced 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. Reimbursement for unexpired lease
2. Loss of Agriculture Land		
i. With valid title, Assignees, etc.	Affected Family ¹	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.

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
		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.
ii. With no valid title (Encroachers)	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
iii. Loss of standing crops/trees	Affected Family	Compensation as per the LA Act
3. Loss of Residential/ Commercial	Affected Family (Titleholder)	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

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
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.
7. Loss of access to common resources		

Impact Type	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
and facilities		
i. Civic Amenities	Community/ GP/ ULB	Relocation of CPRs/amenities or providing basic minimum facilities and services as per Government standards, whichever is better as decided by community GP/ ULB
ii. Customary Rights	Affected ST Families	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.
8. Unforeseen/ Unanticipated Impacts		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.

Annexure 5: Review / Field Visit –Table of Observations

Sub-Project	Environmental Observations/ Issues	Social Observations/ Issues
Housing		
Nallavada	300 houses nearing completion. Water supply provided. Twin leach pit latrines provided to each house.	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.
Workshelters		
Nallavada	Nil	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.
PoornamkuppamPudukuppam	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.	Community to be taken into confidence in finalizing the location. Community perceives the coastline changes were more prominent after the Tsunami and the cyclones.
Bio-Shields		
PoornamkuppamPudukuppam	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	Villagers when found turtles and eggs, handed them to forest department. Awareness among villagers about these would enhance Forest department efforts.

Sub-Project	Environmental Observations/ Issues	Social Observations/ Issues
	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.	
Veerampattinam	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.	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.
Bridges		
Ariyankupppam	Proposed Sub-Project. 120 years old bridge in use. Rehabilitation of bridge by RCC jacketing is proposed. Same dimensions and architecture will be retained.	The new bridge next to this can be used with traffic regulation during rehabilitation.
Chunnambar	Proposed Sub-project An old settled bridge not use. This is proposed to be rebuilt as it is.	
Fishing Harbour		
Puducherry	Most of the infrastructure work is nearing completion. Dredged sand deposited on the beach. The	

Sub-Project	Environmental Observations/ Issues	Social Observations/ Issues
	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.	
Fish Markets		
Modern Hygienic Fish Market	Works are nearing completion. STP being built.	The Allotment of 110 vending stalls to be done by municipality. Criteria for allotment to be fixed and PIA need to be part of this process to ensure compliance with project objectives (criteria could be Tsunami affected families, Vulnerable groups, Lower socio-economic status, Women headed households, etc.).
Goubert Fish Market	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.	Same vendors will be retained.
Karaikkal	Proposed sub-project	About 60 pig rearing families, belonging to ST/ BT live near the proposed site. About 6 families have pigstys on the proposed site. The pig rearers claim to have been there for the last 5 to 6 years. They also have a place of worship on the site. The impacts on those who have pigstys and

Sub-Project	Environmental Observations/ Issues	Social Observations/ Issues
		others affected need to be adequately mitigated for loss of animal sheds and other losses, if any. The DPR should bring out these issues and address them.
<i>Underground Electric Cables</i>		
Various Places	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.	Narrow streets in ULBs. No gap between dwelling boundaries and streets/lanes. Obviously there are encroachments on to the streets and lanes. Common property resources along road edges. The DPR should list these impacts and propose mitigation measures.

Annexure 6: Quarterly Progress Reporting Format – PIA, GoPY to the World Bank

Sl.No	Sub Project	Estimated cost in Crore	Construction status/ Financial progress	CRZ Clearance Status	MoEF Clearance Status	Date of commencement /Agt. Period (months)	Safeguard Remarks / Concerns

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

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 work force 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.

Annexure 9: Terms of Reference of the PIA Environmental Management and Social Management Consultant

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;

(x) 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.

இந்தியா: கடலோர பேரிடர் ஆபத்து குறைப்பு திட்டம், புதுச்சேரி. (CDRRP)
வரைவு திட்டம்: சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் சமூக மேலாண்மை முன்வடிவு (ESMF),
பிப்ரவரி 2013

செயலாக்க சுருக்கம்: (Background)

புதுச்சேரி யூனியன் பிரதேசம் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று தொடர்பில்லாத நான்கு சிறு மாவட்டங்களை உள்ளடக்கியதாகும்.(புதுச்சேரி, காரைக்கால், மாஹே மற்றும் ஏனாம்) குறிப்பாக, இந்த கடலோர பேரிடர் ஆபத்து குறைப்பு திட்டத்தின் (CDRRP) இலக்காகிய புதுச்சேரி மற்றும் காரைக்கால் ஆகிய இரண்டு மாவட்டங்களும் தமிழ்நாட்டுக்குள் அடங்கியதும் ஆன இந்த யூனியன் பிரதேசத்தின் மொத்த மக்கள் தொகையில் 76% சதவீதத்தை கொண்டதுமாகும். அண்டையில் உள்ள தமிழ்நாட்டை சேர்ந்த பகுதிகளை போல இந்த மாவட்டங்களின் மூன்றில் இரண்டு பங்கு மக்கள் தொகை கடற்கரையை ஒட்டிய அடர்ந்த நகர்புற குடியிருப்புகளில் வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றனர். ஆகையால், முக்கிய வருவாய் ஆதாரமாக இங்கே மீன்பிடி தொழில், விவசாயம், சுற்றுலா மற்றும் சேவை தொழில்களும் உள்ளன.

திட்ட மேம்பாட்டு குறிக்கோள்: (Project Development Objective)

நீர் மற்றும் பூகோள ரீதியிலான அழிவுகளான (Hydro Meteorological Geophysical hazards) புயல், சூறைக்காற்று, வெள்ளம் மற்றும் சுனாமி போன்ற பேரழிவுகளிலிருந்து கடலோர பகுதி வாழ் சமுதாயத்தினரை முடிந்த வரையில் பாதுகாப்பதும், பேரழிவுகளை எதிர்கொள்ளும் உள்கட்டமைப்பு மற்றும் கடலோர பகுதி வாழ் மக்களின் மேம்படுத்தப்பட்ட வாழ்வாதாரம் மற்றும் கடலோர ஆபத்துக்களை சமாளிக்கும் திறனை ஏற்படுத்துதலுமே இத்திட்டமேம்பாட்டு குறிக்கோளாகும்.

திட்ட விரிவாக்கம்: (Project Description)

கூற்று 1: (Component: 1) பேரழிவில் ஆட்படுவதில் இருந்து குறைப்பது சம்பந்தமாக:

(i) பலவகை பேரழிவுகளையும் தாங்கும் வகையில் நிரந்தர வீடுகளைக் கட்டி தருதல்: 200 - 1000 மீட்டர் பகுதிக்குள் பல்வகை பேரழிவுகளை தாங்கும் வீடுகளை கட்டும் பணி முந்தைய திட்டத்தில் துவக்கப்பட்டது. இதில் 1200 வீடுகள் வீட்டு உரிமையாளர்களாலும், 300 வீடுகள் ஒப்பந்ததாரர் மூலமாகவும் கட்டப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இந்த வீடுகள் இந்த திட்டத்தின் மூலம் கட்டி முடிக்கப்படவுள்ளது.

(ii) பேரழிவு அபாயம் உள்ள கடலோர பகுதிகளில் பல்வகை பேரழிவுகளை தாங்கும் வீடுகள் கட்டுதல்: கடலோர பேரிடர் ஆபத்து குறைப்பு திட்டத்தின் (CDRRP) மூலம் புதுச்சேரி யூனியன் பிரதேசத்தில் பேரழிவு அபாயம் தாக்கும் பகுதியில் ஆபத்தைக் குறைக்கும் வகையில் ஏற்கனவே உள்ள ஓலை அல்லது கீற்று வேய்ந்த குடிசை வீடுகள் உள்ள இடங்களில் இந்த பல்வகை பேரழிவுகளைத் தாங்கும் வீடுகளை கட்டித்தருதல்.

(iii) புயல் மற்றும் சூறைக்காற்று ஆபத்துகளிலிருந்து தவிர்க்க பூமிக்கு மேல் (Over Head-OH) தந்தி கம்பிகள் மூலமாக செல்லும் மின்கடத்திகளை பூமியின் கீழ்(Underground-UG) கொண்டு செல்லுதல்: தானே புயல் பெரிய அளவில் மின் கட்டமைப்பை பாதிக்கச் செய்தது. தானே புயல் மின்சார ஓயர் மின் கடத்திகள், தந்தி கம்பங்கள் உள்ளிட்ட மொத்த மின்சார உள்கட்டமைப்பையும் பெரும் சேதத்திற்குள்ளாக்கி சாய்த்தது. இதனால், விலைமதிப்பில்லா மனித உயிர் இழப்புகள் ஏற்பட்டதோடு மட்டும் அல்லாமல் மக்களின் அன்றாட வாழ்க்கையும் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டது. எல்லாவற்றையும்விட மீட்பு மற்றும் நிவாரண உதவிகளை விரைவாக செய்வதற்கு இயலாமல், பெரும் இடையூராக இருந்தது. இந்த மின் கடத்திகளை பூமிக்குக் மேல் இருப்பதை விட பூமிக்கு கீழ்க்கொண்டு சென்றால், பாதிப்பின் தாக்கம் குறைவதோடு மக்களின் உயிருக்கும் உடமைக்கும் அதிக பாதுகாப்பு ஏற்படும்.

(iv) கடலோர ஆபத்து பகுதியில் (CRZ) உள்ள அரசின் பழைய கட்டிடங்கள் / சிறிய பாலங்கள் /வாய்க்கால் ஆகியவற்றை பலப்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் பழையவற்றுக்கு மாற்றாக/ இணையாக புதிய பாலங்கள் கட்டுவது: புதுச்சேரி

மற்றும் காரைக்காலில் பாரம்பரியத்தைப் பாதுகாக்கும் வகையில் ஏற்கனவே உள்ள உள்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகளை பலப்படுத்தி அவற்றை பல்வகை பேரழிவுகளை தாங்குவதற்கு ஏற்ப மாற்றுதல் மற்றும் பாதுகாப்பான புதிய சிறிய பாலங்கள் கட்டுவதன் மூலம் வளர்ந்து வரும் போக்குவரத்துத் தேவைகளை சமாளிப்பதுடன் அவசர காலங்களில் விரைந்து செயல்படவும் முடியும்.

கூற்று 2 (Component-2): நிலையான மீன்வளம்:

(i) **மீன்பிடி தொழிலின் உள்கட்டமைப்பினை முன்னேற்றி பாதுகாப்பை மேம்படுத்துவது:** மீன்பிடி தொழிலின் உள்கட்டமைப்பினை முன்னேற்றி பாதுகாப்பை மேம்படுத்துவதே இதன் நோக்கமாகும். முந்தைய திட்டத்தில் 17 துணை திட்டங்கள் முன்வைக்கப்பட்டன. இதில், 10 திட்டங்களுக்கான கட்டுமானப் பணிகள் தொடங்கப்பட்டுவிட்டன. மீதமுள்ள 7 துணை திட்டங்களுக்கு சட்டபூர்வமான அனுமதிகள் பெறப்பட்டு தற்போது அதற்கான வரைபடம் (designs) மற்றும் ஒப்பந்த புள்ளிகளும் தயாராக உள்ளன.

(ii) மீன்வள கட்டமைப்பு மேம்பாடு மற்றும் தொடர் வாழ்வாதார திட்டம் மூலம் கற்றுக்கொண்ட பாடங்களில் இருந்து செயல்படுதல் (FIMSUL). தமிழ்நாட்டை போல் இந்த கூற்றில் (Component) மீன்வள கட்டமைப்பு மேம்பாடு மற்றும் தொடர் வாழ்வாதார திட்டம் மூலம் கற்றுக்கொண்ட பாடங்களில் இருந்தும் செயல்பாடுகளில் (FIMSUL) மேற்கொண்ட ஆய்வு வழங்கிய பரிந்துரைகளையும் ஆதாரமாகக் கொண்டு புதிய முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும். மேலும், தமிழ்நாட்டில் செயல்படுத்தப்படும் திட்டங்களோடு இணைந்து செயல்படவும் நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.

கூற்று3: (Component: 3)

ஆபத்தை குறைத்தல் மற்றும் எதிர்கொள்ளும் தகுதியை அதிகரித்தல்:

(i) **கடற்கரை பகுதிகளில் இயற்கை தடுப்புகள் (Provision of Bio- Shields in the coastal belt):** கடந்த கால பேரழிவுகள் இயற்கையான தடுப்புகள் எவ்வாறு தனக்கு பின்னால் உள்ள மனித சமுதாயத்தை காத்து நின்றன என்பதை காட்டி உள்ளன. இது போன்ற இயற்கை தடுப்புகளையும், பாதுகாப்புகளையும் நிறுவி

அசுர சுழற்காற்றுகள் மற்றும் பேரலைகள் ஆகியவற்றின் தாக்கங்களிலிருந்து பாதுகாப்பதை உறுதி செய்தல்.

(ii) தீயணைப்பு துறைக்கு தேவையான முக்கிய /நவீன உபகரணங்கள், வாகனங்கள் வாங்குவது, மேம்படுத்தப்பட்ட பயிற்சிகள் அளிப்பது. (Procurement of important machinery, vehicles and provision of training to fire service):ஆபத்து காலங்களில் முதல் நிலை உதவிகரம் நீட்டுவது தீ அணைப்பு துறை ஆகும். இதோடு, உயிர் காக்கும் பணியில் முக்கிய பங்காற்றுவது இந்த துறையாகும். மக்கள் தொகை நெருக்கம் அதிகமாகி உள்ளதாலும் பேரழிவுகளை எதிர்கொள்ளும் தன்மைகள் ஆகியவற்றில் பல்வேறு நிலைகளில் நுணுக்கங்களும் சிக்கல்களும் பெருகி உள்ளதாலும், தீயணைப்பு துறையின் மேம்படுத்தப்பட்ட பயிற்சி மற்றும் அதிநவீன தீயணைப்பு உபகரணங்கள் ஆகியவை ஆபத்துகளையும் அழிவுகளையும் குறைப்பதில் முக்கிய பங்காற்றும்.

கூற்று 4: (component -4) செயலாக்கத்தின் உறுதுணை: (Implementation support):

இந்த ஒட்டுமொத்த திட்டத்தின் செயல்பாட்டிற்கான நிதி செயல்பாடுகளை வழங்குவதே இந்த கூற்றின் பணியாகும். இதன்மூலம் திட்டங்கள் செயல்படுவதற்கான செலவினங்கள் மற்றும் படிப்படியாகக் கூடும் செயலாக்க செலவினங்கள் மற்றும் இதை செயல்படுத்தும் நிறுவனம், திட்ட அமலாக்க முகமை, (Project Implementation Agency -PIA). அதற்காகும் செலவினங்கள் மற்றும் பயிற்சி, அனுபவம் சார்ந்த பயணங்கள் (Exposure Visit) மற்றும் அறிவுசார் பரிமாற்ற திட்டங்கள் போன்ற குறிப்பிட்ட செயல்பாடுகளுக்கான ஆயத்தம் மற்றும் மேற்பார்வை இவற்றிற்கான சிறப்பு ஆலோசனை ஆகியவற்றுக்கு ஆகும் செலவினங்கள் ஆகிய அனைத்தும் அடங்கும்.

இந்த கடலோர பேரிடர் ஆபத்து குறைப்பு திட்டத்தினை (CDRRP) பதுச்சேரியில் செயல்படுத்துவதற்கான மொத்த மதிப்பீட்டு செலவு 54.000 மில்லியன் US\$ அல்லது 270 கோடி ரூபாய் ஆகும்.

ESMF: சுற்றுசூழல் மற்றும் சமூக மேலாண்மை முன்வடிவின் நோக்கங்கள்:

- சுற்று சூழல் மற்றும் சமுதாயத்திற்கு நீண்டகால நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடியதும் ஆதரவாக இருக்க கூடியதுமான வகையில் இந்த திட்ட செயல்பாடுகள் அமைய வேண்டும்.
- இதில் உள்ளடங்கிய எண்ணிலடங்கா துணை திட்டங்களில் இணைந்திருக்கக்கூடிய சமூக மற்றும் அந்த சூழல் காரணிகளை ஒன்றுசேர்த்து அவற்றையும் முடிவெடுக்கும் பணியில் ஈடுபடுத்த வேண்டும்.
- புலம் பெயர்ந்த நபர்களின் வாழ்வாதாரங்களையும் வாழும் நிலையையும் மீட்டு தர வேண்டும். மேலும் இழந்த வாழ்வாதாரங்களுக்கும் சொத்துக்களுக்கும் ஈடுசெய்தல் வேண்டும்;
- சமூக மற்றும் சுற்றுசூழல் விளைவுகளுக்கு இணக்கமான ஆதரவுகளை அதிகமாக்குதல்;
- கூட்டாகவோ அல்லது தனியாகவோ செய்யப்படும் சிறுதிட்டங்களின் அல்லது துணை திட்டங்களின் மூலம் ஏற்படக்கூடிய சுற்றுசூழல் மாசுபடுதலை குறைத்தல்;
- மனித சுகாதாரத்தை பாதுகாத்தல்;
- கலாசார பொக்கிஷங்களில் ஏற்படும் தாக்கங்களை குறைத்தல்;
- சுற்றுசூழல் மற்றும் சமூக மேலாண்மை முன்வடிவினை (Environmental Social and Management Framework (ESMF) செயல்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் சுற்று சூழல் மற்றும் சமூக மேம்பாடு சம்பந்தமாக நடைமுறையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சட்டங்கள் மற்றும் விதிமுறைகள் மற்றும் வங்கிக் கொள்கைகள் ஆகியவற்றுக்கு உதவியாகவும் ஆதரவாகவும் செயல்படுவதே சுற்றுசூழல் மற்றும் சமூக மேலாண்மை முன்வடிவின் (ESMF) நோக்கமாகும்.

சமுதாய பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் மறுசீரமைப்பு மேலாண்மை: (Social safeguards and resettlement management)

கடலோர பேரிடர் ஆபத்து குறைப்பு திட்டத்தின் கீழ் செயல்படுத்தப்படும் துணை திட்டங்களால் ஏற்படும் எதிர்மறையான - தாக்கத்தை குறைப்பதற்கும் மற்றும் சமாளிப்பதற்கும் ஒரு வழி காட்டியாக சுற்றுசூழல் மற்றும் சமூக மேலாண்மை முன்வடிவு (ESMF) உள்ளடங்கிய மறுசீரமைப்பு கொள்கை முன்வடிவு (RPF) செயல்படும்.

இந்த RPF கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றை உள்ளடக்கியதாகும்.

- (a) நில ஆர்ஜிதம்;
- (b) திட்டங்களால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட குடும்பங்களின் வகைகள் (PAFs);
- (c) தகுதிக்கு உட்பட்டவர் (Entitlement Matrix);
- (d) குறைகள் மற்றும் அதற்கான தீர்வுகள்;
- (e) ஆலோசனை;

உலக வங்கியின் தன்னலமற்ற மறு குடியமர்த்தல் சம்பந்தமான உலக வங்கியின் பாதுகாப்பு கொள்கைகளோடு சேர்ந்து கீழ்க்கண்ட கொள்கைகள் சட்டங்கள் ஆகியவற்றோடு இந்த சமூக பாதுகாப்பு மறுசீரமைப்பு மேலாண்மை செயல்படுத்துதல்

- (a) நில ஆர்ஜித சட்டம் 1894;
- (b) திட்டங்களால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட குடும்பங்களின் மறுகுடியமர்த்தல் மற்றும் மறுவாழ்வுக்கான தேசிய கொள்கை 2007;
- (c) தகவல் அறியும் உரிமை சட்டம் 2004;

இந்த மறு சீரமைப்பு கொள்கை முன்வடிவின் (RPF) முக்கிய குறிக்கோள், திட்டங்களால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு மேம்படுத்தப்பட்ட வாழ்க்கை நிலையை அளிப்பது அல்லது குறைந்தபட்சமாக திட்டங்கள் செயல்படுத்துவதற்கு முன்பு அவர்கள் இருந்த வாழ்வு நிலையை அளிப்பது ஆகும். பாதிக்கப்பட்ட நபர்கள் திட்டத்திற்கு முன்பு வறுமை கோட்டிற்கு கீழ் (BPL) உள்ளவராக இருந்தால் அவரை வறுமை கோட்டிற்கு மேலே (APL) உயர்த்துவதே இதன் நோக்கமாகும்.

மேலும் இது பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களின் துன்பங்களை குறைப்பதன் மூலமாகவும் மற்றும் ஈடு செய்வதன் மூலமாகவும் பல்வேறு சமுதாய தாக்கங்களை எவ்வாறு சமாளிப்பது என்பதை விளக்குகிறது.

சுற்று சூழல் சட்ட கட்டுப்பாடுகள்: (Environmental Legal Requirements):

இந்த கடலோர பேரிடர் ஆபத்து குறைப்பு திட்டத்தின் (CDRPP)-மூலம் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் துணைத்திட்டங்கள் அனைத்தும் இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தால் ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் சட்டங்களுக்கு உட்பட்டு இருக்க வேண்டும். இந்த திட்டத்தின் செயல்பாடுகள், நடவடிக்கைகள் அனைத்தும் உள்ளூர்/நகராட்சி (அ)மாநில/ தேசிய ஒழுங்குமுறை சட்ட வரைவு முறைகளுக்கு உட்பட்டு நடப்பதை திட்ட செயலாக்க முகமை(PIA) உறுதி செய்ய வேண்டும். சுற்று சூழல் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டத்தின்கீழ் வெளியிடப்பட்ட சுற்றுசூழல் பாதிப்பு கணிப்பு அரசு வெளியீடு 2006 மற்றும் கடலோர ஆபத்துக்கள் (CRZ) அரசு வெளியீடு ஆகிய இரண்டையும் உள்ளடக்கியது.

வங்கியின் பாதுகாப்பு கொள்கை மற்றும் திட்டம் வகைப்படுத்துதல்.(Banks safeguard Policies & Project categorization)

வங்கிகளின் பாதுகாப்பு குறித்து கீழ்க்கண்ட நான்கு கொள்கைகள் இந்த கடலோர பேரிடர் ஆபத்து குறைப்பு குறித்த திட்டம் CDRRP-ல் சொல்லப்பட்டுள்ளன.

சுற்றுசூழல் (Environment):

- ❖ OP/BP 4.01 சுற்றுச்சூழல் மதிப்பீடு (Environmental Assessment)
- ❖ OP/BP 4.04 இயற்கை பழக்க வழக்கங்கள் (Natural Habitats)
- ❖ OP/BP 4.11 இருக்கின்ற கலாச்சார சொத்துக்கள் (Physical Cultural Resources)

சமூகம்: (Social)

- ❖ OP/BP 4.12 இந்த கடலோர பேரிடர்ஆபத்து குறைப்பு திட்டத்தின் நன்மை தற்காலிக, சிறிய மற்றும் மீட்டெடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருப்பதால், இத்திட்டம் “B” என்று வகைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது - தகுதியானவர்கள் /

பொதுமக்கள் ஆலோசனை மற்றும் கருத்து வெளிப்பாடு:(Stakeholder /Public consultations and disclosure) திட்ட அளவிலான, சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்களின் ஆலோசனை கருத்தரங்கு மார்ச் 2013 மத்தியில் நடத்தப்பட்டது. இதன் முக்கிய விபரங்கள் ஆவன.

ஏற்கனவே நிதிஉதவி அளிக்கப்பட்டு தொடங்கப்பட்டுள்ள துணை திட்டங்களின் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்களின் ஆலோசனைகள் பெறப்பட்டன.

- (a) ஏற்படக்கூடிய பாதிப்புகள் குறித்து நல்ல தெளிவு நிலை அடைதல்;
- (b) சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்களின் சந்தேகங்கள் /எண்ணங்கள், கருத்துக்கள், அச்சங்கள் ஆகியவற்றை கவனமாகக் கேட்க வேண்டும்.

(c) EMP இறுதி செய்யும்போது அவர்களுடைய முழு ஈடுபாட்டையும் பங்களிப்பையும் பெற வேண்டும். மேலும் துணைதிட்டங்கள் செயல்படுத்தப்படும்போது அவர்களது ஆலோசனையும் பெறப்பட வேண்டும்.

ஒட்டுமொத்தத்தில், ஆலோசனை என்பது ESA ன் ஒரு பகுதியாகவோ அல்லது திட்டம் மற்றும் செயல்பாட்டோடு முழுமையாக கலந்ததாகவோ அல்லது இரண்டுமாகவோ அமையலாம்.

சுற்றுசூழல் மற்றும் சமூக மேலாண்மை முன்வடிவு (ESMF) குறித்து ஏற்படுத்தப்படவுள்ள புதுவை அரசின் இந்த கடலோர பேரிடர் ஆபத்து குறைப்பு குறித்த திட்டத்தினை (CDRRP)-ல் வலை தளத்தில் வெளியிடப்படும். மேலும், திட்ட செயலாக்க முகமை (PIA)யிடமும் இருக்கும். இந்த செயலாக்க சுருக்கம் உள்ளூர் வழக்கு மொழியான தமிழில் மொழி பெயர்க்கப்பட்டு வெளியிடப்படும்.

கடலோர சுற்றுசூழல் மற்றும் சமூக மேலாண்மை முன்வடிவு (ESMF) தற்போதைய நிலை /செயல்பாடுகள்:

கீழ்க்கண்ட அட்டவணையில் புதுவையில் இந்த கடலோர பேரிடர் ஆபத்து குறைப்பு குறித்து, திட்டத்தினை (CDRPP)-கீழ் செயல்படுத்தப்பட உள்ள துணை திட்டங்களின் நிலை /செயல்பாடுகள் விவரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன

எண்.	தலைப்பு /விபரங்கள்	கடலோர சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் சமூக மேலாண்மை முன்வடிவு (ESMF)நிலை /செயலாக்கம்
கூறுகள் 1: வீட்டு வசதி மற்றும் இதர கட்டமைப்பு		
(i)	நல்லவாடு	ESA செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டது. துணை திட்டம் முடியும் வரை EMP செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டு ஒட்டுமொத்த திட்டத்தின் வளர்ச்சியையும் கண்காணிக்கும்
(ii.a)	வீட்டு வசதி: பயனாளிகள் தாங்கள் வாழும் இடத்தில் அவர்களே வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ளும் திட்டம்	கடலோர ஆபத்து பகுதி CRZ மற்றும் நகர மற்றும் திட்ட துறையின்(Town & Country Planning Department) ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஒப்பந்த புள்ளி பதிவேடுகளுக்குரிய சிறிய சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதிப்புகளை சமாளிப்பது குறித்து செயல்பாடு கருத்தில் கொள்ளப்படும். EMP குறித்து கண்காணிப்பு மற்றும் ஆய்வறிக்கை செய்யப்படும்.
(ii.b)	கூடுதல் வீட்டு வசதி: பயனாளிகள் தாங்கள் வாழும் இடத்தில் அவர்களே வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ளும் திட்டம்	மறு குடியிருப்பு கொள்கை முன்வரைவுப்படி தற்காலிக சமூக மறுகுடியமைப்பு பாதிப்புகள் சமாளிக்கப்படும். கடலோர ஆபத்து பகுதி (CRZ,) வருவாய் மற்றும் திட்டத் துறை ஒப்புதல்கள் பெறப்படும். ஒப்பந்த புள்ளி ஆவணங்களில் Generic EMP ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்படும். செயல்பாடுகள் கண்காணிக்கப்பட்டு அறிக்கை அளிக்கப்படும்.
(iii)	பூமிக்கு மேலே செல்லும் மின்கடத்திகளை பூமிக்கு கீழே மாற்றுதல்	ஒப்பந்த புள்ளி பதிவேடுகளுக்குரிய சிறிய சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதிப்புகளை சமாளிப்பது குறித்து செயல்பாடு கருத்தில் கொள்ளப்படும். EMP குறித்து கண்காணிப்பு மற்றும் ஆய்வறிக்கை செய்யப்படும். மறு குடியிருப்பு கொள்கை முன்வரைவுப் படி தற்காலிக சமூக மறு குடியமைப்பு பாதிப்புகள் சமாளிக்கப்படும்.
(iv.a)	தற்போது இருக்கும் பாலங்கள் மற்றும் சிறிய பாலங்களை சரிசெய்தல்	கடலோர ஆபத்து பகுதி(CRZ) ஒப்புதல், பெறப்படும்.(Generic EMP) ஒப்பந்தபுள்ளி ஆவணங்களில் ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்படும். அனைத்து செயல்பாடுகளையும் கண்காணித்து அது சம்மந்தமான அறிக்கைகளை (EMP) தயார் செய்யும்.

(iv.b)	பாரம்பரிய பழைய கட்டிடங்கள் பலப்படுத்துதல்	கடலோர ஆபத்துபகுதி (CRZ) ஒப்புதல், அகழ்வாராய்ச்சி (archeology) மற்றும் திட்டத்துறை ஒப்புதல் பெறப்படும். மற்றும் வங்கி பாதுகாப்பு கொள்கைகள்படி (EMP) கலாச்சார சொத்துக்கள் மேலாண்மை திட்டம் தயார் செய்யப்படும். ஒப்பந்த ஆவணங்கள் இந்த திட்டங்களில் ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்படும். திட்டம், செயல்முறை கண்காணிப்பு மற்றும் அறிக்கைகளை (EMP) செய்யும் ஒப்பந்த ஆவணங்கள் இந்த திட்டங்களில் ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்படும்.
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கூற்று: 2(Component 2): நிலையான மீன்பிடி(Sustainable Fisheries)

எண்.	தலைப்பு /விபரங்கள்	ESMF தகுதி /திறமை
(i.a)	புதுச்சேரி துறைமுகம்	ESA செய்யப்பட்டது மற்றும் மத்திய சுற்றுசூழல் அமைச்சகத்திலிருந்து ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட்டது. சுற்றுசூழல் அமைச்சகத்திற்கு அரையாண்டு ஆய்வறிக்கை தேவையெனில், அனுப்பப்படும். ஒப்பந்த ஆவணங்கள் (EMP) உடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டது திட்டம் செயல்முறை, கண்காணிப்பு மத்திய மற்றும் அறிக்கைகள் (EMP) செய்யும்.
(i.b)	நவீன சுத்தமான மீன் அங்காடி /புதுச்சேரி, காரைக்கால் மீன் அங்காடிகள் மேம்படுத்துதல்	ஒருங்கிணைந்த சுற்றுசூழல் மற்றும் சமூக பிரச்சனையிலிருந்து இந்த திட்டத்தின் மூலம் முக்கிய தீர்வு காணப்பட்டு அதனை எதிர்கொள்ளும் முயற்சிகளை /தகுதிகளை வழங்கும் முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.
(i.c)	புதுச்சேரி மற்றும் காரைக்கால் கடலோர மீனவ கிராமங்களில் பணிக் குடில்கள் அமைத்தல் வேலை சம்பந்தமாக	
(ii)	மீன்வளம் கட்டமைப்பு, மேம்பாடு மற்றும் தொடர் வாழ்வாதார திட்டம் மூலம் கற்றுக்கொண்ட பாடங்களில் இருந்து செயல்பாடுகள் (FIMSUL)	

கூற்று 3 (Component 3): ஆபத்து குறைவை உறுதிபடுத்துதல் மற்றும் சமாளிப்பு திறமை

(i)	இயற்கை பாதுகாப்பு வளையம்(Bio - Shields)	கடலோர ஆபத்து பகுதி(CRZ) ஒப்புதல் பெறப்படும். தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படும் இடம் மற்றும் ESA & EMP தயாரிக்கப்படும் செயல்பாடு, கண்காணித்தல் மற்றும் ஆய்வறிக்கை செய்வதை EMP உறுதிபடுத்துதல்.
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(ii)	தீயணைப்பு துறைக்கு தேவையான முக்கிய/ நவீன உபகரணங்கள் வாகனங்கள் வழங்குவது, மேம்படுத்தப்பட்ட பயிற்சிகள் அளிப்பது (Procurement of important machinery vehicles and provision of training to Fire Service)	இல்லை
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செயலாக்க ஏற்பாடுகள்: (Implementation Arrangements)

திட்ட செயலாக்க முகவாண்மையானது (PIA)இந்த கடலோர பேரிடர் ஆபத்து குறைப்பு குறித்த திட்டம் (CDRRP) சுற்றுசூழல் மற்றும் சமூகமேலாண்மை முன்வரைவு (ESMF) செயல்பாடுகள் ஆகியவற்றை ஒருங்கிணைக்கும் பணியை செய்யும். திட்டசெயலாக்க முகமையில்(PIA) சுற்றுசூழல் மற்றும் சமூக மேலாண்மை நிறுவனம் ஒருவர் நியமிக்கப்பட்டு சமூக சுற்றுசூழல் மறு சீரமைப்பு செயல்பாடுகள் கடலோர பேரிடர் ஆபத்து குறைப்பு திட்டத்தின் (CDRRP) கீழ் ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்படும். இந்த நிறுவனம் இந்த திட்ட அளவிலான மற்றும் துணை திட்ட அமைப்பினை சுற்றுசூழல் மற்றும் சமூகமேலாண்மை (ESMF) கணக்குகளை வருடாந்திர ஆய்வு செய்வதற்கும். கண்காணிப்பு ஆய்வறிக்கை அனுப்புதல் மற்றும் எதிர்கொள்ளும் தகுதியை மேம்படுத்தும் பயிற்சி ஆகியவற்றையும் செயல்படுத்த வேண்டும். இந்த BSA செயல்பாட்டிற்கு தனியாக செலவினத் தொகை கிடையாது. இதற்கு தேவையான நிதியை திட்ட செயலாக்க முகமையின் (PIA) கொள்கை நிதியுடன் சேர்த்து கொள்ளப்படும். இது திட்ட செயலாக்க முகமை (PIA) செயல்பாட்டு கூறில் அடங்கும்.