

INDIA: THIRD TAMIL NADU URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

**“END TERM IMPACT EVALUATION OF RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION
IMPLEMENTATION IN SALEM UNDER GROUND SEWERAGE SCHEME IN SALEM
CORPORATION AREA”**

Final Report

**Salem City Municipal Corporation
Salem, Tamil Nadu
Government of Tamil Nadu**

March 2014

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Executive Summary

- a. The Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has implemented third Tamil Nadu Urban Development project (TNUDP –III) funded by the World Bank to improve urban services. The Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) is engaged in managing funds. Through TNUDP –III, Salem City Municipal Corporation has taken up the Underground Sewerage Scheme for the Salem Corporation city area.
- b. Four Sewage Treatment Plants are being constructed at the cost of Rs. 186.26 crores by Salem Municipal Corporation in 8.51 acres of land comprising 5.98 acres of land was transferred from Government and 2.53 acres of land owned by Salem Corporation. 67 PAFs were identified for this project of which 67 are squatters, 65 PAFs resided in vellakuttai and 2 PAFs in Vandipettai. For all the 65 PAFs a built up house of 250 Sq.ft each has been provided in the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in Kanankadu, which is about 3 kilometers from the Vellakuttai STP site.
- c. The Resettlement Implementation Plan study was conducted during October 2008 and the present end term impact Evaluation study was carried out in September 2013 with aim to evaluate the impact of Resettlement and Rehabilitation implementation among all 65 relocated families.
- d. Among PAFs, casual laborers constitute 47.7 percent, 12.5 percent of them have vegetable shops and 9.2 percent of them have fruit shop in the market, 7.7 percent are engaged as painters and some of them go as carpenter, keeping laundry, tailor etc,. Maximum of 43.0 percent of them could find employment for 11-20 days in a month, 37 percent of them get job for 21-30 days a month. Out of 65 PAFs, 47.3 percent of them could earn from Rs. 5001 to 10000 in a month, 55.5 earn up to Rs. 5000 per month, 3.6 percent of them earn from Rs. 10001 – 15000 as their monthly income. Average monthly income of the families was Rs. 1,654 before the project and this has been increased threefold to Rs. 5573.6 per month per family after the implementation of the project. It was found that there is a definite increase of Rs. 2178.6 comparing current average monthly income of the families of Rs. 5573.6.
- e. Baseline value indicates that the coolie (casual labourers) constituted 97 percent and it has been reduced to 47.7 percent and the nature of occupation has been shifted to other areas.
- f. All 100% of PAFs got concrete pacca houses through this project comparing 79.1 percent of them have resided in the thatched huts before the project. None of the households had water supply in their houses at previous place. But currently, all the households are connected with water. All the households have bathroom and toilet facilities, which was not available in their previous dwelling place. Basic amenities such as hospitals, schools and market are available within one kilometer distance but, PAFs prefer to go to the previous

place as they accustomed. About 67 percent of them owned mobile phones against only 4 percent of them possessed before the implementation of project.

- g. One time shifting allowance of Rs. 1000, subsistence allowance of Rs. 14, 400 were given for all PAFs. All the 65 PAFs replaced from Vellakuttai STP site and were resettled in separate apartments with 250 sq.ft. of plinth area of each house in the multistoried building constructed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board located at Kannkadu. Among 65 respondents, 76.9 percent of them were highly satisfied with shifting allowance. The maximum of 56.9 percent of them reported that the compensation was not adequate. Am/ong PAFs, 58.18 percent of them have spent towards expanding their businesses, 14.55 percent of them have shared among family members, 16.36 percent have settled their debt, 7.27 have spent for household needs and the rest of 3.64 percent spent for their children's education
- h. Public consultation and Grievance Redressal meetings were organized by the Salem Corporation
- i. All houses have water connection in their separate kitchen and bathrooms. Most of the households feel difficult lifting water from the ground floor as the water supply is infrequent.
- j. Residents Association could be formed with the members of permanent households dwelling in the TNSCB houses and not with others.
- k. The electric motor pump sets could be maintained in a proper manner by getting electric connection for providing regulate water supply.

CHAPTER 1

Background

- 1.1 The Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has implemented third Tamil Nadu Urban Development project (TNUDP –III) funded by the World Bank to improve the delivery of urban services. The Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) is engaged in managing funds. Through TNUDP –III, Salem City Municipal Corporation has taken up the Underground Sewerage Scheme for the Salem Corporation city area.
- 1.2 Four Sewage Treatment Plants are being implemented at the cost of Rs. 186.26 crores by Salem Municipal Corporation in 8.51 acres of land comprising 5.98 acres of land was transferred from Government and 2.53 acres of land owned by Salem Corporation. 67 PAFs were identified for this project of which 67 are squatters, 65 PAFs resided in vellakuttai and 2 PAFs in Vandipettai. For all the 65 PAFs a built up house of 250 Sq.ft each has been provided in the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in Kanankadu, which is about 3 kilometers from the Vellakuttai STP site.
- 1.3 The objective of this study is to independently evaluate the impact of Resettlement and Rehabilitation implementation on the project affected families (PAFs). More specifically the study has assessed the impact of compensation and assistance provided to the affected people in improving their living standards. It is proposed that the impact evaluation will be undertaken based on survey among the resettled households.
- 1.4 The Resettlement Implementation Plan study was conducted during October 2008 and the present end term impact Evaluation study was carried out in September 2013

Resettlement Policy Framework

- 1.5 In order to ensure environmentally and socially responsive development of the above schemes, an Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) as developed by TNUFSL has been laid out by Go TN for adoption in TNUDP III projects. Salem has adopted the ESF of TNUIFSL in all projects funded under the World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project – III.
- 1.6 ESF contains the policy principles, eligibility criteria, entitlement framework, grievance redress mechanism and arrangement for monitoring and evaluation. The copy of ESF is available on the website <http://www.tnudf.com/ESF%20Final%20GO%20Ver.pdf> and <http://www.cmdatnudp.org>.

1.7 Environmental Assessment and Social management plan are intended to provide inputs to project design by identifying the environmental and social issues early in the project preparation so that measures to mitigate these issues and opportunities for environmental enhancements and Social safeguard measures can be identified and integrated. The prime objective of the project design included minimum acquisition and the least disturbance from existing features, taking care to avoid the socially sensitive structures through selection of alternative links and provision of bypasses around the villages where the project was executed and for their realignment.

1.8 The consultant was appointed to undertake End Term Impact Evaluation Study the resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected families in the four sub-projects taken up by Salem Municipal Corporation under TNUDP III.

Magnitude of the Problem

1.9 The objective of the present study is to evaluate the impact of Resettlement and Rehabilitation implementation on the project affected families (PAFs). More specifically the study will assess the impact of compensation and assistance provided to the affected people in improving their living standards. It is proposed that the impact evaluation will be undertaken by collecting first hand information from all PAFs in both the project affected sites viz. Vellakuttai and Vandipettai across all impact categories such as those lost houses, land, livelihoods and common property resources.

Table 1.1 Details of Project Sites selected for construction of Decentralized Sewage Treatment Plants

No.	Location	Survey No details	Extent (in acres)	Land Classification & Ownership
1	Vellakuttai	Vellakuttai Eri, War-J, Block-19, T.S.N.2/0	2.50	Govt. Lake Poromboke
2	Anaimedu	Anai Medu, Ward-B, Block-38, T.S.No. 102(pt)	1.04	Tirumanimutharu River Poromboke & Burial Ground Poromboke
3	Mankuttai	Mankuttai, Bodinayakkanpatti Village S.F.No.27/2C2	2.44	Lake Prompoke Land
4	Vandipettai	Vandipettai Ward-N Block-1, T.S.No.45	2.53	ULB owned
	Total		8.51	

- 1.10 For the implementation of Four Sewerage Treatment Plant, 8.51 acres of land comprising 5.98 acres of land was transferred from Government and 2.53 acres of land owned by Salem Corporation. Previously it was decided to purchase 2.44 acres of land from the private owner at Mankuttai (Source: RIP, November 2008) site and later the Government land was identified and transferred for the project. The same extent of land indicated in the RIP has been acquired and used for the project (Table 1.1).
- 1.11 Of all four project sites, 67 non title holders or squatters were rehabilitated from two project sites have identified. From Vellakuttai site, 65 households were resettled at resettled in selected houses at the one plus three storey concrete houses constructed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board at Kannankadu of Salem town. Two blacksmiths from Vandipettai site were compensated with the cost of affected structure, one time shifting allowance and subsistence allowance.

Table 1.2 Details of Project and R&R costs

Details	Cost in Million (INR)
Total Cost of the Project	149.39 (100%)
Total Cost incurred for Resettlement and Rehabilitation	1.196 (0.08%)
Amount Paid to TNSCB by the Salem Corporation towards purchase of houses to the PAFs (65 houses x Rs. 60,000)	3.90 (0.26%)

- 1.12 The compensation paid towards R&R was only 0.08 percent, which is very meager from total project cost and the cost of houses is only 0.26 percent to the total Project cost (Table 1.2).

Objectives

- 1.13 The main objectives of the end-term impact evaluation study are to assess
- i. the impact of compensation and various assistances provided to the project affected families (PAFs) in improving their living standards
 - ii. the outcome of achievements of social developmental objectives among PAFs

CHAPTER 2

Methodology

2.1 The project has categorized the affected families as Non-title holders or squatters. Non-title holders include encroachers and squatters. The details of the project affected families / are presented in the Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. Details of the category of PAFs and CPRs

Name of the Site	Total No. of Affected Families
Vellakuttai	65
Vandipettai	2
Total	67

The Study Focus

2.2. The present end-term evaluation study focused on changes in the living standards of the project -affected families. In order to elicit information from the respondents and keeping in view the above objectives of the study, the key socioeconomic variables such as age, sex, family size, occupation, number of persons working in the family, monthly income of the family, amenities in the family, housing condition, Demographic details, standard of living, and material assets. Besides, level of satisfaction of compensation and perception of the project affected persons were studied. In addition, R &R process and implementation outcomes were also collected from the stakeholders of the project.

Sampling

2.3 For collecting primary data or firsthand information from all PAFs, census survey method was adopted. Hence, data were collected from all 65 (100%) PAFs from Kannankadu site and 2 blacksmith families could not be contacted and collect data as they have shifted to some other place.

Tools for data collection

- 2.4 Interview schedule was employed to collect first hand information (Primary data) from the respondents. Focus group discussion was adopted to collect information regarding livelihood, security, treatment by the host community and other amenities in the site.
- 2.5 Secondary data were collected from the Salem Municipal Corporation and Slum Clearance Board, Salem, reports, plans related to the projects /schemes. Besides, the RAP reports were referred for comparing the previous status of PAFs.

CHAPTER 3

Socio – Economic Characteristics of PAFs

3.0 Demographic details of PAFs are given in the annexure Tables 1 to 7

Occupation of the PAFs

3.1 Among Project affected families, casual laborers constitute 47.7 percent which is the maximum among PAFs, 13.8 percent of them do not go for any job because of their old age. 12.5 percent of them have vegetable shops and 9.2 percent of them have fruit shop in the market. Among PAFs, 7.7 percent are engaged as painters and some of them go as carpenter, keeping laundry, tailor etc, and none of them are engaged in agriculture and government employees, Table 8 in the Annexure.

Working days in a month

3.2 Among PAFs, the maximum of 43.0 percent of them could find employment for 11-20 days in a month, 37 percent of them get job for 21-30 days a month, 6.2 of them get employment for 01-10 day a month and 13.8 percent of them do not go for job as they are elders. Table 9 in the Annexure.

Monthly income of Project Affected family

3.3 Out of 65 PAFs, 47.3 percent of them could earn from Rs. 5001 to 10000 in a month, 55.5 earn up to Rs. 5000 per month, 3.6 percent of them earn from Rs. 10001 – 15000 as their monthly income. About 1.8 percent of the families could earn above Rs. 15001 per month. Table 10 in the Annexure.

Socio Economic Impacts

3.4 Socio- economic data were collected from 65 project affected families and compared with the baseline socio-economic parameters collected and documented in the Resettlement Action Plan for all Project sites. The key socio-economic indicators presented in the baseline survey were compiled and end-term impact evaluation results were calculated and presented in the following table for comparison.

Table: 3.1. Key Socio-economic Indicators - Comparison of Parameters chosen during Resettlement Action Plan and End Term Impact

Impact Evaluation Indicators	Base line value Ocgt 2008 N=67	Impact Evaluation Sep 2013 N=65 PAFs
1. Income		
Average Monthly Income	Rs. 1,654*	Rs. 5573.6* Rs. 3395.2**
2. Occupation		
Coolie	97%	61.5%
Blacksmith	3%	
3. Access to Basic Amenities		
Proportion of other amenities located within 1 km (PHC/playground/ Park, etc)	100%	100%
4. House type		
Thatched	79.1%	0%
Tiled	7.5%	0%
Vacant Plot	13.4%	0%
Concrete Pacca houses	0	100%
5. Other Assets		
Proportion of households having BW/Colour Television	4%	76.4%
Proportion of households having mobile phone	4%	67.3%
Proportion of households having two wheelers	4%	9%
Proportion of households having water supply connection	0%	100%
Proportion of households having electricity connection	9%	100%

*Real time income

** Income of the base year 2006-2007 was deflated to the year 2013.

- 3.5 For comparing the status of project affected families before and after the project adopting resettlement and Rehabilitation procedure, the parameters in the above table were taken in to consideration. This exercise has been done by taking into consideration of the parameters in the RAP as baseline and the data collected during the end-term impact evaluation study for comparison to assess the Project Affected Families (PAFs) leading a better life than that of their living before implementation of the projects. The findings of the parameters are discussed below. Table 3.1.
- 3.6 Average monthly income of the families was Rs. 1,654 before the project and this has been increased threefold to Rs. 5573.6 per month per family after the implementation of the project. The PAFs revealed that the reason for increase in their income was because the increase in number of working persons in families and gradual increase in wage. The income of Rs. 1654 in the year 2006-2007 was deflated for the year 2013 worked out to Rs. 3395.2 and found that there is a definite increase of Rs. 2178.6 comparing current average monthly income of the families of Rs. 5573.6.
- 3.7 Baseline value indicates that the coolie (casual labourers) constituted 97 percent and it has been reduced to 47.7 percent and the nature of occupation has been shifted to other areas such as keeping vegetable and fruit shops, self employments like tailoring, carpenter and painter. The respondents told that they choose and shift their occupation as per the availability.
- 3.8 As the two blacksmith PAFs could not be traced, the impact study could not explain their present status.
- 3.9 While studying the water supply to the households, none of the households had water supply in their houses at previous place. But currently, all the households are connected with water. But at the same time the PAFs reported that the water supply connection is available and they hardly get water from the household connections and they rely upon the public stand post available in the street.
- 3.10 Both before and after the project implementation, none of the PAFs have telephone connection and they revealed that the mobile phones are very much used among the PAFs and hence the usage of telephone is not necessary.

- 3.11 Distance to hospitals, school and temples are located near their resettled place, but the PAFs reported that they still go to hospitals situated near their previous places. They added that they feel satisfied if they visit the physicians practice near their previous residence.
- 3.12 A complete change is that all 100% of PAFs got concrete pacca houses through this project comparing 79.1 percent of them have resided in the thatched huts before the project
- 3.13 It was only 4 percent of them had television sets and after the resettlement 76.4% of them have color television sets. Most of the PAFs reported that they have received through the government.
- 3.14 PAFs revealed that the mobile phones have become part and parcel of their lives and 67.3 percent of them owned mobile phones against only 4 percent of them possessed before the implementation of project.
- 3.15 Among PAFs, 9 percent of them possessed motorbikes comparing 4 percent of them had before project.
- 3.16 None of them had water supply connection to their houses in their previous residences, but currently all the houses are connected with water supply.
- 3.17 All the houses are provided with electricity in the present houses and which was only 9% previously.

CHAPTER 4

Compensation Payments and R&R Process

Type and quantum of Compensation payments

4.1 All the PAFs are non-title holders and squatters in the government land, they were given with compensation for shifting and for subsistence. The details are given below.

Table 4.1. Details of Compensation provided to the PAFs as part of R&R

S.No	Compensation Details	Units	Amount (Rs.)	Date
1	One time Shifting Allowance for Vellakuttai PAFs	Rs. 1000x65 PAFs	65000.00	04.12.2009
2	One time Shifting Allowance for Vandipettai PAFs	Rs. 1000x2 PAFs	2000.00	04.12.2009
3	Subsistence Allowance for Vandipettai PAFs	Rs. 39161x2 PAFs	78822.00	04.12.2009
4	Subsistence Allowance for Vellakuttai PAFs	Rs. 14400x52 PAFs	748800.00	04.12.2009
5	Subsistence Allowance for Vellakuttai PAFs	Rs. 15400x 13 PAFs	200200.00	15.09.2010
6	Electricity connection Deposit for Vellakuttai site		100800.00	04.12.2009

4.2 All the 65 PAFs replaced from Vellakuttai STP sites were resettled at the multistoried building constructed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board located at Kanankadu ward No. 12 in T.S. No. 102/1 and T.S. No. 113/1B in Hasthampatti village which is about 2.5 kilometers away from the STP site. The area of the each house is 250 sq. ft. with RCC Building consists of hall, kitchen, toilet, and verandah etc. The houses are provided with water supply and electricity with Proper approach roads are available for the newly constructed area.

4.3 In previous place, about 63 percent of the PAFs had the living space up to 20 Sq.m, and 15 percent of them had just above 20 sq.m (Annex Table 11). The maximum of 79 percent of them had only thatched houses i.e. temporary structures (Annex Table 12).

4.4 It was decided by the Salem Municipal Corporation that the corporation to meet the expenses towards payment to TNSCB for houses, cost of R&R to the PAFs as per the Environmental and Social Framework from the General fund of Corporation.

Level of Satisfaction and Adequacy of compensation

4.5 Among 65 respondents, 76.9 percent of them were highly satisfied with shifting allowance and 13.8 percent of them did not satisfied with the compensation and the maximum of 56.9 percent of them reported that the compensation was not adequate and the rest of 43.1 percent told that allowance was adequate.

4.6 The maximum of 69.2 percent of them were highly satisfied with the subsistence allowance, 20 percent of them were not satisfied with subsistence allowance and the maximum of 83 percent reported that the amount was adequate and 16.9 percent of them told that the allowance was not adequate.

4.7 The maximum of 63.1 percent of them were not satisfied with the houses allotted to them, because most of them allotted houses in the second and third floor. The PAFs in second third floor feel very difficult to climb up to reach houses. They sadly reported that the supply of water to the houses was not frequent and most of the time they fetch water from public stand post in the street, lifting to the second and third floor have become a difficult task (Table 13).

4.8 It is studied that the maximum of 66.2 percent of the PAFs were allotted third floor in the resettled one plus three storey building. Adding to that, 18.5 percent of them are in the age group above 56 years. Hence they reported that the PAFs were not satisfied with the houses allotted to them (Table 14).

4.9 The compensation paid to the PAFs were spent for various purposes, among 65 PAFs, 58.18 percent of them have spent towards expanding their businesses, 14.55 percent of them have shared among family members, 16.36 percent have settled their debt, 7.27 have spent for household needs and the rest of 3.64 percent spent for their children's education (Table 15).

CHAPTER 5

Implementation Outcomes

Availability of Amenities

- 5.1 Previously, before resettlement, the market was very near, it was hardly half-a- kilometer but currently it is about three kilometer away from their houses (Annexure Table 16).
- 5.2 Though health centre is nearby, located within a kilometer reach, people prefer to visit their physicians practice near their previously dwelling locale and travel nearly 3 kilometer s from the current place.
- 5.3 Transport is available within one kilometer distance, but comparing the past, the distance is far from the relocated site and less in frequency. Hence, they avail autos and reported that they spend Rs. 80-100 for transport, which cost them more.
- 5.4 PAFs prefer to send their children to the schools near their previous residence rather than the present place.
- 5.5 For worshipping God, they still go to the temples situated in the previous place near Vellakuttai. (Annexure Table 16).

Availability and Usage of Basic Amenities

- 5.6 Public Toilet was used by the 69.2 percent of the PAFs before resettlement and rest went open defecation and none had own toilets. But after resettlement all 100 of PAFs had toilet attached with the house. But the PAF households reported that they have utilized the public toilet properly when they were at previous place and they could not use toilet in the present allotted houses as there is dearth of water.
- 5.7 Before the project, the maximum of 89.2% of them did not have separate kitchen but currently all 100 percent of the PAFs had separate kitchen.

Grievance Redressal

5.8 Public consultation and Grievance Redressal meetings were organized by the Salem Corporation to inform the households and PAFs of Vellakuttai and Vandipettai STP sites about the project and to solve their grievances.

Table 5.1 Details of Pubic Consultation and Grievance meetings

Meetings	Project Site	
	Vellakuttai	Vandipettai
Public Consultation	15.02.2007 10.09.2009	15.02.2007
Grievance Redressal	10.06.2009 30.06.2009	30.06.2009 30.12.2009
Issue of ID cards	10.06.2009	10.06.2009

Table 5.2 Details of Grievance Redressal Committee and Grievances

Members	Place	Date	Project Site	Grievances
Chairman – Corporation Mayor Member Secretary - Corporation Commissioner Member - Executive Engineer Member- Ward Councilor Executive Engineer – Salem Corporation	Salem Corporation Building	30.12.2009	Vandipettai	Six persons gave their grievances, of which 2 of them already received compensation for their black smith workshops and the rest were not belong to the site and resolved that they were not eligible to receive compensation

5.9 Grievances such as Safety measures, admissions in schools to the children of PAFs, supply of drinking water, changing Public Distribution Ration cards, issue of title deeds and measures were also discussed during grievance redressal meetings organized in the above dates (Refer: RIP, 2008) (Table. 5.1 and 5.2).

Excerpts of Focus Group Discussion

Drinking Water and Basic amenities

- i. Fetching drinking water is the major problem for the households, because Water supplied to the houses are infrequent.
- ii. Most of the households feel difficult lifting water from the ground floor.
- iii. Lift water from street stand post for both drinking and for other purposes
- iv. After R&R, all the PAFs have facility of separate toilet and kitchen facilities in their houses. Earlier, 64 percent of them used public toilets and 36 percent went open defecation none of them had own toilets (Table 17).
- v. Before R&R 87 percent of them did not have separate kitchen but after allocation of houses in TNSCB building, all of them had separate kitchen (Table 17).

Work Spot and Livelihood

- 5.10 The relocated place is located three kilometers away from their previous place. Most of the PAFs reported that their work spot was just near their earlier residential area and could manage their families and business easily.
- 5.11 Livelihoods of most of the PAFs are, keeping vegetable and fruit shops in the market. Any one of the spouses or children could attend their shops without any hurdle.
- 5.12 They open their shops very early in the morning (by 2.30 – 3.00 AM), as the business is peak in the early hours. They find very difficult commuting from the relocated site, they could only get transport one kilometer from their houses and takes lot of time to get the transport and reach the market very late. They loose early hour business by the time they reach their shops.
- 5.13 The face problem in procuring, storing and selling the commodities on time because of the distance and to replace persons to changeover when require.
- 5.14 They will have to spent at least Rs. 80/- for one way to reach their work spot, If they commute by auto rickshaw.

Some important concerns

Safety and Security

- 5.15 Houses to the PAFs were allotted following lot system in all blocks mixed with the host community with good intention that they can mingle and socialize. But the PAFs are not satisfied with host community as they are not socializing with PAFs.
- 5.16 Most of the PAFs were given second and third floor of the building and elders and pregnant women could not climb to their allotted houses.
- 5.17 Some of the PAFs told that they experienced some incidents of theft at the PAFs houses.
- 5.18 The Electricity connected meter boxes are fitted near staircases of all blocks, kept open without door, which are not safe for the residents of TNSCB.

Suggestions

- 5.19 Site for relocation could be selected in the vicinity of their work/business spot without curtailing their livelihoods and routine.
- 5.20 Public consultations and Focus group discussions could be conducted to get the views of and attitude of both host community and the preferences of project impacted community before rehabilitation and resettlement.
- 5.21 Elderly head of the households and persons with serious disabilities could be given priority in allocating houses ground floors.
- 5.22 Residents Association could be formed with the members of permanent households dwelling in the TNSCB houses and not with others.
- 5.23 The electric motor pump sets could be maintained in a proper manner by getting electric connection for providing regulate water supply.

Post Resettlement and Rehabilitation

Table5.3 Status of amount paid to TNSCB by Salem Corporation towards house as on March 2014

Details	Cost in Rs.
Cost of each allotted House by TNSCB at Kannangadu	60,000.00
Total Cost (65 houses x Rs. 60,000)	3900,000.00 (100 %)
Amount Paid to TNSCB by the Salem Corporation	960,700.00 (24.63%)
Balance amount to be paid	2939300.00 (75.37%)

- 5.24 Salem Corporation has paid Rs. 960,700.00 (24.63%) of Rs. 3900,000 in 59 months from 23.10.2009 to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) and the remaining amount paid is Rs. 2939300.00 (75.37%). The Officials of TNSCB informed that the title deeds could be transferred to the PAFs only after receiving full payment from the Salem Corporation. Salem Municipal Corporation has decided to settle the full amount towards houses would be paid in the month of October 2014 and get the title deeds at the end of five years.
- 5.25 As per RAP, title deeds need to be transferred to the PAFs within six months from the date of resettlement. But following policy of TNSCB, deeds could be handed over to the PAFs only after completion of five years.

Excerpts of discussion with Officer of TNSCB are given below for the welfare of the PAFs

- 5.26 There is a provision for organizing tailoring, cosmetology and computer training courses to the educated women and hence, TNSCB would conduct training programme in the near future by giving priority to the PAFs. Subsequently, trainees of tailoring would be placed in the textile industries immediately after successful completion of training.
- 5.27 Family counseling centre run by Sourashtra Mathar Sangam at Salem would be approached and family counseling to the families of TNSCB at Kannangadu could be organized periodically.
- 5.28 Association will be revamped as the previous residents association was dominated by the persons residing outside the TNSCB housing colony. Through the renewed association all maintenance works like providing water to all the houses, cleaning of streets and backyards of houses, cleaning drainages in TNSCB premises.

Annexure - 1

Table 1. Distribution of sex among PAFs

Gender	No. Of Households	Percent
Male	43	66.2
Female	22	33.8
Total	65	100

Table 2. Age Distribution of PAFs

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
26-35	13	20.0
36-45	20	30.8
46-55	13	20.0
56-65	11	16.9
Above 66	8	12.3
Total	65	100

Table 3. Type of Family

Type of Family	No. Of Families	Percent
Nuclear family	55	84.6
Joint Family	10	15.4
Total	65	100

Table 4. Family size of PAFs

No. Of Members	No. of families	Percent
1-2	15	23.1
3-4	14	21.5
5-6	32	49.2
7-8	4	6.2
Total	65	100

Table 5. Community of PAFs

Community	No. Of Families	Percent
Backward Class	08	12.3
Most Backward Class	16	24.6
Scheduled Caste	41	63.1
Total	65	100

Table 6. Religion of PAFs

Religion	Frequency	Percent
Hindu	65	100

Table 7. Educational Status of PAFs

Educational Status	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	44	67.6
Read and Write	4	6.2
Primary	8	12.3
Middle	5	7.7
High and Higher Secondary	4	6.2
Total	65	100

Table 8. Occupation of PAFs

Occupation	No. Of households	Percent
Not Working	9	13.8
Carpenter	1	1.5
Fruit shop	6	9.2
Casual Labour	31	47.7
Laundry	1	1.5
Painter	5	7.7
Shop	2	3.1
Tailor	1	1.5
Vegetable Shop	8	12.5
Watchman	1	1.5
Total	65	100

Table 9. Number of Working Days at present in a month

No. Of Days	No. Of Families	Percent
0	9	13.8
1-10	4	6.2
11-20	28	43.0
21-30	24	37.0
Total	65	100

Table 10. Monthly income of PAFs

Monthly Income (Rs.)	Frequency	Percent
0	1	1.8
1000-5000	28	45.5
5001-10000	31	47.3
10001-15000	3	3.6
Above 15001	2	1.8
Total	65	100

Table 11 Distribution of PAF by House Type

House Type	Nos (N=67)	Percent
Thatched	53	79.10
Tiled	5	7.46
Vacant Plot	9	13.43
Total	67	100.0

Source: RIP Report, , 2008

Table 12. Extent of area of previously owned houses of PAFs at Vellakuttai (N=67)

Area (in Sq.m)	No. of PAFs (N=67)	Percent
Upto 15	21	31.34
15 - 20	22	32.84
20 +	10	14.93
Others*	14	20.90
Total	67	100.0

*include 9 vacant plots, information not available for 5 plots
Source: RIP Report, 2008

Table 13. Level of Satisfaction among PAFs towards compensation

Compensatons	Highly Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Adequate	Not Adequate
Shifting Allowance	50 (76.9)	6 (9.2)	9 (13.8)	28 (43.1)	37 (56.9)
Subsistence Allowance	45 (69.2)	7 (10.08)	13 (20.0)	54 (83.1)	11 (16.9)
House	13 (20.0)	11 (16.9)	41 (63.1)	52 (80.9)	13 (20.0)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Table 14. Details on Allotment of houses according to the age of PAFs

Age	Floor				Total
	Ground	First	Second	Third	
26-35	1	0	1	8	10 (15.4)
36-45	1	1	2	14	18 (27.7)
46-55	1	3	4	8	16 (24.6)
56-65	1	3	3	5	12 (18.5)
Above 65	0	1	0	8	9 (13.8)
Total	4 (6.2)	8 (12.3)	10 (15.4)	43 (66.2)	65 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

Table 15. Details of compensation amount spent by the PAFs

Expenditure Pattern	Frequency	Percent
Expanded business	37	58.18
Settled debt	11	16.36
Household needs	06	7.27
Shared among family members	09	14.55
Spent for Education	2	3.64
Total	65	100

Table 16. Distance (in Kms) to Amenities Before and After resettlement

Amenities	Distance Before	Distance After	Distance to the Amenities Currently Accessing
Market	0.5	3	3
Health Centre	1	1	3
Bus Transport	0.1	1	1
School	0.5	1	1 to 3
Public Distribution Shop	0.5	0.5	3
Temple	0.5	0.5	3

Table 17. Availability and usage of Basic Amenities

Basic Amenities	Details	Before	After
Toilet Facility	Public Toilet	45 (69.2)	0
	Open defecation	20 (30.8)	0
	Own Toilet	0	65 (100.0)
Kitchen	Separate	7 (10.8)	65 (100.0)
	Combined	58 (89.2)	0
Drinking Water	Public Standpost	65 (100.0)	65 (100.0)
	House connection	0	65 (100.0)

Appendix – 2

The View of TNSCB buildings at Kannagadu at Salem



The houses in the floor



The Room



Separate Toilet constructed in the house



House allotment letter given by TNSCB to the PAFs

தமிழ்நாடு குடிசைப்பகுதி மாற்று வாரியம்
ஒதுக்கீடு ஆணை மற்றும் அடைபாள் ஆணை

படிமம் - VI - A

ஒதுக்கீடு ஆணை மற்றும் அடைபாள் ஆணை

ஒதுக்கீடு ஆணை மற்றும் அடைபாள் ஆணை: 2938

குடும்ப அங்கத்தினர் மற்றும் ஆட்களின் பட்டியல்	வயது	பெற்ற தேதி	உயர்	கைமையம் / திரு.க.க. பெருமிக் பெயர்
என்.எம். - 12	30			
சென்.ச. 25				
சென்.ச. 10				
சி.சி.சி	8			
என்.எம். 7				

புதிய உடைய பட்டியல் ஆணை எண்: 10/10/0012589 தேதி: 2005-09

புதிய வாரியம் ஆணை எண்: தேதி:

குடும்ப தலைவர் வாரியம் ஆணை எண்: (பி.பி.பி.)

புதிய வாரியம் ஆணை எண்:	தேதி:	வாரியம் பெயர்:

புதிய வாரியம் ஆணை எண்:	தேதி:	வாரியம் பெயர்:

ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்படும் திட்டத்தின் பெயர்: **சென்.சென்.சென்**

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தந்தை / தாயின் பெயர்: **சென்.சென்.சென்**

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EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board
Salem Division, Salem-7

தமிழ்நாடு குடிசைப்பகுதி மாற்று வாரியம்
ஒதுக்கீடு ஆணை மற்றும் அடைபாள் ஆணை

படிமம் - VI - A

ஒதுக்கீடு ஆணை மற்றும் அடைபாள் ஆணை

ஒதுக்கீடு ஆணை மற்றும் அடைபாள் ஆணை: 2938

ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்படும் திட்டத்தின் பெயர்: **சென்.சென்.சென்**

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Salem Division, Salem-7

Identity card issued by the Salem Corporation to the Resettled PAFs



Focus group Discussion with PAFs



The unsafe Electrical meter boxes



Backyards of the blocks need to be cleaned

Appendix – 3

End Term Impact Evaluation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Implementation in Salem Interview Schedule

Beneficiary ID (Ration / Voter) number:

PAF No (From R&R ID card)

I. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

S.No	Details	Response
1	Name of the District	Salem
2	Name of the Taluk	
3	Name of the Hamlet/Village/ Town	
4	House No. / Street	
5	Contact No	
6	Name of Respondent:	
7	Name of the beneficiary	
8	Head of Family	
9	Type of Family	Nuclear (1), Joint (2), Extended (3)
10	Religion	Hindu (1), Christian (2), Muslim (3), Others (4)
11	Caste	FC (1), BC (2), MBC/De-notified (3), SC/ST (4) Others (5)
12	Languages	Tamil (1), Telugu (2), Malayalam (3), Others _____ (4)
13	Is there disabled person in your family	Yes(1) No (2)
14	Vulnerable Group	Women Headed household (1), SC/ST (2), Disabled People(3) landless(4) Orphans and destitute(5), NA (6)

15. FAMILY DETAILS

No	Name	Relation with HH	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Education

Relationship: Self (1) Wife (2), Husband (3), Son (4), Daughter (5), Brother (6), Sister (7), Son-in-law (8), Daughter-in-law (9), Brother in law (10), Sister-in-law (11), Mother (12), Father (13), Grandchild (14), Father-in-law (15) Mother-in-law (16), Others relatives (17).

Sex: Male (1), Female (2), Transgender (3)

Marital Status: Married (1), Unmarried (2), Divorced (3), Separated (4), Widow (5), Widower (6), Deserted (7)

Education: Illiterate (1), Literate but in-formal (2), Primary (3), Middle (4), High and Secondary (5), Degree General (6), Degree Technical/Professional (7) N.A (8)

16. Occupation

Occupation		Work days / month		Monthly Income (Rs.)	
Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current
Total Family Income					

17. Whether you have lost livelihood due to R&R _____

18. Do you earn money as in the previous residence? a) Yes b) No

19. WEALTH COMPOSITION

Type of Assets	Before		Loss due to R&R		After R&R (Current Status)*	
	No./Area	Value	No./Area	Value	No./Area	Value

* Acquired as part of rehabilitation

House (1), Gas stove (2), Cell phone (2a), Landline (2b) Fan / Lights (3), Furniture (4), Mixie (5), Grinder (6), Refrigerator (7), Washing Machine (8), Radio (9), TV (10), Cycle (11), Motor Cycle (12), Auto (13), Car (14), Heavy Vehicle (15), Residential Plots (16), Wet land (17), Dry land (18), Well (19), Business: Commercial building (20), Commercial Plot (21), Petty Shop/Small trade (22), Repair / Workshops (23), Agent/dealer (24),

Animals: Cow (25), Buffalo (26), Goat(27), Sheep (28), Pig (29), Poultry (30), Duck (31) Bull (32)

Saving (33), Investments (34)

20. Type and Opinion of Compensation received

Type of Rehabilitation Received*	Satisfaction	Adequate	Good Quality Y/N	Received in time Y/N
Shifting allowance				
House				
Livelihood Compensation				
Land				
Shop				
Monthly Minimum wage				

Satisfied: 1. Highly satisfied 2. Moderately Satisfied 3. Not Satisfied, 4. Adequate, 5. Not Adequate

21. How did you spend the money given as compensation?

- 1) Settled dept
- 2) Purchased land
- 3) Spent lavishly
- 4) Started new business
- 5) Expanded business
- 6) Spent for Education
- 7) Spent for Marriage
- 8) Spent for health
- 9) Deposited in bank
- 10) Renovate house
- 11) shared
- 12} Household needs

22. Access to following facilities (Distance in Kms)

Working place		Educational Institute		Health care centre		Market		Transport		Ration Shop (PDS)	
Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Pre	Cur	Pre	Cur

23. Other Impacts

Investment Increased		Improved Child Education		Improved Health		Debt		Debt Settled	
Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current

24. Details of House

1. Owners hip		2. Area of House		3. Type of House		4. Age of house		5. Kitchen		6. Electrified		7. Drinking Water Supply		8. Toilet		9. Water Supply Other purpose	
Pre	Cur	Pre	Cur	Pre	Cur	Pre	Cur	Pre	Cur	Pre	Cur	Pre	Cur	Pre	Cur	Pre	Cur

1. Ownership: Own (1) Rental (2), Squatter (3)
2. Area of House: < 1 Cent (1), 1-2 Cent (2), 2-3 Cent (3) 3-4 Cent (4) 4 – 5 Cent (5) > 5 Cent (6)
3. Type of house: Hut (1), thatched roof (2), Tiled (3), Tin Sheet (4), Concrete (5)
4. Age of house: < two year (1), three to five years (2) six to ten years (3), eleven to twenty years (4) > twenty one years (5)
5. Separate Kitchen: Yes (1) / No (2)
6. Electrified: Yes (1), No (2)
- 7 Water supply: Own well (1), Home connection (2), Street Stand Post (3) hand pump (4) Other _____ (5)
8. Toilet: Own (1), Public toilet (2), Using open area (3)
9. Common purpose water: Home connection (1), hand pump (2), Street stand post (3)

25. Details about occupation of houses

- a. Whether the house is allotted to you? : Yes (1) No (2)
- b. If yes whether the house is occupied? : Yes (1) No (2)
- c. If No reason _____ Lack of facilities within house (1), For away from work places (2) Lack of Amenities in the area (3) Inadequate space (4) Roof Leakages (5) Rented out (6) Leased out (7), Sold Out (8), Occupied Old Place (9) Others _____ (10)

26. Education

- a) Any dropouts in your family after R& R?: Yes (1) / No (2)
 - b) If Yes, how many? : One (1), Two (2), Three and above (3)
 - c) Reason for dropout? : Engage as labor (1) Economic (2), Lack of interest (3), Long distance (4), Others _____(5)
 - d) Whether Anganwadi facility available? Yes (1) No (2)
27. Do you feel secured in the currently relocated site? 1) Yes 2) No

S.No	Details	Before resettlement		After Resettlement	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Threats by the culprits as compared to the previous place				
2	Disturbance by the police and patrol				
3	Don't feel protected in clustered house				
4	Children are not safe				
5	Adolescent girls are not safe				
6	Women headed households are not safe				
7	Any other threats				

28. Do you encounter any conflict with existing residents? A) Yes b) No
29. If Yes, Please explain
30. What are the reasons for conflict? 1. _____ 2. _____
31. How did you overcome the conflict? 1) Compromised 2. Approached grievance redressal committee 3. Still have conflict
32. Did you receive any assistance from Salem Corporation?
33. If Yes
- a) Wage Employment
 - b) Training to unskilled labour
 - c) Mobilized into SHGs
 - d) Provided loans by linking them with banks
 - e) Helped for self employment
 - f) Engaged in government works
 - g) Any other assistance _____

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