

## **DRAFT RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION POLICY**

### **1. Introduction**

The Government has announced that a new slum resettlement and rehabilitation policy will be formulated in consultation with all stakeholders to ensure that slum dwellers are treated fairly and humanely when they are resettled from objectionable poramboke lands including water courses in a dignified manner, in the budget 2020-21.

Various acts and rules, resettlement frameworks have been formulated regarding resettlement and rehabilitation such as Resettlement policy framework of the Second TN Road sector Project, Resettlement Framework of the Inclusive Resilient Sustainable Housing for Urban Poor Project externally aided by Asian Development Bank ADB.

This holistic resettlement and rehabilitation policy is being formulated by combining the salient features of the acts, rules, and resettlement frameworks to facilitate a smooth, fair and humane resettlement process. A detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) will also be issued separately for involuntary resettlement.

### **2. Definition**

- (a) “Competent Authority” is the officer who issues eviction notices under appropriate Acts
- (b) “Encroachers” are non-titleholders who have illegally occupied objectionable poramboke lands including water courses for residential, business and/ or other purposes.
- (c) “Involuntary Resettlement” means act or process of shifting families from the dwelling area to another place by invoking various legal eviction process
- (d) “Land owning department” is the department which administers the land under various acts and rules having been alienated or unalienated by the revenue department.
- (e) “Project affected family” means the families that are displaced from the dwelling area to other places due to implementing a development project, disaster mitigation measures, etc.
- (f) “Resettlement” means the act or process of helping families residing in one place to move to another place for implementing laws and rules of the land, and for implementation of development projects.
- (g) “Requiring agency” is the department or quasi government organisation which requires involuntary resettlement of the families who are residing in objectionable poramboke lands including water courses
- (h) “Tenants” are those persons having written or unwritten tenancy agreements, with a private structure owner, to occupy a structure for, residence and/or business in the proposed displacement area
- (i) “Title Holders” means those who have legal title over the land and structure where displacement is proposed
- (j) “Vulnerable families” are those families with the person with disabilities, women headed families, destitute women, destitute senior citizens, orphans, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe families and transgenders

### 3. Application of the Policy

- (a) This resettlement and rehabilitation policy shall be applicable to the encroachment and eviction and displacement undertaken by the departments, statutory authorities and local bodies under various acts and rules. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy would prevail over other instructions for the people evicted from objectionable poramboke lands.
- (b) The resettlement may be undertaken for implementing court orders, implementing other developmental projects, or enforcing various acts or rules. This policy is applicable to the above resettlement.
- (c) This policy is applicable only to the encroacher / non-titleholders of the land where displacement is proposed for Involuntary Resettlement.
- (d) This policy is applicable only for the process of resettlement. The land acquisition claims and appeals will be governed by the respective acts under which the land acquisition was carried out.

### 4. Resettlement & Rehabilitation Process

The resettlement and rehabilitation process has three phases viz, Pre- Resettlement activities, Resettlement activities and Rehabilitation.

- (a) Pre-resettlement activities precede the actual Resettlement process. Identification of people for resettlement is the primary objective of Pre- resettlement activities. The intended beneficiaries should be identified in a transparent manner.
- (b) During resettlement, the people should be treated humanely. A standard operating procedure (sop) for resettlement is also issued to carry out involuntary resettlement from objectionable poramboke lands and land required for development purposes.
- (c) Rehabilitation is a long term process. The lives of the resettled people should be stabilized with sustainable livelihood opportunities. It needs inter-departmental coordination.

The general policy guidelines for resettlement and rehabilitation is detailed for all the above three phases.

### 5. Pre- Resettlement Activities

The resettlement is a major process which will impact the lives of the people. The involuntary resettlement will be done mainly from objectionable poramboke lands or vulnerable locations which are prone to disaster like flood, cyclones, landslides, etc. The decision of involuntary resettlement is related to the encroachment eviction process. The eviction of encroachment will be done with due process of law. As a welfare State, the government provides

alternative houses to the poor people who are evicted from their dwelling units. While implementing involuntary resettlement, a proper plan and execution has to be done. The views of the people who are impacted by the resettlement also be taken into account.

### **5.1. Decision of Resettlement**

The resettlement will impact the livelihood of the people. The day-to-day life, employment, health and education may be impacted by a large number of people. Hence, the decision of resettlement should be taken carefully. The resettlement should be decided by a District Level Committee comprising the department that evicts, the Department that resettles and other line departments. The committee is headed by the District Collector in all districts except Chennai where the Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation, shall be the chairperson of the committee.

### **5.2. Purpose of resettlement**

The resettlement decision may be taken for various reasons. The purpose of the resettlement should be informed well to the people who are proposed for resettlement. The resettlement may be implemented for Disaster Mitigation, implementing developmental projects, removing hindrance to water flow, facilitating smooth traffic, etc. The main purpose for which the resettlement is undertaken has to be informed to the people.

### **5.3. Identification of Land for Resettlement**

- (a) While selecting land, the distance from the nearest towns or source of employment should be considered. The daily livelihood activities of the intended beneficiaries should be borne in mind.
- (b) There should be detailed discussion with the Revenue Department regarding identification of land. The District collector and revenue officials should be properly appraised of the requirements of lands.
- (c) The travelling time by bus or train should not be more than half an hour to reach the nearest urban areas from where people are expected to be relocated.
- (d) Since, transportation and distance are the critical factors for acceptance of the new settlements, the resettlement site should have scope of increased access to transport facilities in future.
- (e) The lands which are located in the buffer areas of ecologically sensitive zones, protected areas, the forests, should be avoided. The lands which are affected by industrial pollution, environmental degradation have to be avoided.

#### 5.4. Dissemination of information

- (a) A proper announcement of information regarding displacement / eviction of the encroachers has to be made. Apart from eviction notices under relevant acts by the competent authorities, other means of communication should also be followed up.
- (b) A copy of the such announcement should be affixed at conspicuous places in the affected areas and should also be announced through vehicle mounted public address system to give wide publicity.
- (c) Boundary marking has to be done by the land owning department / the agencies requiring the land for development purposes.

#### 5.5. Enumeration

- (a) The competent authority of the land owning department shall conduct an enumeration of the affected families positively within a period of three months from the date of publication of the announcement.
- (b) Prior information to be provided to the Project Affected Families (PAF) about the upcoming project and the necessity for resettlement.
- (c) Information to be provided to the PAFs before 3 days, from the date of commencement of the enumeration.
- (d) Community confidence building measures have to be taken up before enumeration. Social mapping, transect walk, Focussed group discussions have to be carried out to engage the people in the enumeration process. Video visuals showing the proposed resettlement tenement models have to be disseminated to the people.
- (e) Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working in the locality may be mobilised to reachout the people.
- (f) Joint enumeration should be made consisting of the Land Owing Department, Local Body, Revenue Department and the Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board (TNUHDB). The joint teams of Land Owing Department and TNUHDB should carry out the enumeration smoothly. Police should be informed about the enumeration and prior Police Protection has to be obtained by the Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC), Land Owing Department and District Administration as the case may be, for undertaking the enumeration.
- (g) Topo marking by the Land Owing Department must smoothly precede the activity of the enumeration, in order to ascertain or establish the presence of any structures and to avoid false claims in future. Topo numbers should be painted prominently on the doors/walls of the structures of the PAFs. Modern tools like GIS mapping may be adopted in this exercise.
- (h) To ascertain the approximate number of families residing, to avoid emerging of new families and to avoid future false claims a video coverage of the whole area has to be made by the GCC in Chennai and Land Owing Department in other districts.
- (i) In case of owner / tenant disputes, the person who resides at the structure during enumeration should be taken for consideration of allotment.
- (j) The form prescribed by TNUHDB has to be used for enumeration by the Land Owing Department. Education details of children-like schools and anganwadi, employment details of working members of the family, social vulnerability if any

- (disability), the elders, and women receiving social security pensions etc, should be captured in the enumeration.
- (k) Having a structure with traces of living and possessing valid proofs as evidence should be considered for claiming eligibility for allotment.
  - (l) The approved residential proof shall be Family card, Voter ID, Gas connection, Driving Licence etc. The enumerating official to verify the originals, obtain the Xerox copies of the residential proofs from the enumerated families and attach them with the enumeration forms.
  - (m) One structure with cooking arrangement should be the deciding criteria for including the particular family for enumeration in case of one or more extended family members of the same family claiming for separate allotment.
  - (n) Biometric capturing should be carried out simultaneously along with enumeration by the GCC in Chennai and Land Owning Department in other districts wherever possible.
  - (o) Photographs of the families should be taken in front of the residing structure only, with Topo number, name of the area and the name of the person of the house mentioned.
  - (p) The enumerated forms should be duly signed by the officials of the Land Owning Department, Local Body and TNUHDB.
  - (q) To ensure transparency, the enumerated list has to be published in the area and in the public domain of the concerned departments.
  - (r) Community engagement activities have to be carried out during the period between enumeration and resettlement by the concerned Departments. Activities such as group discussion, Skill Training, outreach programmes, medical camps, etc., can be conducted.
  - (s) Based on the above enumeration a Draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Scheme should be prepared.

### 5.6. Draft Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Scheme

The Competent Authority in coordination with TNUHDB shall prepare and publish the draft Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Scheme(a). The Draft Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Scheme should contain the following particulars

- (1) list of families likely to be displaced
- (2) list of infrastructure existing in the affected area.
- (3) list of trades / businesses in the affected area.
- (4) list of affected families belonging to the vulnerable section.
- (5) Entitlement Matrix for the displaced families / PAFs
- (6) Purpose of the resettlement
- (7) Timeline of the resettlement

A wide publicity should be made about the draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme in the affected areas through publication in,-

- i) the local language in the Panchayat, Town Panchayat, Municipality, Corporation as the case may be, and in the offices of the Village Administrative Officer/Revenue Inspector, Tahsildar, Revenue Divisional Officer, Collector and the Commissioner.

- ii) the website of the land owning department.
  - iii) Land owning department offices in the affected areas, by affixing a public notice.
- (c) The draft scheme should be made available to the persons and authorities concerned.
- (d) After publishing of the list, if any claims and objections for inclusion, exclusion arises, a written petition may be given within 15 days with proof to the concerned Department for grievance redressal.

### 5.7. Public Consultation

- (a) A designated officer shall conduct a public consultation regarding the draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme in the affected areas on a suitable date after 15 days from the date of issue of such Scheme. wide publicity should be given about the date, time and venue of the public consultation. The designated officer should maintain a record of objections and claims raised in the public consultation.
- (b) The designated officer shall inform the families about the housing stocks available or proposed to be constructed in the surroundings for resettlement.
- (c) The designated officer should submit the draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme along with his report on the claims and objections to the Competent authority of the land owning department / the agencies requiring the land for development purposes within 15 days after completion of public consultation.
- (d) **The final R & R Scheme shall be published by the competent authority** within 30 days after completion of public consultation. The validity of the final R & R scheme is for 3 years from the date of publication.

### 6. Resettlement

- (a) The resettlement process should be completed within 3 years of the period from the publication of R&R scheme. If the resettlement is delayed by more than 3 years, the families number may increase or new families may settle in the area. If delayed for more than 3 years, a fresh R & R scheme has to be prepared by fresh enumeration.
- (b) The displaced families / Project affected families shall have the following entitlements during resettlement process:
- (i) **Alternate housing**  
If a house is lost, a constructed tenement shall be provided, which will be not less than 400 Sq feet in plinth area which includes common area.
  - (ii) **Other entitlements**
    - a. Shifting assistance
    - b. Subsistence allowance
    - c. Right to salvage material from demolished structures, erected by occupants.
    - d. Replacement cost for commercial structures
    - e. Skill development training
    - f. Economic assistance for self employment
    - g. Exemption of Stamp duty & registration fee

- h. Right to transfer the school admission, Social Security Pensions, Electoral rolls, Family card, Aadhaar etc.

The amount of entitlements will be decided by the government from time to time.

## 7. Provision of infrastructural amenities

The following physical infrastructural facilities should be established in the resettlement areas as per the existing norms by the land owning department / requiring agency before resettlement. The concerned administrative department should make it operational before resettlement. These physical infrastructure is categorised into two. 1) Essential Infrastructure, 2) Other Infrastructure.

### 7.1. Essential Infrastructures

The essential infrastructures are important to day to day life. The essential infrastructures should be made operational before resettlement as per the prevailing Government norms.

- (a) Approach Roads within and outside the resettlement place.
- (b) Proper drainage as well as sanitation plans executed before physical resettlement
- (c) Safe drinking water for each family as per the norms prescribed by the Government.
- (d) Street lights in approach roads
- (e) Fair Price Shops as per the norms
- (f) Transport facilities
- (g) One Anganwadi centre for upto 400 houses.
- (h) Playground for children and youth and parks
- (i) School as per the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and the norms of the School Education Department
- (j) Sub-health centre within two kilometres range.
- (k) Convenience Shops
- (l) One community centre for every 500 families.
- (m) Places of worship for all religions

### 7.2. Other Infrastructures

Following other infrastructures should also be established as per the needs:-

- a) Banking facilities
- b) Space for Non Government Organisations / Civil society organisations
- c) Common service center / e sevai maiyam.
- d) One stop centre for help out women affected by violence
- e) Post Offices
- f) Electrical substations and collection centre
- g) Library
- h) Vocational training centres
- i) Public toilets
- j) Infrastructure for Art and cultural activities.

- k) Appropriate security arrangements including police outposts have to be provided for the settlement, if needed.

## **8. Resettlement Committee**

The Resettlement Committee shall include, apart from officers of the Government departments, the following members, namely:—

- (a) Competent Authority of the land owning department.
- (b) Designated officer of TNUHDB, as the Member-Convenor.
- (c) A representative of women residing in the affected area.
- (d) A representative each of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes residing in the affected area.
- (e) A representative of a voluntary organisation working in the area.
- (f) A representative of the Requiring Agency.

The committee will function under the chairmanship of District Collector in all Districts, except Chennai, where the Commissioner of Greater Chennai Corporation shall chair the committee

## **9. Functions of Resettlement Committee**

The functions of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee are:

- a) The committee shall have its first meeting as and when a draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme has been prepared by the competent authority. The Committee shall discuss the draft Scheme and make suggestions and recommendations
- b) After the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme is published, the Committee shall meet once in a month and discuss the progress of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement process until it is completed
- c) The Committee may visit the affected areas and have discussions with the affected families, if it so desires, and pay site visits to the resettlement areas to monitor the resettlement process.
- d) The Committee shall meet once in three months.

## **10. Rehabilitation**

- a) The rehabilitation process should be carried out in coordination with the line departments in the field of Health care, Assured education, Basic amenities, Skill development training, Social Security Schemes, Enhancing employment opportunities and self governance, etc.
- b) All the welfare programs of the individual families should be reached within the period of 2 years and the community development activities should be continued in a sustainable manner.



### 10.1. State Level Habitat Development Committee

- (a) A State Level Committee namely "State level habitat Development committee" will be formed for the welfare of slum dwellers and urban poor.
- (b) The Objective of the Committee is to support and develop for attaining better living standards, amenities and creating a feasible environment for people to live and work in the Urban areas as follows:
- i) To enhance coordination in the policy making process at State level.
  - ii) To have an interdepartmental co-ordination.
  - iii) To create basic amenities and sustainable livelihood.
  - iv) To reach out welfare schemes to urban slum dwellers/ urban poor by coordinating with other social departments.
  - v) To redress the public grievance of urban poor and slum dwellers.
- c). The Committee will have periodical meetings every 3 months. All the line department will be coordinated for rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers and urban poor. Policy level discussion will be held in these meetings.

State level Habitat Development Committee consists of the following members:-

Sl. No.	Designation	Role
1	The Principal Secretary to Government, Housing and Urban Development Department	Chairman
2	Secretary to Government, Department of Municipal Administration & Water supply	Vice-Chairman
3	The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board	Member & Convener
4	The Secretary to Government, Transport Department	Member
5	The Commissioner of Revenue Administration	Member
6	The Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation	Member

7	The Director / Commissioner, Social Welfare Department	Member
8	The Commissioner of School Education Department	Member
9	The Commissioner, Department of Social Defence	Member
10	The Director / Commissioner, Youth Welfare, Sports Development authority of Tamil Nadu Department	Member
11	The Director / Commissioner, Labour Welfare and Skill Development Department	Member
12	The Director of public health and preventive medicine Department	Member
13	The Director, Medical and Family Welfare Department	Member
14	The Director, Tamil Nadu Women Development Corporation, Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission Department	Member
15	The Director/ Commissioner, Social Welfare Department	Member
16	The Director/ Commissioner, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department	Member
17	The Director / Commissioner, BC, MBC & Minorities Welfare Department	Member
18	The Managing Director, Metropolitan Transport Corporation.	Member
19	The Director / Commissioner, Department of Differently Abled Welfare.	Member

20	The Director of Library	Member
21	The representative of voluntary service organization/ NGOs/ Academic Institutions	Member

### 10.2.City Level and District Habitat Development Committee

- (c) The inter departmental Habitat Development Committee will facilitate the improvement of livelihood. The committee should be headed by the District Collector in all districts except Chennai where the Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation, shall be the chairperson of the committee.
- (d) "Chennai City Habitat development committee ", and "District Habitat Development Committee" will be formed for the welfare of slum dwellers and urban poor.
- (e) The objective of the Committees is to support and develop for attaining better living standards, amenities and creating a feasible environment for people as follows.
- i) To have an interdepartmental coordination.
  - ii) To create basic amenities and sustainable livelihood.
  - iii) To reach out welfare schemes to urban slum dwellers/ urban poor by coordinating with other social departments.
  - iv) To redress the public grievance of urban poor and slum dwellers.
  - v) The committee shall ensure necessary transfer of records of all social security benefits, Adhaar card, Family cards, voter IDs, EB etc., within 3 months of resettlement.
  - vi) Suitable efforts to be made to prevent delinquencies like drug abuse, domestic violence, teenage pregnancies, alcoholism, etc.,
  - vii) The skill development training, entrepreneurship training and other capacity building are to be made to enhance the employment opportunities.
- (f) The Chennai City Habitat Development Committee will have periodical meetings every month and District Habitat Development Committee will have periodical meetings once in 2 months. All the line departments will be coordinating for rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers and urban poor.

#### 10.2.1.Chennai City Habitat development committee

Sl. No.	Designation	Role
1	The Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation	Chairman
2	The Commissioner of Police, Greater Chennai Police	Vice Chairman
3	The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board	Member & Convener

4	The District Collector, Chennai	Member
5	Project Officer, Integrated Child Development Scheme	Member
6	The Chief Education Officer, School Education	Member
7	District Child Protection Officer, Department of Social Defence	Member
8	District Sport Officer, Youth Welfare, Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu	Member
9	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Labour Welfare Boards	Member
10	The District Employment Officer , Employment Training	Member
11	Joint Director of Health/The Chief Medical officer, Medical and Family Welfare Department	Member
12	The Project Director, Tamil Nadu Women Development Corporation, Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission	Member
13	The District Social Welfare Officer, Social Welfare Department	Member
14	The District Adi Dravidar Welfare Officer, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department	Member
15	The District Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Officer, BC, MBC & Minorities Welfare Department.	Member
16	The Managing Director, Transport Corporation	Member
17	The Director, Department of Differently Abled Welfare.	Member
18	The Lead District Manager, Lead Bank	Member

19	The officer incharge of Childline	Member
20	The District Library Officer	Member
21	The Representative of voluntary service organization/ NGOs	Member
22	The Representatives of Resident welfare association- 2 Nos	Member

#### 10.2.2.District Habitat Development committee

Sl. No.	Designation	Role
1	The District Collector	Chairman
2	The Commissioner of police/ The Superintendent of Police	Member
3	The Executive Engineer / TNSCB	Member & Convener
4	Project Officer, Integrated Child Development Scheme	Member
5	The Chief Education Officer, School Education Department	Member
6	District Child Protection Officer, Department of Social Defence	Member
7	District Sport Officer, Youth Welfare, Sports Development authority of Tamil Nadu	Member
8	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Labour Welfare and Skill Development	Member
9	The District Employment Officer , Employment Training	Member

10	The Deputy Director, Health Services, Medical and Family Welfare Department	Member
11	The Project Director, Tamil Nadu Women Development Corporation, Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission	Member
12	The District Social Welfare Officer, Social Welfare Department	Member
13	The District Adi Dravidar Welfare Officer, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department	Member
14	The District Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Officer, BC, MBC & Minorities Welfare Department.	Member
15	The General Manager/ The Depot Manager, Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation	Member
16	The District Disabled Rehabilitation Officer, Department of Differently Abled welfare.	Member
17	The Lead District Manager, Lead Bank	Member
18	The officer incharge of Childline	Member
19	The District Library Officer	Member
20	The representative of voluntary service organization/ NGOs	Member
21	The Representatives of Resident welfare association- 2 Nos	Member

## 11. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

- (a) A senior officer shall be designated as the nodal officer from the land owning department / requiring agency
- (b) He /she shall dispose the petitions within a period of 15 days and in case of emergency the petition to be disposed of in 7 days

## **12. Capacity Building**

The resettlement habitat needs empathetic service providers like School teachers, Anganwadi workers, Health Personnel, PDS staff, Transport staff, Police, EB etc., All these vital government officials have to be sensitized about the duress of resettlement. They have to be trained properly to treat the resettled children and poor people empathetically.

## **13. Social Audit**

A social Audit should be taken up within a period of 2 years from the date of resettlement. The social audit should be moderated and guided by the academic institutions empanelled by the TNUHDB. The Resident Welfare Association of the resettled place has to be involved in the social audit process. Women participation should be encouraged in social audits. The social audit shall look into whether the R&R Scheme implemented properly and point out any gaps to be addressed to achieve the holistic goals of the resettlement and rehabilitation policy.

## Annexure 1

## Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Identification of Displaced Persons	Details
A.	Assets Lost by Non-titleholders	
A.1 Loss of structure	Residential - Occupier of the Structure (Encroacher or Tenant with or without written tenancy/lease documents)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. On the request of the land owning department TNUHDB will provide Alternative housing with available housing stock. Alternate housing shall be provided only for the occupant of the structure.</li> <li>2. Shifting assistance as one time shifting cost to be provided , as decided by the Government from time to time.</li> <li>3. Subsistence allowance per month will be provided for 12 months, as decided by the Government from time to time.</li> <li>4. Right to salvage material from demolished structures, erected by occupants</li> <li>5. Notice period of 15 days to shift..</li> <li>6. Will be given 7 days' notice to shift any assets from the sending site to the relocation site.</li> </ol>
A.2.	Commercial - Occupier of the structure (Encroacher or Tenant with or without written tenancy/lease documents)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shifting assistance as one time shifting cost to be provided by the land owning department / requiring agency, as decided by the Government from time to time.</li> <li>2. Subsistence allowance for minimum 3 months for tenants and 6 months for owner occupier, as decided by the Government from time to time.</li> <li>3. Replacement cost of structure to the owner of the structure on submission of evidence of ownership</li> <li>4. Right to salvage material</li> <li>5. Notice period of 15 days will be given for shifting.</li> <li>6. Will be given 7 days' time to remove any assets after shifting.</li> </ol>
B.	Loss of Livelihood	



B.1. Loss of primary source of income	Occupier	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options based on the choice of the displaced person household. This cost would be directly paid by the project to the training institute. And purchase of income generating assets. There will be an age restriction on training based on the option of training selected.</li> <li>2. Preference for employment opportunity for affected persons will be given in the project construction work, if so desired by them;</li> </ol>
B.2.	Wage-earning employees indirectly affected - those working in businesses such as petty shops, eateries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One time subsistence grant equivalent to 30 days of minimum wage as per notified GoTN rates.</li> <li>2. Preference for employment opportunity for displaced persons will be given in the project construction work, if so desired by them.</li> </ol>
C.	Loss of Common Property Resources	
C. Loss of common property resources		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Government will provide for public spaces, parks, playgrounds and community halls, rations shops (public distribution systems) at the relocation site as mentioned in the Provision of infrastructural amenities in the policy</li> <li>2. Replacement or restoration of the affected host community facilities, in the relocation site, or which needs to be shifted due to design requirements in the vicinity of the relocation site, will be done in consultation with the community using the community facility. These will include religious structures, shrines etc.</li> </ol>
D.	Additional support to Vulnerable families/Persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vulnerable families will be given priority for potential employment in the project construction activities.</li> <li>2. Persons with disabilities will be given preference for housing units on the ground floor</li> <li>3. Additional one-time assistance per family will be paid to families with multiple vulnerabilities, as decided by the government from time to time.</li> </ol>