Resettlement Plan

November 2014

India: North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program (Raichur Hosur Zone STP Site Subprojects –Tranche 2)

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North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme

Package-IV (ADB Loan No: 2638)

Revised Short Resettlement Plan for Raichur Hosur Zone STP Site Sub-projects
Index Map – ULBS
Package – IV, Bellary

List of ULBs
- Bellary
- Horpad
- Raichur
- Sandur
- Zoppal
- Gugguvalli
- Dharmapurur

INDIA / KARNATAKA
NORTH KARNATAKA URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

NOT TO SCALE
Proposed Raichur Hosur Zone STP Site Map of Raichur
### ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Affected Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPL</td>
<td>Below Poverty Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDO</td>
<td>Community Development Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Deputy Commissioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLVC</td>
<td>District Level Valuation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Executing Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoK</td>
<td>Government of Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha.</td>
<td>Hectare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Indigenous People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPDP</td>
<td>Indigenous People's Development Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUIDFC</td>
<td>Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUWSDB</td>
<td>Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>Land Acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAA</td>
<td>Land Acquisition Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Lump Sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Government Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKUSIP</td>
<td>North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPRR</td>
<td>National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>Investment Program Consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPMU</td>
<td>Investment Program Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Resettlement Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Schedule Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STP</td>
<td>Sewerage Treatment Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULB</td>
<td>Urban Local Body</td>
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DEFINITIONS

- **Affected Persons (APs)** are persons who have economic interests or residence within the Investment Program impact area and who may be adversely affected directly by the Investment Program. Affected Persons include those displaced, those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, those losing agricultural land or homesteads in whole or part and those losing income sources as a result of project action or having losses as described in the Entitlement Matrix. APs include both titled and non-titled persons experiencing resettlement impacts due to the Investment Program.

- **Assistance** refers to the support provided to APs in the form of ex-gratia payments, loans, asset services, training and skills development, etc. in order to improve the standard of living and reduce the negative impacts of the Investment Program.

- **Below Poverty Line (BPL) households** are household whose monthly income is less than a designated sum as determined by the Government of Karnataka (Rs.24,000 per annum), will be considered Below Poverty Line.

- **Vulnerable Households**, for Investment Program compensation entitlement purposes, are households headed by women, disabled persons, indigenous persons, and BPL households.

- **Compensation** refers to the amount paid under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended 1984), for private property, structures and other assets acquired for the Investment Program. In this context, compensation refers to payments made by the Government when title of a property is transferred from a private entity to the government.

- **Cut-off Date.** The date of notification under Section 4 (1) of Land Acquisition Act will be considered as cut-off date for APs who have legal title to the land/property, proposed for acquisition. In the case of Squatters, Encroachers and unauthorized occupants the date of census/socio-economic survey conducted by the Implementation Agency will be considered as the cut-off date for entitlements under the Investment Program.

- **Deputy Commissioner** is the Administrative head of a District.

- **Encroachers** are persons who have extended their building, agricultural lands, business premises or work places into government lands.

- **Poverty Line** is based on the poverty indicators identified by Government of Karnataka (Rs. 24,000 per annum).

- **Private Property Owners** are those who have legal title to land, structure and other assets.

- **Replacement Value** of the acquired assets and property is the amount required for the Affected Household to replace/reconstruct the lost assets through purchase in the open market.

- **Requisitioning Authority** shall mean any company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government Agency, and includes the appropriate Government Agency if the acquisition of land is for such
Government Agency either for its own use or for subsequent allotment of such land in public interest to a body corporate, institution, or any other organization or to any company under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land to such company, as the case may be.

- **Squatters** are those who have illegally occupied lands for residential, business and or other purposes.

- **Tenants and Sharecroppers** are those persons having bonafide written or unwritten tenancy agreements, with a private property owner having clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for agricultural use, residence and business.

- **Subsistence Allowance:** Subsistence allowance may be described as a transitional allowance which will be offered to all those APs whose livelihood is getting affected due to subproject and which AP may utilize/consume till he/she finds another source of livelihood. The subsistence allowance will be decided based on minimum wage rates (refer Annex F on Minimum Wages in Karnataka) and will be paid for a maximum period of three months within which AP can look for another source of livelihood. In case of vulnerable households, the subsistence allowance for three months will be supplemented by livelihoods related skill training.

- **Shifting Assistance:** Shifting Assistance will be provided to APs to move from place proposed for acquisition to new place decided by AP. The shifting assistance will be decided depending upon the quantum of material/assets to be shifted and the distance. ULB may provide free transport facility for this. Shifting assistance will be a one time payment decided based on the amount of material/assets to be shifted and the distance. Alternatively the ULB may provide free transport facilities.

- **The District Level Valuation Committee (DLVC)** chaired by the Deputy Commissioner will be responsible for determining the Replacement Value of land and structures. Other members of the DLVC shall comprise the Land Acquisition Officer of the Project Management Unit (IPMU), the ULB’s Resettlement Officer, representative of the Affected Persons, and the implementing NGO.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project description and background.** North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme will facilitate economic growth in 25 towns of North Karnataka and cause urban infrastructure development through urban basic services in an environmentally sound and operationally sustainable manner. The investment program will assist the Government of Karnataka rehabilitate and construct Urban Infrastructure services including water supply systems, drainage, Slum development and urban road improvements through resurfacing and junction improvements. It will also have a poverty alleviation and non-municipal infrastructure component.

2. The Investment Program is designed to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Sub projects involving construction of water supply systems, sewage treatment plant are planned such that the overall resettlement impacts are avoided or minimized through careful sub project sitting and alignment

3. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.** This Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) is prepared for Raichur Sub Projects located in Raichur District. Permanent private land acquisition of 10.00 acres (Survey No 22/1) is required for Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP). There are no structures in the proposed STP site; the land is currently under agricultural use. Two households cultivating the land consisting of 07 persons will be affected. There is no suitable Government land available for construction of STP.

4. The land proposed for the construction of STP as already identified in Ashapur Road, Via Officers colony Raichur. The General Award issued by the Deputy Commissioner Raichur vide letter No/cum/Bhu Swa/sa/10-11/5 Dated: 17-04-2010.

5. **Policy framework and Entitlements.** The policy framework and entitlements for the Investment Program are based on National laws. The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (amended in 1984) and the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Investment Program Affected persons 2003 and ADB’s policy on involuntary resettlement, 1995.

6. **Compensation and Income Restoration.** Loss of land, trees and crops and other assets will be compensated at replacement cost. A District Level Valuation Committee (DLVC) will be constituted with the representation from the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Land Acquisition Officer (LAO), Accounts officer of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Raichur, Urban Local Body (ULB), Resettlement Officer (RO), Program Management Unit (PMU), Affected Persons (APs), Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to determine the replacement value of land and assets to be acquired. As all households are losing a primary source of livelihood, including vulnerable households will be provided skills and livelihood trainings and income generating assets.

7. **Information Dissemination, Consultation, Disclosure and Grievance redressal.** The Resettlement Plan [RP] is prepared in consultation with the stakeholders, discussions and meetings were held involving all stakeholders, particularly the affected household’s members and a socio-economic survey was conducted to determine the potential impacts of land acquisition. Information has been continuously disseminated to the affected persons. The RP will be disclosed in ADB’s and KUIDFC’s website, and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout program implementation.
8. Grievances will first be brought to the attention of implementing NGO or R.O. of Raichur ULB. Grievances not redressed by the NGO or RO will be brought to Grievances Redressal Committee (GRC), established at Raichur District HQ. GRCs will have representation from AP households (including vulnerable), Raichur ULB, EA, NGOs and CBOs. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance and resolve the grievance within a month of receiving the complaint, failing which the grievance will be addressed by the DC. The DC will hear appeals against the decisions of the GRC. Further if not resolved the grievance may be referred by APs to appropriate Court of Law.

9. Institutional framework, resettlement costs, and implementation schedule. Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) is the EA responsible for implementing the investment program. Raichur ULB will act as implementing agency (IA). A dedicated officer at the PMU and at the Divisional Offices will coordinate land acquisition and resettlement activities. The RO, Raichur ULB and Implementing NGO will be responsible for the SRP Implementation. District Level Valuation Committee (DLVC) will decide the cost of Land to be acquired and resettlement for Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) at site Survey No.22/1 in the Ashapur main road via officer’s colony of Raichur.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation. The implementation of SRP will be closely monitored to provide the PMU basis for assessing the resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the Raichur ULB with the help of the NGO to track the indicators such as the number of families affected, resettled, assistance extended, infrastructure facilities provided and financial aspects such as compensation paid and grant extended. Job charts will be prepared and these job charts will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report shall be prepared and submitted to the PMU, reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed in their respective job charts and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The PMU will be responsible for managing and maintaining AP data bases, documenting results of AP census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data which will be used as the baseline for assessing SRP implementation impacts. The PMU will appoint an independent agency to undertake external monitoring to document: (i) restoration of income levels; (ii) changes and shifts in occupation pattern; and (iii) performance of NGO / Raichur ULB, and PMU in resettlement implementation. The independent agency will monitor the sub-projects twice a year and submit reports directly to the PMU. The PMU will submit all reports to ADB for review.
I. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. The North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program will finance investment in the sectors of (i) water supply; (ii) sewerage and sanitation; (iii) urban drainage; (iv) Roads & transportation; (v) poverty alleviation; and (vi) non-municipal infrastructure inclusive of development/conservation of lakes, expansion of fire services and development of tourism facilities. The overall development goal of the NKUSIP is to facilitate economic growth in the towns of North Karnataka and bring about urban development through equitable distribution of urban basic services to the citizens that are environmentally sound and operationally sustainable. The development purpose is designed to assist Urban Local Body (ULB) to “promote good urban management and develop, and expand urban infrastructure to increase economic opportunities and to reduce vulnerability to environmental degradation and urban poverty”.

2. NKUSIP covers a total of 25 sub-project towns. Sub-project interventions are proposed in the sector of water supply, sewerage and sanitation, drainage, Slum developments and roads. Table-1 gives details of the Proposed Sub-Project Components in Raichur Town. Scope of LA and Resettlement in the Raichur sub-project land acquisition is envisaged in the sector of Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP).

3. Raichur ULB has identified 10.00 Acres of agricultural land, free of any structures/settlements in Ashapur main Road via officer’s colony for setting up Hosur Zone Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP). The entire identified land area belongs to private landowners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sub-Project Components</th>
<th>Scope of LA and Resettlement</th>
<th>Involuntary Resettlement Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| (i) Water supply | 1. Providing 500mm dia D.I. Rising main of length 3720mtr from IPS to west police station  
2. Providing 350mm dia rising main of length 1750mtrs from IPS to Sath Kacheri (replacement of existing HDPE pipe 355mm to D.I. 350mm)  
3. Providing 150mm dia D.I. Rising main of length 1670 mtrs from Panchamukhi sump to OHT 3.0 lakhs litre at Krishna colony.  
4. Providing 200mm dia D.I. rising main of length 1600mtrs from SBH junction sump at satyanatha colony  
5. Providing 200mm dia D.I. Rising main of length 320mtr from sump to GLSR at Satyanatha colony  
6. Construction of 2 Nos. ELSR’s and 1 No. GLSR. | Pipe laying for distribution network will be Within road corridors. No LA and Resettlement envisaged | Sc |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sub-Project Components</th>
<th>Scope of LA and Resettlement</th>
<th>Involuntary Resettlement Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Sewerage and Sanitation</td>
<td>1. Construction of STP of capacity 8 MLD @ Hosur</td>
<td>Hosur Site: 10 Acres of land identified adjacent to existing STP at Hosur. Belong to private landowners, free of any structures/habitations. Rain fed agricultural land mainly under jowar and sunflower cultivation. LA required, No Displacement envisaged.</td>
<td>Sb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>2. Construction of STP of 20MLD Capacity at Ekalaspur zone</td>
<td>Ekalaspur STP Site: 32 Acres of land under CMC (existing STP with Oxidation ponds). The site is free from any structures/habitations.</td>
<td>Sc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Urban roads</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Sc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Lake Development</td>
<td>Jungle cutting, Diversion Drain, Box Culvert, Electrification, and Desilting.</td>
<td>Not LA and Resettlement envisaged</td>
<td>Sc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) 24X7 Water supply</td>
<td>Distribution Pipe Line</td>
<td>No Encroachments</td>
<td>Sc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sb-insignificant, Sc-none.

4. Land acquisition proposed for the STP will affect less than 200 people. This classifies the STP sub-project component into ‘Sb’ category (Insignificant Resettlement), based on ADB’s Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Policy. Further, based on the Resettlement Framework prepared for the Investment Program in tune with NPRR, LAA and ADB’s IR Policy, a Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) is prepared for the Investment Program component categorized as Sb, to address the LA and Resettlement issues.

A. The Socio- Economic Conditions of the affected families

1. Type of loss and ownership:

5. **Introduction.** Detailed report of Social Safeguards and SRP related to proposed land acquisition of 10.00 acres. The proposed STP plant will be located at Ashapur main Road via officer’s colony (Survey No. 22/1) at Raichur. It is proposed to acquire 10.00 acres of land under the ownership of private persons. A detailed survey of socio-economic household information and resources on the land has been collected in the month of March 2010. Accordingly, this SRP is prepared. It is noted that two farming families have to give their lands for the proposed STP plant. The type of land is with black fertile soil and it has not irrigation facility based on rain crops were used to grow in this land. The land owners are presently not growing any crop in this land before acquisition there was a crops growing land. The Table-2: gives details of Land Proposed for Acquisition at Raichur Town.
Table-2: Details of Land Proposed for Acquisition at Raichur Town (Hosur) for the proposed STP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No</th>
<th>Total land in Acres &amp; *Guntas</th>
<th>Land proposed for Acquisition in Acres &amp; *Guntas</th>
<th>Name of the Owner</th>
<th>Details of Nearby Land (EWSN)</th>
<th>Name of the Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>18.31 Acres</td>
<td>10 Acres</td>
<td>Mr.Revanna (Died)</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>Rail way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Dr.Pampapathi Y</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>Survey No.665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Prakash Y</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>Hirehall Nala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South</td>
<td>Survey No.666/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>balance land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18.31</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* one Acre = 40 Guntas
Table-3.1: Socioeconomic Data of Affected Persons from proposed land acquisition for 10.00 Acres Raichur STP (Hosur)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Owner Name, Father Name &amp; Address</th>
<th>Total Land in Acres</th>
<th>Extent of land to be Acquired in Acres</th>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>Irrigation Source</th>
<th>Land Type</th>
<th>Cultivator Name Monsoon Season</th>
<th>Cultivator Name Winter Season</th>
<th>Crop Monsoon</th>
<th>Crop Winter</th>
<th>Annual income from available land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>22/1</td>
<td>Mr.Revanna(Died) 1. Dr.Pampapathi Y 2. Prakash Y</td>
<td>18.31 Acres</td>
<td>10 Acres</td>
<td>Red Soil</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>1. Dr.Pampapathi Y 2. Prakash Y</td>
<td>1. Dr.Pampapathi Y 2. Prakash Y</td>
<td>Cotton, Sunflower, -</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Acres 18.31</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,000/-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-3.2: Crop-Resource Data of Affected Persons Proposed land acquisition for 10.00 Acres Raichur STP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Owner Name, Father Name &amp; Address</th>
<th>Total Land in Acres</th>
<th>Extent of land to be Acquired in Acres</th>
<th>Agriculture/ Horticulture Crops</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Structures/ Buildings</th>
<th>Annual income from Crops</th>
<th>Value of Trees</th>
<th>Value of Structures</th>
<th>Total Value Estimated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>22/1</td>
<td>Mr.Revanna(Died) 1. Dr.Pampapathi Y 2. Prakash Y</td>
<td>18.31 Acres</td>
<td>10 Acres</td>
<td>Cotton, Sunflower, Drumstick and other crops</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total 18.31</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.3: Household Details of Affected Persons Proposed land acquisition for 10.00 Acres Raichur STP (Hosur)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Owner /Cultivators Name, Father Name &amp; Address</th>
<th>Total Land in Acres</th>
<th>Extent of land to be Acquired in Acres</th>
<th>Whether land owner is SC/ST?</th>
<th>Whether Women Headed Household?</th>
<th>Whether land owner family is BPL/APL?</th>
<th>Whether land owner is disabled?</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Toilet Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>22/1</td>
<td>Mr.Revanna(Died) 1. Dr.Pampath Y 2. Prakash Y</td>
<td>18.31 Acres</td>
<td>10 Acres</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Own</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.4: Household Members Profile of Affected Persons for the Proposed Land Acquisition of 10.00 Acres for Raichur STP (Hosur)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Name of the land owner/ Households Members</th>
<th>Relationship with land owner</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Main Occupation</th>
<th>Subsidiary Occupation</th>
<th>Total extent of land under possession in acre and Guntas</th>
<th>Total extend of land proposed for acquisition in acre and Guntas</th>
<th>Average income of household in Rs</th>
<th>Average annual income from affected land</th>
<th>Household Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>22/1</td>
<td>Dr. Pampa Y</td>
<td>Self (owner)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MBBS</td>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.31 Acres</td>
<td>10 Acres</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>Telephone-1 Mobile-1, Cycle-1, Two Wheeler-1, Tiller-1 Color TV-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Shobha</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>MBBS</td>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>18.31 Acres</td>
<td>10 Acres</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deepak</td>
<td>Son-1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adithy</td>
<td>Son-2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Abhishek</td>
<td>Son-3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prakash</td>
<td>Self (owner)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>Govt. Employee</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chandrakala</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Household details and social structure:

6. The proposed STP site requires land of 10.00 Acres which belongs to the private Agriculture families land owners. There are 2 Affected Families & no one is women headed family. The total affected persons for above said land are 07 members out of which 1 is children 2 are women and 4 are men.

7. The land owners of Hosur Zone STP site Ashapur main road officer’s colony Raichur (survey number 22/1) is residents of Raichur town. STP site falls in the peri-urban area of the Raichur town on the Ashapur main road officer’s colony Raichur. On 31-03-2010 CDS of programme constituency organized the meeting of the affected families, in which the families were unwilling to give-up the land for the project. The main reason being that they will not get the market price or alternative lands. The affected families at last agreed to give up their lands with a request that the Government should compensate at least market price per acre for their land. The affected family will discuss their problems in detail in the meeting conveyed by the Assistant Commissioner of Raichur Sub Division, who is the Authority to decide the compensation as per the Government fixed rates. Based on the General Award issued by the Deputy Commissioner Raichur letter No/cum/Bhu Swa/sa/10-11/5 Dated: 17-04-2010 accordingly this SRP revised.

8. The affected land owners have the joint family structure. The average family size is 6 to 7. No affected families belong to the upper cast. Both the affected family/household has been mainstreamed in to the society and they are APL families. Therefore, they don’t come under the category of ‘Indigenous People’.

9. All the affected farmers follow similar practices of income generation, i.e., agriculture/private and Government job and the average annual income being similar to that of mainstream society/household covered in the general town level socio-economic condition. Further the first affected farmer and his family members stay in the town. They have been residing in the town since birth and their social and cultural practices are the same as those of mainstream society. All the affected persons speak the same language Kannada as that of mainstream society. And have given no evidence that they practice or possess any traditional knowledge, different from the mainstream society. Based upon these factors a separate Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) is not required.

10. There is all family members are literate persons among affected persons and the youth in the family have studied up to graduate levels. The affected family has the ration cards and the youth are eligible for voting and enrolled in the voters list.

11. All affected families expressed along with agriculture the primary source of income is from their medical profession and the land proposed for acquisition is not only the income source. Due to dry area the water availability, the land proposed for acquisition is used for rain fed crops such as pulses, millets and other suitable crops etc. The land owners earn Rs. 25,000 per year in 10 acres affected land.

12. Subsistence Allowances not eligible: The affected families are resident of Raichur town, it is a joint family. Dr. Pampapathi is a Doctor he is running a Private Nursing home. He is earning nearly Rs. 2.00 lakhs per year. Smt. Dr. Shobha W/O Dr.Pampapathi, she is also a Private Doctor Working in her husband’s nursing home, she is also earning nearly Rs. 2.00 lakhs per year. Mr.Deepak, Mr.Adithy and Mr.Abhishek are children’s of Dr.Pampapathi, they are studying. Sri. Prakash brother of Dr. Pampapathi is a Government Employee; he is also
earning nearly Rs. 3.00 lakhs per year. Smt. Chandrakala W/O Sri Prakash, she is house wife. Because in these family members not depending the Acquired land hence they are not eligible for Subsistence Allowances.

13. The unit compensation value of land is considered as per General Award. Copy of the General Award is enclosed (Annexure – e)
Table- 4. : Checklist followed for identification of IPs – Raichur STP site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact on indigenous people (IPs)/Ethnic minority (EM)</th>
<th>Not Known</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Remarks or identified problems, if any</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there IPs or EM groups present in Investment Program locations?</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>ADB’s Indigenous Policy uses the following characteristics to define indigenous people (i) descent from population groups present in a given area before territories were defined; (ii) maintenance of cultural and social identities separate from dominant societies and cultures; (iii) self-identification and identification by others as being part of a distinct cultural group; (iv) linguistic identity different from that of dominant society; (v) social, cultural, economic, and political traditions and institutions distinct from dominant culture; (vi) economic systems oriented more towards traditional production systems rather than mainstream; and (vii) unique ties and attachments to traditional habitats and ancestral territories. Likewise, the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution uses the following characteristics to define indigenous peoples [Scheduled Tribes (ST)], (i) tribes’ primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a Scheduled Tribe. Essentially, indigenous people have a social and cultural identity distinct from the ‘mainstream’ society that makes them vulnerable to being overlooked or marginalized in the development processes. During socio-economic survey it was found that no AP possesses the characteristics of indigenous people based on ADB’s policy. The LA and resettlement impacts on indigenous people, if any found will be addressed during implementation of SRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they maintain distinctive customs or economic activities that may make them vulnerable to hardship?</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the Investment Program restrict their economic and social activity and make them particularly vulnerable in the context of Investment Program?</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the Investment Program change their socioeconomic and cultural integrity?</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the Investment Program disrupt their community life?</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the Investment Program positively affect their health, Education, livelihood or social security status?</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the Investment Program negatively affect their health, Education, livelihood or social security status?</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the Investment Program alter or undermine the recognition of their knowledge, preclude customary behaviors or undermine customary institutions?</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In case no disruption of indigenous community life as a whole, will there be loss of housing, strip of land, crops, trees and other fixed assets owned or controlled by individual indigenous households?</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Income and Occupational Pattern.**

14. Of the total household members covered under the survey, 60 percent falls under the worker category while the remaining 40 per cent comprises no workers. At times they also cultivate two crops per year. The average annual income estimated from agriculture, deducting the cost of cultivation is approximately Rs.25,000/- per year.

4. **Crop Loan**

15. Both the affected landowners not obtain any crop loans from banks.

5. **Employees**

16. The landowners cultivate the land by themselves and with the help of a contractor and labourers, who are employed seasonally, depending on the crop(s) cultivated. Generally, a group of 10-15 persons will be engaged for one season. Each person will be paid an average of Rs.150 per day for assigned tasks. The stated wages are decided based on labour required and are accepted throughout the town. The Raichur ULB will acquire the land during none / post harvesting period, to minimize impacts on agricultural labourers in the Investment Program site and allow more time for them to seek employment in other agricultural lands.

B. **Consultations with APs**

17. The Raichur STP location was determined based on a detailed topographic survey & further consultation with City Municipal council, Raichur. The Raichur ULB then identified the survey numbers. A socio-economic and resource survey was conducted for land owners of identified survey numbers.

18. Consultations with APs indicate that they were concerned about receiving adequate compensation of the land acquisition that is proposed in the public interest. Adequate compensation is referred to as an amount that can permit them to buy a land of similar area and potential in the open market and possibly involves similar commuting requirements and costs as their current land. The Investment Program ensures compensation at replacement value through the District Level Valuation Committee (DLVC). The Investment Program will also pay for all fees, taxes, and other charges (registration, etc.) incurred for replacement land. A majority of the APs indicated preference for cash compensation, while a few among surveyed also indicated preference for land-for-land option.

C. **Cut-Off Date**

19. A socio-economic and resource survey was conducted to determine the likely impacts of land acquisition. The survey also helped confirm the Resettlement Framework and Entitlement Matrix. However, the date of 4(1) and 6(1) notifications, issued through DC to intimate Landowners about the Raichur sub-project and land acquisition will be considered as cut-off date to finalize the list of APs. Any person who was not enumerated but can show documentation or evidence that he/she is rightfully an entitled person will be included in the list of APs. The Program Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for such verification and adjustment.
II. OBJECTIVE, FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

20. The NKUSIP Resettlement Framework outlines the objectives, principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for affected persons. For the formulation of this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP), the resettlement principles outlined in the Resettlement Framework (RF) are adopted:

(i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible.
(ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by providing viable livelihood options.
(iii) If individuals or a community must lose all or part of their land, means of livelihood, or social support systems, so that a project might proceed, they will be compensated and assisted through replacement of land, housing, infrastructure, resources, income sources, and services, in cash or kind, so that their economic and social circumstances will be at least restored to the pre-project level. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
(iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. The APs need to be provided with sufficient resources to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in co-ordination with civil works.
(v) The affected people are to be fully informed and closely consulted. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
(vi) Institutions of the affected people, and, where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. Affected people are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
(vii) The absence of a formal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.
(viii) Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cutoff date, preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
(ix) Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected people, and vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include those without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled and other vulnerable groups, particularly indigenous peoples. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
(x) The full resettlement costs are to be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.
(xi) 20. Entitlements. The entitlement matrix provides guidance for compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation assistance planning. Lack of title / customary rights recognized under law will not be a bar to entitlement. Hence, non-titled encroachers and squatters as well as indigenous or other groups with customary rights over land or resources, if present in the project area, will be eligible for compensation (the Entitlement Matrix provides additional entitlements to vulnerable persons).
21. However, people moving into the project area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or other assistance. The Entitlement Matrix lists various types of losses, identification/eligibility and entitlements and provides basic parameters for preparation of compensation and resettlement benefits. The Entitlement Matrix provides all possible categories of losses to ensure that all resettlement impacts of all sub-project components to be finalized during detailed design will be addressed. The Entitlement Matrix is provided.

22. Gender Impacts. The NKUSIP is designed to have a positive impact on women, resulting from better service delivery systems in water supply; Sewerage and sanitation facilities at the city level and in low income/below poverty line households.

23. There is one survey number proposed for acquisition belongs to men headed households. The proposed land acquisition will also have no potential impacts on female members of affected households.

24. The socio-economic status of households affected by the selection of (land) survey numbers of the sub-project in Raichur indicates no direct negative impacts, on women. The Plan is meant to ensure women’s participation in NKUSIP implementation. The Plan details actions to be taken to ensure gender issues are addressed in various stages of the Investment Program.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL. No.</th>
<th>Type of Losses</th>
<th>Applications</th>
<th>Definition of Entitled person</th>
<th>Compensation policy</th>
<th>Responsible agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1       | Loss of private land        | Agricultural land             | Owner(s) with legal title                          | 1. Compensation for loss of land based on Replacement Value  
2. DLVC will determine the replacement value of the land.  
3. Compensation for unviable/residual land is also based on the Replacement Value.  
4. All fees, stamp duties, etc. with respect to registration as applicable under the relevant laws incurred in the land acquisition and replacement process (this will be applicable for land purchased within three months) | Deputy Commissioner Raichur letter No/cum/Bhu Swa/sa/10-11/5 Dated: 17-04-2010 accordingly this SRP revised. |
| 2       | Loss of Livelihood          | Livelihood                    | Farmers                                            | NA                                                                                                                                                                                                                | NA                  |
| 3       | Any other loss not identified | Commercial and agricultural activities | Owners, tenants, leaseholders, sharecroppers, employee/agricultural workers, hawkers or vendors. | NA                                                                                                                                                                                                                | NA                  |
### Table-6: Statement of proposed STP site for Raichur Town (10.00 acres)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Land Proposed For Acquisition 10.00 acres.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No of land owners</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No of affected families</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No of affected persons</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>Out of 07 members 06 are above 18 years and 1 is children’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Compensation to be paid to the land Owners (10 Acres)</td>
<td>Rs. 9,00,289</td>
<td>As per general award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Loss of wages to be paid to the permanent labourers</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Subsistence allowance</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NGO charges for CP activities</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table-7: List of Survey Nos, extent and percentage of private land acquired in case of Raichur STP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Owner</th>
<th>Survey No</th>
<th>Total land in Acres and Guntas</th>
<th>Land proposed for Acquisition in acre and *Guntas</th>
<th>Percentage of land acquired</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mr.Revanna (Died) 1. Dr.Pampapathi Y 2. Prakash Y</td>
<td>22/1</td>
<td>18.31 Acres</td>
<td>10 Acres</td>
<td>54.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Total 18.31 10.0

* 1 Acre = 40 Guntas
III. CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL PARTICIPATION

A. Information Dissemination, Consultation and Disclosure Requirement.

25. A consultation program was conducted with all APs along with Raichur ULB officials along with RO and KUIDFC Division officials. The ULB disclosed the information about the Investment Program and the sub-project components proposed in Raichur. Suitability of identified land for setting up a new STP was also explained to all affected landowners by ULB officials and SCD & RR Expert of PC. It was noted during the consultations that landowners were not fully aware about the procedures of land acquisition. All APs expressed they should know the detail LA procedure and approximate amount of compensation, which will be offered to them, under the Investment Program. It was communicated during consultations that the Raichur ULB will disclose all relevant information about land acquisition procedures to APs, and that it is mandatory under the Investment Program.

26. Consultations with APs indicate that the APs wanted compensation that will permit them to buy land of similar area and potential in the open market and possibly involve similar commuting patterns and costs as the land to be acquired. There was mix of opinion among APs that they indicated that either cash compensation may be provided or land-for-land option may be provided. BPL/vulnerable APs expressed that they would like to receive assistance for income restoration, and their preference of economic activity was also stated during the survey. The implementing Non Government Organization (NGO) will ensure each AP is consulted further to inform them about the outcome of the decision-making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated in sub-project design. Copies of the Resettlement Framework and SRP will be made available both in English and Kannada at the Raichur ULB Office for reference. The RP shall be brought to the notice of all APs with the help of the implementing NGO. The Executing Agency (EA) will prepare a resettlement booklet elaborating AP entitlements and the sub-project implementation timetable.

B. Grievance Redressal Mechanisms.

27. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be formed to ensure that grievances are addressed in a timely manner, facilitating timely project implementation. The GRC will comprise representatives from APs (ensuring representation of vulnerable households), local government/ Raichur ULB, Investment Program Officials – Deputy Project Directors of NKUSIP, and NGOs/ community based organizations (CBOs). The GRC will redress grievances at the local-level in a consultative manner and with the participation of the affected households, or their representatives. GRC meetings will be convened as necessary to address complaints as they arise. The time and date of GRC meetings will be announced to APs by the implementing NGO and RO a week in advance. To further ensure GRC accessibility to APs, the implementing NGO and RO will inform APs on grievance redressal procedures, the functions of the GRC, and how to access the GRC. The grievance redressal process is shown in Figure-1. The first level of screening of grievances shall be undertaken by the implementing NGO and the GRC. The GRC determine the merit of each grievance and attempt to resolve the same within a month from the date of lodging of complaints, failing which the grievance shall be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner (DC). The GRC shall forward grievances of serious nature immediately on receipt of complaint to the DC. The DC will hear appeals against the decisions of GRC. The decision of DC is final and cannot be contested in any other forum except in the Court of Law. All costs incurred in resolving the complaints will be borne by the Raichur ULB in Raichur district.
Figure 1: Grievance Redressal Process

Affected Persons

Major Grievances

Implementing NGO and RO

Grievance Addressed

GRC

Not Addressed

Deputy Commissioner

Not Addressed

COURT

Grievance Addressed
IV. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

A. Compensation

28. All APs will be entitled to resettlement benefits besides compensation. In case of land acquisition, the replacement cost will form the compensation. Loss of income/livelihood will be compensated within the overall resettlement package is detailed in the entitlement matrix. A DLVC will determine the replacement value of the land. Compensation and Resettlement package entitlements will be paid before taking the possession of land. Acquisition, to the extent possible, will be timed after cropping season. In case there remains a crop loan or any other outstanding loan taken on the land proposed for acquisition, if not repaid till the time of acquisition, a portion will be deducted from the total compensation, and the rest will be settled in a phased-manner, in consultation with the Affected Persons.

29. Payment of land price and other approved package of assistance will be made to the titleholder through the issuance of a bank cheque to ensure a transparent disbursement process. The cheque will be issued by the DC, Raichur or any delegated Officer at Rank of Assistant Commissioner, after the Raichur ULB deposits the amount with the DC.

B. Income Restoration

30. APs affected by permanent land acquisition for the proposed STP site have been identified. The Investment Program will provide two affected household’s subsistence/transitional allowance for three months based on minimum wages and will provide free transport facilities/shifting assistance. Since all the land to be acquired from the APs is a source of income, APs will be provided assistance for lost income based on three months minimum wage rates. Land is proposed for acquisition during the non cropping season or post harvest, to minimize the negative economic impacts on APs.

31. The survey conducted identifies that almost all landowners are as above poverty households at the proposed STP site as all landowners have a big land holding. Therefore, there is no need for economic activities for the households. However, the Raichur ULB will identify if land-for-land compensation is feasible, and if feasible will provide the option to APs. Implementing NGOs will also provide information to vulnerable as well as non-vulnerable households on available land in the community. Should APs acquire replacement land; the Raichur ULB will provide all fees, taxes, and other charges incurred for the replacement land. If the AP decides on replacement land, an income restoration strategy will focus on restoring agricultural activity previously undertaken by the AP, and assistance in productivity improvements (such as provision of agricultural inputs required for improved yields, and training on improved post-harvest practices) production. However, this will be explored during revision of Resettlement Plan or during implementation of Resettlement Plan. The Investment Program will provide the required equipments under stated options, while the implementing NGO will provide the training to upgrade the skills. In addition, the Investment Program will facilitate the employment of the vulnerable household heads in Investment Program construction.

32. APs for other components of the sub-project which are anticipated to experience temporary impacts from laying of pipes and road improvement will be provided assistance in restoring their income in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. Income restoration schemes will be designed in consultation with APs. Income restoration schemes will be tailored to the needs, capabilities and preferences of APs, and the absorptive capacity of the local economy. The Strategy for Income Restoration will be prepared prior to land acquisition.
33. The Investment Program will provide APs with (i) subsistence/transitional allowance, and (ii) shifting assistance to restore the APs income in the very short-term. Beyond the very short-term, the Investment Program will restore the APs source of income prior to land acquisition, and/or increase existing sources of income.

34. All APs will be given eligible for project employment with vulnerable households given priority. An additional subsistence allowance based on three months minimum wage rates to augment current livelihood. Assistance up to a maximum limit of Rs.30,000 will be provided for the purchase of income generating assets. The implementing NGO will assist the ULB in beneficiary identification and, purchasing income generating assets. Income generating assets will be AP-specific. One member of each affected, vulnerable household who has the capacity and willingness to acquire a new set of skills would be eligible for skills training. The idea is to ensure that vulnerable households are not unfairly disadvantaged as a result of project intervention. A Detailed Training Plan will be prepared after the training needs assessment.

V. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

35. Effective Short Resettlement Plan preparation and implementation will be ensured through coordination between Raichur District Authorities, the Raichur ULB as requisitioning authority and the PMU. The Raichur ULB will have the responsibility of ensuring that SRPs are finalized and approved prior to award of contracts for the sub-project, and for monitoring any changes to project design, which may require re-evaluation of the need for and adequacy of the SRP. The Raichur ULB will hire an experienced NGO to assist in the preparation and implementation of the SRP. The implementing NGO’s main activities will include AP counseling and encouraging productive utilization of compensation and rehabilitation grants. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the implementing NGO will be given. The Raichur ULB will also designate the Tahsildar as RO to supervise and conduct internal monitoring of the implementation work. The RO will be adequately supported by the DLVC in terms of all valuations, due diligence carried out on affected persons’ properties and Empowered Committee decision on purchase/acquisition.

36. The PMU will ensure that the land acquisition and rehabilitation processes followed under the Investment Program comply with ADB’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The Investment Program consultant (PC) appointed by IPMU will undertake the census and detail socio-economic surveys. A dedicated Officer at the PMU will monitor the process of RP implementation. Figure 2 illustrates the RP implementation arrangements.
Figure 2: Implementation Arrangements

- Apex NGO, CAPP
- Project Management Unit
- Special Land Acquisition Officer
- DO, Bellary
- Land Acquisition Officer
- Resettlement Officer at ULB
- Implementing NGO
VI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

37. The Land compensation is worked out as per General Award and other assistances are worked out as per entitlement matrix.

Table 8: Resettlement Budget:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Type of Loss and Compensation</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Rate (estimated) (In Rs.)</th>
<th>Amount (In Rs.)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Land Acquisition Cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Land compensation, 10.00 Acres</td>
<td></td>
<td>As per general award Rs.90,029</td>
<td>9,00,289.00</td>
<td>Land owner received land compensation on 20.9.2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub Total A</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,00,289.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Resettlement Cost for Private Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Subsistence allowance for three months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Nobody depending on that land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assistance for economic rehabilitation of vulnerable households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>There are no vulnerable households</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub Total B</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Other Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Process and administrative cost at 15% of Award cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>135044.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Implementing NGO Charges for RP implementation.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Contingency 10% of the total cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90,029.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Sub Total C</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,25,073.00</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total =A+B+C</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,25,362.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1 Acres = 40 Guntas.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

38. All land has to be provided free of any encumbrances before the start of civil work. All land acquisition and resettlement of APs is to be completed before the commencement of civil works. The implementation process will cover (i) identification of cut-off date and notification; (ii) verification of properties of APs and estimation of their type and level of losses and distribution of identity cards; (iii) consultations with APs to address their needs, and priorities; and (iv) economic rehabilitation of the APs.

39. Timing of Resettlement, the number of permanently affected households and the process of LA and resettlement is expected to be completed within a maximum period of eleven months (330 days) from the date of notification. APs will have to be given sufficient notice to vacate their property before civil works begin. No civil works will begin until the APs receive the approved compensation package, Implementation schedule for resettlement and rehabilitation.

40. Civil works are linked with the completion of land acquisition. In this case all land transfers from the Government have to be completed. Depending on the ownership, the Raichur
ULB would need to coordinate with the relevant Government of Karnataka Department – in this case the DC’s office and the Revenue Department.

41. All eligible APs will be issued identity cards, giving details of the type of losses and type of entitlements. This card will be verified by PMU, NGO and the AP and signed by all parties. Each AP will be given a copy. The PMU should issue identity cards to all APs, at the earliest possible time to ensure that opportunistic squatters and encroachers are not encouraged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Land Acquisition &amp; Resettlement Activities</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detailed Land identification &amp; Survey, Marking of plots</td>
<td>May 09</td>
<td>June 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consultation &amp; Disclosure</td>
<td>September 09</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land Acquisition by Revenue Department</td>
<td>June 09</td>
<td>4(1) Notification issued……..</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verification of Socio-economic survey and APs</td>
<td>January 11</td>
<td>March 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preparation of SRP</td>
<td>February 11</td>
<td>December 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revision in SRP and approval</td>
<td>December 11</td>
<td>January11</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Payment of compensation</td>
<td>February 11</td>
<td>March 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possession of acquired property</td>
<td>February 11</td>
<td>March 11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal Monitoring</td>
<td>February 11</td>
<td>March 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handing over acquired lands to contractors for construction</td>
<td>Tender process under progress</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Start of Civil works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VIII. Monitoring and Evaluation

42. The implementing NGO will submit quarterly reports to PMU. Raichur ULB officials will carry out internal monitoring. Job charts will be given to the RO. The job charts will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report shall be prepared and submitted to IPMU, reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed in their respective job charts and reasons for shortfalls, if any.

43. SRP implementation will be closely monitored to provide PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. For monitoring and evaluation (M&E), the PMU will appoint an independent agency/Apex NGO to undertake external monitoring for the entire sub-project. This agency will provide an independent view of the Investment Program progress and should not be confused with the implementing NGO appointed by the Raichur ULB to oversee project implementation. The independent agency/Apex NGO will conduct mid-term review and review on completion of SRP activities and submit its reports directly to the IPMU. The IPMU will submit all M&E reports to the ADB for review.
ANNEX A: GENERAL AWARD COPIES

[Document content in Kannada]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
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[Additional notes and comments in Kannada]
வாழவில் எழுதிய தொகுதியை காண்டுள்ளால் செய்யப்பட்டதுதான்

சமுத்தானது முயற்சியால் பதிவுக்கு நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து

விளக்கம் -
1) வழங்கப்படும் தொகுதியின் நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து
2) வழங்கப்படும் தொகுதியின் நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து
3) வழங்கப்படும் தொகுதியின் நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து
4) வழங்கப்படும் தொகுதியின் நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து
5) வழங்கப்படும் தொகுதியின் நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து நேர்ந்து

நூறு மணி மணி நூறு மணி நூறு மணி நூறு மணி நூறு மணி நூறு மணி நூறு மணி நூறு மணி
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<th>ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ</th>
<th>ಜಿ.ಜಿ.ಕಾಲೆ</th>
<th>ಜಿ.ಜಿ.ತರಹ</th>
<th>ದಿನಾಂಕ</th>
<th>ಸಮಯ</th>
<th>ಒ.ರಾಟ್ಟಿ</th>
<th>ಒ.ರಾಟ್ಟಿ ಜಿ.ಜಿ.</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

* AC Office Award on 2006*
3

კანონის წესით, ისტორიაში 1301 ნგრძო 35-07 ფილანგზე 41(1) მოსახლო სოფლებში ბიჭების 41(1) მოქმედი ბუღლებით ბიჭები სოფლებში 25 ან 07 წელს გახდება სამართალი საფარში. იმ დროს, ისტორიაში 1301 ნგრძო 35-07 ფილანგზე 41(1) მოქმედი ბუღლებით ბიჭები სოფლებში 25 ან 07 წელს გახდება სამართალი 41(1) მოქმედი ბუღლებით ბიჭები სოფლებში. 10-00 წელში იმ დროს, ისტორიაში 1301 ნგრძო 35-07 ფილანგზე 41(1) მოქმედი ბუღლებით ბიჭები სოფლებში.

24


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The above table shows the details of the transactions made during the period from 1-4-2007 to 31-3-2008. The transactions are as follows:

- **58/2**: Date 3-21, Amount 15000, Balance 18000
- **93**: Date 1-00, Amount 11300, Balance 25-7-07
- **93**: Date 1-00, Amount 11300, Balance 25-7-07
- **24/2**: Date 1-35, Amount 10500, Balance 28-2-08
- **19/17**: Date 0-34, Amount 34100, Balance 31-3-08
- **19/17**: Date 0-33, Amount 34100, Balance 31-3-08
- **19/17**: Date 0-34, Amount 34100, Balance 31-3-08
- **60**: Date 3-23, Amount 71500, Balance 15-4-08
- **90**: Date 2-00, Amount 23000, Balance 9-5-08
- **60**: Date 6-00, Amount 35000, Balance 27-6-08

The above transactions were made on behalf of the AC office and were approved by the AA office on 10-4-08.
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கைவிட்டிய ஆரம்பநி நூற்றாண்டில் இருந்து இறக்கும் நூற்றாண்ட் வரைத் தொகை: ₹ 900289-00
ANNEX B: PROPOSED STP SITE PHOTOS