

# Construction of Vulnerable houses under World Bank assisted ETRP – Housing Policy formulation

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Revenue (NC.IV.2) Department

G.O. (Ms) No. 774

Dated : 27.12.2007

Read :

1. G.O.MS. No.25, Revenue (NC.III), Department, Dated 13.01.2005.
2. G.O.MS. No.26, Revenue (NC.III), Department, Dated 13.01.2005.
3. G.O.MS. No.172, Revenue (NC.III), Department, Dated 30.03.2005.
4. G.O.MS. No.625, Revenue (NC.IV), Department, Dated 20.09.2006.
5. G.O.MS. No.684, Revenue (NC.IV), Department, Dated 17.10.2006.
6. G.O.MS. No.708, Revenue (NC.IV), Department, Dated 28.10.2006.
7. G.O.MS. No.60, Revenue (NC.IV), Department, Dated 29.01.2007.

Read also:-

8. From the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration Lr.No.TRR – GAP2/3166/2007 dated 13.07.2007.
9. From the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration Lr.No.TRR – GAP2/3166/2007 dated 18.10.2007.

## ORDER

The Tsunami that struck the Tamil Nadu coast on 26.12.2004 caused unprecedented devastation in the coastal districts. The destruction was severe. Huts and pucca houses were flattened, fishing boats smashed, buses and big tankers strewn around. Infrastructure facilities suffered extensive damages. The families living along the coastline lost all their possessions.

2. The State Government, by themselves and with the participation of NGOs, UN Organization, voluntary agencies, corporate houses, charities, public and private sector enterprises took all out efforts for providing permanent rehabilitation to the affected persons.

3. Thus in the G.Os first and second read above, the Government formulated broad principles for undertaking construction of houses through a public – Private partnership model on a large scale.

4. In the GO third read above, orders were issued formulating the policy for the implementation of a massive housing reconstruction programme satisfying the Government notifications on Coastal regulation Zone for the Tsunami affected families. Risk mitigation futures were incorporated in that policy of reconstruction of houses. A transparent process of identification and selection of beneficiaries was ensured, involving village level committees.

5. Further, in the GO 4<sup>th</sup> read above, orders were issued for the construction of about 3000 houses which were backed out by NGOs. to be taken up by Government at a cost of Rs.63 crores.

6. This programme was envisaged to provide safe houses with the disaster resistant technologies stipulated in Bureau of India standard codes to the vulnerable families living in the coastal areas at least up to 1,000 meters from the High Tide line and 200 meters on either side of the back waters in order to protect the people living in coastal areas against natural calamities like foods, cyclone, heavy rain, Tsunami etc. These houses are besides the tsunami damaged houses already taken up. Hon'ble Chief minister took up a detailed review of Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme on 24.06.2006 and besides other instructions to speed up the existing projects, instructed for taking up the reconstruction of vulnerable houses in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu to provide permanent protection to these vulnerable families.

7. It was, therefore, decided that the vulnerable houses in the coastal areas should be surveyed and the proposal for reconstruction of houses taken up with the assistance of

Government of India and the World Bank. The Planning Commission approved the proposal 'in-principle' and requested Government of Tamil Nadu to forward the proposals with further details.

8. Accordingly, a comprehensive house hold survey was done in the 12 coastal districts, other than Chennai, using survey teams and the vulnerable houses were enumerated during November – December 2006. The vulnerable houses were defined to mean and include houses of the following status:-

- a) Fully thatched houses;
- b) Houses with thatched roof with any kind of wall like mud, brick, etc;
- c) Houses with mud walls with any kind of roof structure;
- d) Houses with brick walls and mud mortar with any kind of roof structure; and
- e) Houses built with Government finance earlier like Indra Awas Yojana, fishermen subsidized houses, etc. To begin with, the houses which are ten years old as 1.1.2006 have been taken up;

9. The Coastal District Collectors, other than Chennai and Tiruvarur Districts assessed the total number of houses to be reconstructed as 52,569 based on the above definition as per the household survey conducted.

10. As a first step, the Government issued orders in the G.O 6<sup>th</sup> read above for the construction of 22,000 houses (15,869 in rural areas and 6,131 in urban areas) under the Tsunami Rehabilitation programme with the assistance of Government of India (earlier referred to as Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation package) to cover vulnerable houses lying within 0-200 meters from the High Tide line 0-200 mts. from Back water and houses built under IAY and other Government schemes (10 years old as on 1.1.2006) within 1000m. from HTL. The list already prepared by the Revenue Department in the districts validated by placing them before the respective Grama Sabhas, for claims and objection besides publishing in the local offices. The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board have taken up the construction of the said houses following due procedure.

11. As regards the balance of 30,569 identified vulnerable houses lying between 200m and 1000m from the HTL, a separate proposal "Building a Resilient Coastal Community" in Tamil Nadu in the aftermath of Tsunami was prepared and forwarded to Government of India/World bank as part of the Project sanctioned already under Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP) which the Government of India, financed programme is under way, the world bank component of the project now titles as "Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Community (VRCC) project" in the final stages of approval by world bank.

12. The Government of Tamilnadu hereby formulate the housing reconstruction policy based on the discussions with the world bank for providing safe houses to the vulnerable families in the coastal districts. This policy covers various aspects relating to the definition of vulnerable houses, the families who are eligible, the procedure for compensating the land owners in case of lands taken on acquisition, environment issues, social management issues relating to the program, etc. The policy also provides for the constitution of committees for grievance redressal and monitoring at State/District/Village/Ward level. The Housing policy in detail is in the Annexure to this order. The Government also direct that the construction of houses either by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department or by the Tamil Nadu slum clearance Board should conform to the above said policy.

13. This order issues with the concurrence of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department vide its U.O.No.407226A/CGS-3/2007-1 dated 17.12.07/ Housing and urban Development Department vide its U.O No.31569/SC-I(2)/07-1 dated 17.12.07 and Finance Department vide its U.O No.678/ADS(JR)/07 dated 19.12.07.

(By order of the Governor)

**AMBUJ SHARMA**  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

**ANNEXURE**

**EMERGENCY TSUNAMI RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT – HOUSING POLICY for  
VULNERABILITY REDUCTION OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES**

**1. Background**

Tamil Nadu has a long coastline of 1076 kms., comprising of 12 Coastal districts, 25 Coastal Blocks and 591 fishing villages. The coastal area of Tamil Nadu is multi hazard prone in nature. Major natural hazards that threaten the Tamil Nadu coast frequently are cyclones and associated storm surges, floods and flash floods and the recent devastating tsunami waves. Hence, Tamil Nadu has become vulnerable to multiple hazards.

The tsunami of 2004, the calamity that struck the Tamil Nadu coast on 26<sup>th</sup> December 2004, was unprecedented in its suddenness and ferocity, affecting villages and towns all along the coastline. It affected about one million people, besides causing 7997 human deaths, injuries to 3504 persons, about 16000 cattle deaths and huge loss to property, crops and physical infrastructure in the state. The inundation of coastal areas varied from a few metres to 3000 metres from the sea.

3. It is observed that most of the buildings which had collapsed/ damaged due to poor construction practices without considering the hazard proneness of the area. In order to mitigate such risks in future, it is imperative that all the houses/infrastructure to be constructed in hazard prone areas should incorporate resistant technologies stipulated in Bureau of Indian Standard Codes.

**2. Activities so far**

Immediately after the tsunami, more than 11,000 houses were got repaired with the assistance of Non Governmental Organization. A Reconstruction Policy enabling provision of safe, disaster resistant houses to the affected people as near as possible to their existing habitations, satisfying the Government notifications on Coastal Regulatory Zone was finalized after wide range of consultations in March 2005. The Government incorporated risk mitigation features in this policy of reconstruction of houses. A transparent process of identification and selection of beneficiaries was ensured, involving village level committees.

At present 53,000 houses are under construction of which about 31,000 are done by NGOs and about 22,000 by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department out of the above 2696 houses backed out by NGOs have been taken up by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and 1217 houses by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board with assistance under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (Rajiv Gandhi Package). All these houses have disaster resistant features, besides insurance cover for 10 years against 14 different hazards.

These habitations are being provided with water supply, street lights, access roads and other basic amenities.

**3. Need for a new programme**

The Government of Tamil Nadu spends considerable funds, time and energy every year for the people whose houses are partly or fully damaged during natural calamities like floods, cyclones and heavy rains. It is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that the people living in such houses are provided with safe, disaster resistant houses to ensure protection to their lives and property in case of any future calamities. The reconstruction of disaster proof of houses under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme has raised the aspirations of the people living in poorly constructed houses for better quality housing with all basic amenities. It is, therefore, necessary that a housing reconstruction programme is taken up to provide safe

houses to vulnerable families living in coastal areas at least upto 1,000 metres from the High Tide Line and 200 metres on either side of the back waters.

The above position was reviewed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister during the review of the coastal District Collectors on 24.06.2006 and Hon'ble Chief Minister instructed that the vulnerable houses in the coastal areas should be surveyed and the proposal for reconstruction of houses taken up with the assistance of Government of India and the World Bank. The Planning Commission approved the proposal in-principle and requested Government of Tamil Nadu to forward the proposals with further details.

#### **4. Surveying vulnerable houses**

A comprehensive household survey was done in the 12 Coastal districts, other than Chennai, using survey teams and the vulnerable houses were enumerated during November – December 2006. The vulnerable houses were defined to mean and include houses of the following status :-

- (a) Fully thatched houses;
- (b) Houses with thatched roof with any kind of wall like mud, brick, etc
- (c) Houses with mud walls with any kind of roof structure,
- (d) Houses with brick walls and mud mortar with any kind of roof Structure, and
- (e) Houses built with Government finance earlier like Indira Awas Yojana, fishermen subsidized houses, etc. which are ten years of old as on 01.01.2006.

The Collectors assessed the total number of houses to be reconstructed at 52,569 based on the above household survey.

Out of the above, Government of Tamil Nadu decided that 22,000 houses (15,869 in rural areas and 6131 in urban areas) would be constructed under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme with the assistance of Government of India (earlier referred to as Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package) vide G.O.Ms.No.60 Revenue (NC.IV) Department, Dated: 29.01.2007. The lists already prepared by the Revenue Department in the districts were validated by placing them before the respective Grama Sabhas, besides publishing in the local offices. The number of vulnerable houses thus finalized by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department in the rural areas within 200 metres from the High Tide Line or Back Waters was 19,791 (as against 15,869), which included 8324 houses built under IAY and other Government Schemes (10 years' old as on 01.01.2006) within 1000m from HTL. Similarly, about 6900 houses will be taken up in the Urban areas by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.

For the balance 30,569 identified vulnerable houses lying between 200m. to 1000m. from the HTL, a separate proposal now titled "Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities" was prepared and forwarded to Government of India/ World Bank as part of the already sanctioned Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project. The number of houses is likely to be modified based on the facilitation done by the NGO's on the eligibility and selection process.

The project will involve:-

- a. Reconstruction of vulnerable houses in the coastal areas;
- b. Provision of fail-safe Early Warning Systems including taking of concrete steps for operationalising early Warning Systems at the community level;
- c. Hazard mapping with the involvement of the community as is being done under the Disaster Risk Management Programme sponsored by UNDP – continuous training of local communities will be part of this programme;
- d. Construction of Evacuation Routes and Shelters. Under this Evacuation Shelters at 78 places in the Coastal Districts at a cost of Rs.15 million each will be built. Besides, 150 kms of evacuation routes will be constructed to provide easy escape routes in times of emergencies Signages to assist the people will also be incorporated;

## **5. Objectives of the project**

- ❖ The Vulnerable areas in the coastal districts of the State have been already identified with the help of scientific studies. Under the project it is proposed to identify the families in the vulnerable areas who, because of their economic and social status, are forced to live in poorly constructed buildings built with unsafe materials;
- ❖ Provide multi-hazard resistant core houses with minimum free space around the build up house for future expansion;
- ❖ Locate the housing habitations as far as possible in safer locations with the full consent of the affected families;
- ❖ Provide for wider choices in terms of designs, layouts and use of materials. The layouts shall incorporate evacuation routes, higher elevated sites/buildings and evaluation/safe shelters. Signages will be provided for easy identification of evacuation routes and avoidance of congestion during emergency evacuation; and
- ❖ Encourage the full participation of the affected population in the social and monitoring aspects relating to reconstruction of the activities;

Based on the discussions with the World Bank, Government of Tamil Nadu has formulated a housing reconstruction policy for providing safe houses to the vulnerable families in the coastal districts. This policy covers various aspects relating to the definition of vulnerable houses, the families who are eligible, the procedure for compensating the land owners in case of lands taken on acquisition, environment issues and social management issues relating to the programme.

## **6. Definition of vulnerable houses**

'Vulnerable house' to be taken up for reconstruction under the project has to satisfy the definition of vulnerability within 1000m from the HTL and 200m on either side of backwaters as follows :-

- a) Fully thatched houses;
- b) Houses with thatched roof with any kind of wall like mud, brick, etc;
- c) Houses with mud walls with any kind of roof structure;
- d) Houses with brick walls and mud mortar with any kind of roof structure;
- e) Houses built with Government finance earlier like IAY, Fishermen subsidized housing etc. which are ten years' old as on 01.01.2006;

## **7. Eligibility Criteria for beneficiaries – Urban**

The tenants who are living at present are entitled for the new tenements and the owners are eligible for compensation of super – structure only, in cases where the tenants live in structures other than the tenements and if the tenants are in the tenements, the original allottees who have leased out the tenements (without proper authority) will be compensated for the payment, if any they have made to Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. The occupants as on the date of survey alone will be eligible as beneficiaries for tenements under the reconstruction programme. The Managing Directors, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has worked out a compensation formula for the encroached structures built on the area, based on the norms already followed for project like the Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project as given in the Annex-1. For proper identification of beneficiaries, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has been directed to follow foolproof method including the use of bio-metrics. Regarding rental allowance, for 'in situ' construction ,Rs.750/- would be paid for a period of 18 months during construction period to those who are opting to stay in rented houses by themselves. For shifting , a one time lumpsum allowance of Rs.1000/- would be paid to each beneficiary.

All issues relating to beneficiaries' selection should be resolved in consultation with the EIA/ Social Assessment Consultant Appointed as per the procedures of world Bank.

## **8. Eligibility Criteria for beneficiaries – Rural**

- i. To begin with, Vulnerability' of the house is the criteria in the selection of Beneficiaries The Entitlement Matrix for the Rural areas is given in Annex-2
- ii. Vulnerable houses, which are occupied by owners having clear title, will be considered for 'in-situ' reconstruction;
- iii. Vulnerable houses which are occupied by owners not having full or proper title(e.g land in the name of father not having been transferred to the legal heirs etc.,) will be considered for 'in-situ' construction provided there is no dispute over the title;
- iv. Tenants will be eligible for new houses in the 'relocated' sites, if the owner refuses to give title to the tenant at the existing site;
- v. Vulnerable houses occupied by both " Super Structure owner occupant" (or) "tenant occupant " Which lie on ' Objectionable Pormboke' will eligible for new houses in the 'relocated' sites;
- vi. Vulnerable houses occupied by " Super Structure owner occupant" (or) "tenant occupant" which lie on ' Un-Objectionable' pormboke will be eligible for new houses in 'In -situ' reconstruction. The owner of the super structure in which the tenants are presently living will get only the compensation for the depreciated value of the "Super Structure";
- vii. If the beneficiary has more than one vulnerable house in the vulnerable area, he will be considered for one house only;
- viii. The people who live in Vulnerable houses built on the lands belonging to Church, Temple ,Mosque, mutt and Chatram will be considered for ' In-situ' construction, provided an allotment letter or NOC is obtained from the institution concerned, in favour of the beneficiaries;
- ix. Shops and commercial establishments within the vulnerable area will not be taken up for reconstruction. If part of the building is used commercially and the other part for housing , only the housing part will be reconstructed, and
- x. IAY/Fishermen houses already constructed by the Government agencies which are 10 years old as on 01.01.2006 will be considered for reconstruction. In such cases, no verification of the title is necessary and the houses can be reconstructed to the present occupants.

## **9. Size of reconstructed house**

Each reconstruction will, preferably be in-situ and the total plinth area of the house will be 325 sq.ft. The houses will be provided with suitable electrification and sanitation arrangements.

## **10. Compensation for Land Acquisition**

Government of Tamil Nadu has revised the Guideline Value and the revised guideline value has come into effect since 1.08.2007. Regarding payment of compensation of land acquisition, it was decided that the District level Negotiation Committee be empowered to purchase through private negotiations up to a maximum of 150% of the market value or guideline value whichever is lower without any monetary ceiling. If the required lands cannot be purchased even after giving 150% of the market value or guideline value whichever is lower, Collectors may recommend for higher compensation to the Empowered Committee constituted for the ETRP/TEAP with adequate justification for taking a decision. The final amount of compensation will depend upon the negotiated amount.

## **11. Environmental Clearance**

All statutory and environmental clearances will be obtained by the Project implementing Agencies as per the notification of Government of India / Government of Tamil Nadu in force.

## **12. Verification of Lists of Beneficiaries**

Reputed NGOs will be appointed by the District Collectors to validate the beneficiary selection process. The NGOs will facilitate the communication of the eligibility criteria to the beneficiaries and will assist in finalizing the housing design incorporating the wishes of the beneficiaries. The above process will be in addition to the publication of the lists of beneficiaries in local offices, Grama Sabhas and ward level meetings in urban areas.

## **13. Construction Process**

- i) A tripartite agreement between the District Collector, the contractor and the beneficiary has to be entered into on the design of the houses frozen upfront after interaction by the selected NGO, in addition to the details of materials to be used etc;
- ii) Within 325 Sq.ft. of Plinth area, any change requested by the beneficiary will be accommodated upfront by the NGO after detailed interaction and the same will have to be incorporated in the tender document and carried out scrupulously during construction;
- iii) The wishes of the beneficiaries regarding provision of certain additional features, if necessary, during construction will be considered by the contractor, but will not be included in the contract for construction and the additional cost involved has to be borne by the beneficiary and made directly to the contractor by the beneficiary;
- iv) An agreement incorporating the condition that "at-least for the ten years from the date of handing over the reconstructed house, the beneficiary shall not sell or transfer the title of the house" has to be obtained from the beneficiary, evidenced by the concerned NGO at the beginning of the project;
- v) For in-situ house construction, NGOs can act as design consultants while doing the social verification and for reconstruction of acquired/ relocated lands, the concerned officials of District Implementation Unit of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department / Tamil Nadu Slum clearance Board will do the habitat planning;
- vi) An operational manual is being prepared, by the same can be revised from time to time as per field requirements, and this manual will contain the implementation arrangements for the project;
- vii) Suitable NGOs. are to be procured for carrying out the social mobilization, information and education and social auditing and act as the interface between the Government / Bank, Contractors and the beneficiaries. These NGOs to be selected by the respective District Collectors based on the already defined criteria for such selection will be allotted one or more work-sites within the district for carrying out their defined role;
- viii) The reconstruction of the vulnerable houses will be undertaken by the contractors contracted by Government by with the active involvement and supervision of the beneficiary at all stages. The contractors will be selected through the open tender process under the transparency of Tender Act for the Government of India financed portion and by following the World Bank procedure for the World Bank financed portion;
- ix) The process of design finalization, procurement of contractors, construction of houses etc. Will be done by the district Implementation Unit of Rural Development

- and Panchayat Raj Department / Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board at the District level, to be monitored by the Tsunami Project Implementation Unit, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Project Management Unit and Government / Bank;
- x) Wherever in-situ construction is envisaged in the project, necessary alternative arrangements will be made to the families to live in other accommodation and for that purpose, in rural areas, the families would be given cash as rent for a period of 12 months at the rate of Rs.500/- per month. Provision of temporary shelters will not be undertaken to accommodate the families during construction. However for shifting, one time lumpsum allowance of Rs.1000/- would be paid to each beneficiary;
  - xi) The houses thus constructed will be electrified and insured for a period of 10 years with assistance under the Project against different types of hazards including tsunami;
  - xii) Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and Tamil Nadu Slum clearance Board will be the implementing agencies, following the procurement procedures laid down by the World Bank for the World Bank financed portion of construction of houses and amenities. The procurement Plan for the construction will be got approved with the Bank;
  - xiii) The tentative estimate as per the Current Schedule of rates(2007-2008)is fixed at Rs.2.38 Lakhs per house. The amount required for providing basic amenities to the site has been estimated at Rs.040 Lakh per hoses . In addition each house reconstructed will be insured at a cost of Rs.1000/- per house and each beneficiary will be paid one time lumpsum shifting allowance of Rs.1000/- per house.
  - xiv) The title of the house in the relocated sites will be given in the joint name of both husband and wife;
  - xv) Necessary clearances like Local Body Clearance, Town Planning clearance where necessary, CRZ and EIA clearances will all be obtained by the project Implementing Agencies as per the notification of Government of India/ Government of Tamil Nadu in force;
  - xvi) Where relocation of vulnerable houses is necessitated, the following will be ensured:-
    - Lands notified as water bodies, eco-sensitive areas or reserve forests and under plantation will not be chosen.
    - Irrigated agriculture lands and sites nearer to water bodies will be excluded to the extent possible



# **FORMATION OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEES AND MONITORING COMMITTEES**

## **I. Grievance Redressal Committees**

While taking up the implementation of the World Bank assisted Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP) for reconstruction of vulnerable houses it is possible that many of the beneficiaries do have grievances regarding one or other aspects of the programme. It is essential that these grievances are addressed at the earliest opportunity in accordance with the Government Rules and Orders and guidelines of the Project, to the satisfaction of the aggrieved. For this purpose, grievance redressal mechanism has to be in place

### **(i) District Grievance Redressal Committee**

There is no need for a separate District level Grievance Redressal Committee, since the District Collector, assisted by the officials in the district including Special Deputy Collector (SSS) is the Grievances Redressal Authority in district, who will address and dispose of the grievances of beneficiaries, as early as possible.

### **(ii) Village / Ward Level Grievance Redressal Committee**

- Village Panchayat President / Ward Councillor in Urban areas - Chairperson.
- Vice – President of Village Panchayat
- One SC Ward Member, if the President / Vice – President are non –SC Members.
- One Women Ward Member, if the President / Vice President are non women Members,
- Project Engineer of District Implementation Unit of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board based on the local body or their representative .
- Representative of NGO. Chosen as third party facilitator for the village/ area concerned.

## **II Project Monitoring committees:-**

### **i) State Level Monitoring Committee**

The State level Empowered Committee under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary constituted for Monitoring the implementation of TEAP and ETRP project vide G.O Ms. No.148 Revenue (NC-III) Department Dated.20.7.2005 will be the State Level Monitoring Committee for monitoring the present project also.

### **ii) District Level Monitoring Committee :-**

- District Collector – Chairperson
- District Project Officer, DIU, ETRP – Convenor
- District Revenue Officer (Relief & Rehabilitation) / Special Deputy Collector (Relief and Rehabilitation) / Special Tahsildar (Relief & Rehabilitation)
- Team Leader(s) of the NGO(s) Chosen as third party facilitators
- Executive Engineer, District Implementation Unit.
- Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.
- Executive Engineer, R.W.S / Urban Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.
- Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings)
- Superintending Engineer (Distribution), TNEB
- Tahsildar / Block Development Officer / Executive Officer / Municipal Commissioner as Invitee (for the local body concerned)

The District Project Officer, District Implementation Unit, Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP) as the convenor of the Committee will keep a record of the deliberations, issue minutes of the meetings and assist the District Collector in monitoring the progress.

The District and Village Committees will meet at least once every month, or as often as required to critically review and closely monitor the progress of the construction activities. The Committees will also address the issues cropping up during the construction and resolve them at the earliest, in accordance with the rules in force and the guidelines of the project.

**AMBUJ SHARMA**  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

**Annexure -I**  
Entitlement Matrix - Urban

<b>Entitlement Category</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>Entitlements</b>
Compensation for Land	No Such Cases	<p>All the project affected families residing in Government Land, will be provided with Built House approximately of 278 sq.ft. without any cost in the AIR site and Okkiyam Thoraipakkam and 320 sq.ft. in the Marina site. However in the other districts in Urban areas will have a plinth area of 325 sq.ft.</p> <p>For the structures whose value exceed the unit cost of alternate built house, the balance may be given as assistance. Unit cost of the alternate built house is Rs.2,50,000/-.</p> <p>Wherever the tenants are living, the tenants may be eligible for tenements, but the compensation for the super structure will be given to the owner of the structure.</p> <p>If the Owner is also residing in the same structure, the cash compensation will be given, deducting the value of the tenement.</p>
Shifting Assistance for the Loss of Complete structures Rent	Owners of the Structures, Tenants, squatters and Encroaches	<p>Rs.1000/- may be provided as shifting assistance.</p> <p>Wherever "in situ" construction is envisaged in the project, for alternative accommodation, families may be given cash for rent at the rate of Rs.750/- per month till the completion of the project.</p>
Environment and Social Issues		<p>Environment Management Plan (EMP) and Social Management Plan (SMP) will be prepared by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board</p>

**AMBUJ SHARMA**  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

**REVENUE (NC.IV.1) DEPARTMENT**  
**(G.O.Ms.No.244, Revenue Department, dated: 11.05.2007)**

**ANNEXURE**

**District Implementation Units, Rural Development (District Level)**  
**(Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tiruvarur Districts)**

**Engineering Wing:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Districts				No. of Post	Scale of pay if deputed from Govt. Depts (Rs.)	Consolitated pay for each (Rs.)	Method of selection / appointment
		Pudukottai	Thanjavur	Ramanathapuram	Tiruvarur				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Executive Engineer	1	1	1	1	4	10000-325-15200	25000	Deputation/ Contract
2	Asst.Executive Engineer	2	2	3	2	9	8000-275-13500	17000	Deputation/ Contract
3	Asst. Engineer/ Junior Engineer	4	5	6	5	20	6500-200-10500/ 5500-175-9000	15000/10000	Deputation/ Contract
4	Technial Assistant	11	12	17	12	52	--	4000	Contract
5	Senior Draughting Officer /Junior Drafting Officer	2	2	2	2	8	6500-200-11100/ 5000-150-8000	15000/ 8000	Deputation/ Contract

(G.O.Ms.No.774, Revenue Department, Dated : 27.12.2007)

ANNEXURE -2

ENTITLEMENT MATRIX – RURAL  
IN-SITU CONSTRUCTION

