TAMIL NADU SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (TNSUDP)

Sub Project: Storm Water Drains for the Extended areas of Greater Chennai Corporation.

CLOSURE REPORT / REVISED SUPPLEMENTARY RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN(RSRAP) for Padikuppam Canal

September, 2017
Storm Water Drains Department,
Greater Chennai Corporation
Closure Report / Revised Supplementary Resettlement Action Plan (SRAP) for Padikuppam Canal

Pursuant to the Administrative Sanction of Government of Tamil Nadu vide G.O.Ms.No.1, Municipal Administration & Water Supply(MA2) Department, the Greater Chennai Corporation has taken up the Construction of Integrated Storm Water Drain (ISWD) for an amount of Rs.1101.43 crores in the extended areas of the Greater Chennai Corporation, in Cooum and Adyar river basins with World Bank funding under Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project(TNSUDP).

A Resettlement Action Plan(RAP) had been envisaged for extending the Rehabilitation & Resettlement components to the Project Affected Families(PAFs) falling in the alignment of canals during 2015 and got approved by the World Bank and disclosed in 2015, the details of which are as follows:

Table-1: Details of impacts as per RAP, 2015
(No. of PAFs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Canal</th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nandambakkam</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambattur Sidco</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nolambur</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padikuppam</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>94*</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>330*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This Revised SRAP for Padikuppam Canal supersedes all previous RAPs / SRAPs disclosed and / or approved for Padikuppam Canal in the context of TNSUDP.

Whereas, in the Padikuppam Canal, the total number of PAFs earlier were 231 out of which 73 PAFs were of commercial nature and 158 PAFs of Residential category. Despite the best efforts taken by Greater Chennai Corporation like, sensitization of PAFs through conducting biometric survey of fully affected PAFs for resettlement, conducting consultation for commercial squatters and for those who are refusing to undergo biometric survey and most of the PAFs were refusing to move out and also there was political unwillingness also. 73 Commercial properties were to be partially/fully demolished for which stability of structures were not known and unknown problems during the demolition may have caused public unrest.
Hence, as an alternate way of overcoming the probable impact of resettlement of PAFs, a technical feasibility study was made with reference to original design of Padikuppam canal with respect to existing and proposed width, depth and the flow through the canal.

Technical Justification:

The existing width of Padikuppam canal ranges from 10.5 to 18 meter in the stretches where the encroached PAFs are to be shifted from the banks of the canal. The width of canal as per the design given in original DPR is 10m by considering rain fall of 68 mm/hour which is the highest rainfall of last 10 years as per Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) standards/recommendations. Further it is observed that this canal was not over flowing even during the heavy flood in North East Monsoon during December 2015 when the Chennai has experienced an unprecedented flood not seen in 100 years (319.6mm rainfall).

The catchment area of Padikuppam canal is 4.8 Sq.km. The run off for a maximum rainfall intensity of 68 mm/hour is 72.53 cusecs. Considering factor of safety of 10% additional run off, the discharge on to the canal is 79 cusecs. The carrying capacity of this Canal at the existing width of 10 m is sufficient to carry this discharge and the canal with the existing width can carry storm water of 120 cusecs @ maximum velocity 3 m/sec for 10 mtr wide x 4m deep canal.

Earlier, it was proposed to take 22m width inclusive of canal design width of 10 m and both side approach road of 5.5m each side for construction vehicles movement. The PAFs along the banks need to be removed only for forming road and for giving access to vehicles to carry construction materials for construction of this canal for the 10 m width only. Now after inspection of the surrounding area it was observed that the materials can be easily carted to the canal site through the adjacent road as well as through the canal as the canal is dry during most of the times except during monsoon period. In the total length of 970 meters where the PAFs are situated there is a clear approach space of length 610 meter which is abutting the public road from where all the materials required for construction can be carted/stocked. There is also enough space available for working. Hence the additional space of 12 m is not required and consequently there would be no PAFs as per the new design.
Current PAFs Envisaged:

As noted above, it is found that the construction of flood protection wall and improvement of the canal can be carried out without resettlement of PAFs as the present width of the existing canal is 10.5 m to 18 m which is higher than the designed width 10 m and all the PAFs are out of the alignment area. Hence no resettlement is envisaged and that currently there is no PAFs at Padikuppam Canal with regard to TNSUDP.

Disclosure to PAFs:

PAFs of Padikuppam, both residential and commercial, and partially and fully affected, were informed on 17th September, 2017, that they are no longer required to be resettled and no impacts are envisaged for the purpose of execution of TNSUDP through door to door interaction and issuance of intimation pamphlets.

The pamphlet is attached in Annexure I (in Tamil Language).

Photographs of distribution of pamphlets to PAFs are attached in Annexure II.

In addition, this Closure Report / Revised SRAP will also be disclosed along with Tamil version.

Grievance Redressal Committee:

A project level Grievance Redressal Committee(GRC) has been set up as per the GCC’s proceedings/notification for formation of GRC, the GRC is constituted with the following members as listed below:

Table-2 Details of GRC Committee Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Member details</th>
<th>Contact Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zonal Level GRC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mr. R. Balasubramaniam</td>
<td>Zonal Officer – Zone 7</td>
<td>94451 90007 aczone7@chennai corporation.gov.in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thiru. V. Alexander, M.L.A.,</td>
<td>Elected representative</td>
<td>9841033211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ms. Umaravikumar</td>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td>9444069686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mr. L. Nandakumar</td>
<td>Superintending Engineer/SWD (Convener)</td>
<td>044-25383964, 044-25619316/9445 190235 seswd@chennai corporation.gov.in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Appellate Level GRC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mr. M. Govindarao, I.A.S</td>
<td>Deputy Commissioner (Works)</td>
<td>044-25384231/044-25619351 dcworks@chennai corporation.gov.in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr. Subodh Kumar, I.A.S</td>
<td>Regional Deputy Commissioners (Central)</td>
<td>044-26640224 rdccentral@chennai corporation.gov.in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The process of GRC will be carried out as given in the original RAP. The external members other than the GCC of GRC shall be paid honorarium for attending the GRC meeting.
Annexure-I

bgUef ubr< i d khef uhÉÁ
ki HÚst of hš J iw

gho; F ¥g« f hŠt hŒnkk«gL nj « gâ F « nj

bgHUÝ :- bgUef ubr< i d khef uhÉÁ-ki HÚst of hš J iw gho; F ¥g«
f hŠt hŒEgF Ăæš M j« uâ nj t Ăj F « Foir gF Ă kifis
kWF oak® br Tähkš gâ nkºf hÝt j r « g® j khf

*** ***

gho; F ¥g« f hŠt hŒEgF Ăæš M j« uâ nj t Ăj F « Foir gF Ă kifS i F
bj cé ¥gj v< dt « whš, gho; F ¥g« f hŠt hæš bgUef ubr< i d khef uhÉÁ
xU$» i z ãj ki HÚst of hš mi kîj F « gâ æ d c y f t š« æ ĂÁl jeÎl
nkºf hÝS « nghj «, j ŠfY ÁLfy/fîlfy mŸowgL nj nt © oæU;j F «
v« W«, j hŠf Ŷ î aj ĂÉl xAd hš ghÂif ¥gL g t ® (Project Affected Family) v< W«
ï d « fhz ¥gL Ï. Mfnt j ŠfS i F jøæeÎL Foir khW thçæxAd hš
fîl ¥gLÉy's FoæU ¥ofës kWF oak® br Tã¥gL« v< W j ŠfS i F
bj cé if ¥g£oUajj .

nkY«, gho; F ¥g« f hŠt hahd j 10 ÛEL ® mfy« kºN« 4 ÛEL ®
M HKÝs f hŠt hahf mi kîf ¥gL àf mÂfkhd ÙnhuHl « brŠY « tîfæš
nghj khj hØ cÝsÎj. nkY « t hØ d nghj Ftuøjîj hf hŠt hæš ĂÎ U giK «
5.5 ÛEL ® mfyÀ%ø moQ F rhî y mi kîf KâjatotikYÃŠ têtif
br Tã¥gL£oUajj. jºaghj gho òlf® rhî y têahf f ëL khd bgHU£fis
bf h© L bršy têtif br Tã¥gLÉy's hjh ÙUòK « 5.5 ÛEL ® moQ F rhî y
î shykkš f hŠt hŒk£L « nk«gL nj c y f t š« æl « mD kÂ bgw¥gLÉy's j v< W
bj cé nj j bf hÝs ¥gL »Wj .

nkºgh® t bgÛy ahs âk.Út j .
 Annexure II

(பதினாற்று வரிசையில் பாதுகாப்பு முறைகள் குறிப்பிட்டு பெற்றுக்கொண்டு வாதிக்கு ஒன்று விளக்கத்திட்டு)

(பதினாற்று வரிசையில் பாதுகாப்பு முறைகள் குறிப்பிட்டு பெற்றுக்கொண்டு வாதிக்கு ஒன்று விளக்கத்திட்டு)

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(பதினாற்று வரிசையில் பாதுகாப்பு முறைகள் குறிப்பிட்டு பெற்றுக்கொண்டு வாதிக்கு ஒன்று விளக்கத்திட்டு)

(பதினாற்று வரிசையில் பாதுகாப்பு முறைகள் குறிப்பிட்டு பெற்றுக்கொண்டு வாதிக்கு ஒன்று விளக்கத்திட்டு)
Annexure II

Distribution of pamphlets in residential areas