

Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 43253-025
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Period: January-June 2015

IND: Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program – Tranche 1

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SEMI ANNUAL SOCIAL SAFEGUARD MONITORING REPORT

ADB Loan Number 3148 IND and Grant No. 0399 IND

Reporting Period: January - June 2015

**INDIA: Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Programme
(KIUWMIP)**

Project State: Karnataka

Implementing Agency: ULBs of Davanagere, Harihar and Byadagi

Executing Agency: Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation
(KUIDFC)

July 2015

Karnataka

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
APs	:	Affected Persons
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CC	:	City Corporation
CMC	:	City Municipal Council
EA	:	Executing Agency
Gol	:	Government of India
GoK	:	Government of Karnataka
GRC	:	Grievances Redressal Committee
HH	:	Household
KMRP	:	Karnataka Municipal Reforms Program
KUIDFC	:	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation
KUWSDB	:	Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board
LA	:	Land Acquisition
LAA	:	Land Acquisition Act
lpcd	:	Liters Per Capita per Day
M/m.	:	Meter
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NKUSIP	:	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program
O&M	:	Operations and Maintenance
IPMU	:	Investment Program Management Unit
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RoW	:	Right of Way
Ro	:	Resettlement Officer
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
STP	:	Sewage Treatment Plant
ULB	:	Urban Local Body

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Executive Summary

Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program (KIUWMIP) was initiated by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with the Government of India (GoI) to develop Water Resource Management in Urban Areas within the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Investment support is to streamline and increase urban water supply and sanitation (UWSS) and reinforce institutions to adopt water use efficiency, productivity, and sustainability.

ADB requires the consideration of social safeguard issues in all aspects of its operations, and the requirements for involuntary resettlement are described in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

Resettlement Plan aims to (i) provide critical facts and significant findings; (ii) present the National and local legal and institutional framework within which the social impact assessment has been carried out; (iii) identify mitigation measures and any residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated; (iv) describe the set of mitigation measures to be undertaken to avoid, reduce, mitigate, or compensate for any resettlement impacts; (v) describe the grievance redress mechanism for resolving complaints; and (vi) describe the implementation arrangements, monitoring measures and reporting procedures.

The land required for approach road for 5 MLD STP at Davanagere, for 2 pumping stations at Harihar and for establishment of STP at Byadgi have already been purchased, Therefore components in this package will not require any further land acquisition in the three Project towns as the works will be undertaken within the right of way (ROW) and already purchased private and available Government lands. To address the potential short-term temporary impacts during construction, continuous socio-economic surveys, rapid assessment of businesses/shops, and census of affected temporary shops will be conducted. As per the entitlement matrix, hawkers or businesses that operate in the affected areas, after the cut-off date will not be eligible for assistance. They will, however, be given sufficient advance notice (at least 1 week), and request to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to respective work implementation.




The subproject's environmental management plan (EMP) also includes the following mitigation measures to further reduce potential impacts during construction works:

- (i) Provide at least 1 week's prior advanced notice to community along the construction stretch.
- (ii) Distribute information on project and grievance redress mechanism;
- (iii) Manage

traffic flows as per traffic management plan prepared by the contractor in coordination with local authorities and communities;(iv) Maintain access to avoid disturbance to residents and businesses by providing planks and leaving spaces for businesses and residents to maintain access; (v) Avoid full street closure as far as possible; (vi) Limit amount of time of open trenches, and complete works quickly where lots of businesses are located (vii) Contractor shall provide employment opportunity to the affected people wherever possible and (viii) Contractor shall assist vendors and hawkers in shifting to alternative locations. The RP budget will be calculated as per the entitlement matrix and businesses facing income loss due to disruption of access during construction phase will be compensated for lost income. Mobile hawkers and vendors will be assisted in moving to alternative locations during the period of construction, and entitled to return once work is declared complete by the contractor.

The subproject's grievance redress mechanism will provide the citizens with a platform for redress of their grievances, and describes the informal and formal channels, time frame, and mechanisms for resolving complaints about safeguards performance.

The surveys and assessments undertaken indicate that location of facilities will not involve any further severe / permanent resettlement impacts like;

-  Land acquisition;
-  Demolition of structures;
-  Physical displacement of people.

1. BACK GROUND AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program (KIUWMIP) was initiated by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with the Government of India (GoI) aims to improve water resource management in urban areas in a holistic and sustainable manner consistent within the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Investment support will be provided to modernize and expand urban water supply and sanitation (UWSS) and strengthen institutions to improve water use efficiency, productivity, and sustainability. KIUWMIP will be implemented over a period from 2014 to 2024, and is funded by a loan through Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), from Government of Karnataka (GoK) and participating ULBs



As required by ADB safe guards Policy statement (SPS 2009) on Involuntary Resettlement and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, Government of India, the program activities will avoid any involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impacts. It describes land acquisition and resettlement principles, assesses the legal framework for land acquisition and describes standard procedures and methods of redress, and outlines steps that will be taken to minimize, plan, and to implement and monitor the impact of land acquisition and resettlement.

Three towns located within close proximity of the Tungabhadra sub-basin: Davanagere, Byadgi and Harihar are selected for Project 1 to be financed under the Program. The work for sewerage system in Davanagere and Harihara are awarded and is in progress. RPs for both the work have been approved by ADB and disclosed on the KUIDFC web site The DPR has been prepared for Byadgi. Upon completion, review and clearance of the resettlement plan, tendering will be undertaken. It will take another one year to initiate the work in that town.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The expected impact of the Investment Program is improved environment and wellbeing of urban residents in these three cities Davanagere, Byadgi and Harihar.

The Project will

-  Improve urban infrastructure and services,
-  Strengthen urban institutions for better service delivery, build project management and implementation capacity.

The program aims at improving existing poor infrastructure and quality of life in urban areas in Karnataka. The proposed investment Program has been designed to improve the urban environment and promote reforms for sustainable, efficient, and responsive urban service delivery in the cities of the aforesaid state.

The primary drivers for the initiation of KIUWMIP have been bridging the gaps in urban infrastructure provision, technical capacity and meeting the unmet urban public health and sanitation needs.

2.1 THE COMPONENTS

The urban components that have been undertaken for the proposed development initiatives are:

Davanagere

- ✚ Construction of sewage treatment plants at Sivanagara (20 MLD) and at Avaragere (5 MLD)
- ✚ Laying of sewage pipes and rehabilitation of sewage pipes. The length is approximately 204.12 km in districts 1 & 3
- ✚ Construction of 3,805 individual & 43 community toilets (final list to be prepared by ULB)

Harihar

- ✚ Construction of 4 Lift stations at APMC yard, KeshavNagar, Amaravathi Housing Society and Guttur village.
- ✚ Renovation of existing STP 18 MLD
- ✚ Sewerage network of 72.16 Kms will be laid to collect domestic wastewater from households not covered under KMRP. It will be laid in medium and lower densely populated areas without sewer lines.
- ✚ Construction of 752 individual & 80 community toilets (final list to be prepared by ULB)

Byadgi

- ✚ Construction of 82.2 KM sewer network
- ✚ Construction of 5MLD STP
- ✚ Construction of one septic tank with a capacity of 30 KL along road side of Hamsabhavi at Agasanhalli Nagar
- ✚ Construction of 530 individual & 107 community toilets (final list to be prepared by ULB).

2.2 POPULATION TO BE BENEFITTED

It is expected that subprojects will benefit a population as follows:

Table 1: Expected beneficiaries in 3 cities

Population			
City	Base year 2016	Intermediate year 2031	Ultimate design year 2046
Davanagere	5,05,036	6,94,302	9,21,715
Harihar	1,16,471	1,56,725	2,10,369
Byadgi	33,250	44,370	59,066

3. SCOPE OF IMPACTS

In order to identify the resettlement impacts, if any, due to Project implementation, the Consultants have carried out several site visits and consultative inspections in the Project areas during the preparation of RP.

Based on this and further discussions held with the local public in the sub project area it has been confirmed that the implementation of the above Projects would not have any permanent resettlement impact.

Hence the subprojects (Tranche-I) category with respect to resettlement impact comes under '**Category B**' in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons and includes both physical and economic displacement.

However, the consultation activities (as part of monitoring of RP) shall continue throughout the Project implementation period to confirm that no resettlement issues to remain unnoticed or un-addressed.

3.1. SCOPE OF IMPACTS

The status of the components in Davanagere, Harihar and Byadgi cities is as follows

Table 2: Sub project component wise status with respect to impact on land

SI no	City	Components	Location	Extent of land in Hectares	Status	Impact
1	Davanagere	STP (20 MLD)	Shivanagara	2.00	Government land	No negative impact
2	Davanagere	STP (5 MLD)	Avaragere	0.81	Government land	No negative impact
3	Davanagere	Laying of sewer lines	Identification of proposed sewer lines and replacement of sewer lines which are not in good condition,	204.12 Kms in district 1 & 3	It will be under taken within sufficient and vacant RoW in Davanagere city.	No negative impact
4	Harihar	Lift stations	Guttur colony	0.02	Land Purchased	No negative impact
5	Harihar		Agricultural producers marketing colony compound(APMC)	0.01		No negative impact
6	Harihar		KesavNagar	0.02	ULB land Harihar	No negative impact
7	Harihar		Amaravathi house Building Cooperative Society Ltd	0.02	ULB land Harihar	No negative impact
8	Harihar	STP (18 MLD)	Behind Kirloskar factory	Renovation within existing land	Existing	No negative impact
9	Harihar	Laying sewer lines		72.16 Kms	Public road	No negative impact
10	Byadgi	STP (5 MLD)	Teredahalli	3.34	Land Purchased	No negative impact
11	Byadgi	Approach road for STP	Teredahalli	0.05		No negative impact
12	Byadgi	Approach road for STP	Teredahalli	0.03		No negative impact
13	Byadgi	One Septic tank with 30KL capacity	Agasanhalli Nagar	0.05	Government Land	No negative impact

Construction of 2 STPs in Davanagere and one in Harihar (in existing land) and 4 lift stations (2 plots purchased) are designed to be built on government/purchased land and will not entail any negative resettlement impacts. Laying of pipelines (204.12 Kms) and (72.16 Kms) will also not have any impact on land acquisition and resettlement as it will be within sufficient existing road RoW in Davanagere and Harihar cities respectively.

In Byadgi, land required for construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant and approach road (0.138 Km) to the plant has been purchased as per the laid out procedures, and the land is in possession of the ULB. Laying of sewer network and construction of septic tank shall be restricted within the existing right of way of city roads and open government land respectively. Census survey was conducted on 16-3-2015 to assess the socio- economic status of the project affected persons. **All 3 PAPs have responded to the survey.**

3.2 Mitigation measures

It has been proposed that the following options will be considered if any emergent situation arises, so that during construction business establishments/residences can be left undisturbed by adopting the following mitigation measures

- ✚ Vendors will be moved on the other side of the road;
- ✚ Construction may be carried out on the low sale days in these sections;
- ✚ Temporary pedestrian access to the business setups/residences during construction time will be ensured by the contractor

The design principles incorporated mitigation measures, including but not limited to the following:

- ✚ Selection of alignments to minimize impacts,
- ✚ Implementation of works in a phased manner to minimize the period of disruption,
- ✚ Provision of advance information to the local people,
- ✚ Provision of temporary access to people during the digging for laying pipelines.

4. THE IMPACT OF THE SUB PROJECT COMPONENTS

Shown in the table given below.

Table 3: Sub project Components and its Impact on Resettlement

Sl No	Project Town	Permanent Impact on LA and IR	No of persons under impact	Status as on date
Tranche 1				
1	Davanagere	Nil	13 persons	<p>An area of 0.10 hectares of private land is purchased from two land owners (APs) for construction of approach road for 5 MLD STP at Avaragere. Affected two families with 13 members are compensated as per market rates.</p> <p>RP was prepared for this sub project and approved by ADB in June 2015.</p>
2	Byadgi	Nil	22 persons	<p>An area of about 3.34 hectares of private land is purchased from three land owners (APs) for construction of approach road for 5 MLD STP at. Teredahalli, Affected three families with 22 persons are compensated as per market rates.</p> <p>RP was prepared for this sub project and is under revision, to comply with ADB's comments.</p>
3.	Harihar	Nil	1 person	<p>An area of 0.02 hectares of private land is purchased from a land owner (AP) for construction of pumping station at Guttur. Affected owner family with 2 persons is compensated as per market rates.</p> <p>RP was prepared for this sub project and approved by ADB in Dec 2014.</p>

4.1 TOWN WISE LAND DETAILS FOR KIUWMIP

For the construction works the land details are given in Table below.

Table 4 Town wise Land details for KIUWMIP

Sl. No	Name of the Town	Purpose	Name of village where STP is located	Extent of land required in Hectares	Name of Land owner	Survey No	Status	Purchase cost in Rs (INR millions)
1	Davanagere	Approach road	Avaragere	0.06	Nagarajappa Torriyappa	372/03	Land purchased on 29-4-2015	0.27
A		Approach road	Avaragere	0.04	M.Kalleshappa Siddappa	372/01	Land purchased on 29-4-2015	0.18
B		5 MLD STP	Avaragere	0.81	Government	371/1	Government land	Nil
C		20MLD STP	Sivanagara	2.00	Government Land	10/1p1, 101p2, 10/2, 12p1, 13/2p2 & 1	Government Land	Nil
2	Byadgi	5 MLD STP SBR type	Teredahalli	3.34	Girish Siddanna Gouda Patil	67 & 68	Land purchased in March 2015	13.27
A		Approach road	Teredahalli	0.05	Krishnappa Hubballi	64	Land purchased in March 2015	0.21
B		Approach road	Teredahalli	0.03	Mudukappa, Bassappa Koppada	65 & 66	Land purchased in March 2015	0.12
C		One Septic tank with 30 KL capacity	Agasanalli Nagar	0.05	Government Land		Government Land	Nil
3	Harihara	Pumping station	Guttur colony	0.02	K. Beerappa Duggappa	142-2	Purchased by CMC in Nov 2014	0.13
A		Pumping station	Harihara	0.01	APMC Harihara	Purchased from APMC Harihara	Purchased by CMC in June 2014	0.12
B		Pumping station KeshavNagar	Harihara	0.02	ULB Harihara	3157/3032/3157	Land with ULB Harihara	Nil
C		Pumping station Amaravathi colony	Harihara	0.02	ULB Harihara	Property No 352-183 & survey no183	Land with ULB Harihara	Nil

5. COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION

During construction stage, if income or livelihood opportunity of any individual is affected due to project activities, these will be identified through a livelihood survey. These businesses will be eligible for livelihood assistance. Those eligible for support will be provided assistance as detailed in the entitlement matrix.

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project, which is the day of the beginning of the income survey prior to commencement of the civil works. The Commissioner/Chief Officer of the concerned Project Town, Social Development Officer RPMU Davanagere in collaboration with contractor will identify the road sections where the construction activities will hinder access, resulting in income loss for permanent business structures, and an income survey of businesses along the relevant sections will be carried out. The first day of this survey will serve as the cut-off date. All businesses identified on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their lost income based on the available records with ULB.

Hawkers or businesses that settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, be given sufficient advance notice (at least 1 week) requesting them to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to subproject implementation. Contractors will provide shifting assistance to any vendors needing help.

The entitlement matrix (Table 5) provides a detailed description of specific compensation measures and assistance applicable to each category of affected person in accordance with the ADB policies. In addition to temporary impacts during construction, the entitlement matrix also covers damages to structures during construction

Table 5 Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Entitlement unit	Description of entitlement and implementation procedure	Remarks	Responsibility
1. Damages caused during construction				
1.1 Government and private structures	1. Titleholder 2. Tenant 3. Informal settlers on government land	Where damages occur to private, community, or Government property as a result of construction works, the cost of restoring to at least their original condition will be the responsibility of the contractor as part of their contract.	Extreme care should be taken by the contractors to avoid damaging any properties during construction. Compensation for the losses will be borne by the contractor.	Contractor to implement and PMDCSC to monitor and report compliance
2. Community facilities and resources				
2.1 Loss of community structures	Local community	Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified, in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities	Extreme care should be taken by the contractors to avoid damaging any properties during construction. Compensation for the losses will be borne by the contractor. Community structures include service roads, inner roads, temples, footpaths/trails, culverts, and water points.	Contractor to implement and PMDCSC to monitor and report compliance
2.2 Loss of drinking water, sanitation, and other utilities like telephone lines, cable lines, etc.	Residents and business establishments	Immediate replacement and restoration of these utilities	The time gap between the construction of new system and transfer from the old system should be minimized. Alternative sources of water should be made available during the construction period.	Contractor to implement and PMDCSC to monitor and report compliance
3. Loss of income				
3.1 Loss of business	1. Title-holder 2. Licensed and non-licensed vendors	Sufficient advance notice (at least 1 week prior to construction) will be given to businesses that may be impacted by construction activities. An income survey will be conducted of businesses located on road sections	An income survey prior to construction will serve as the cut-off date. Survey will be conducted for structures that may be impacted due to loss of access	Contractor to implement and PMDCSC to monitor and report compliance

Table 5 Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Entitlement unit	Description of entitlement and implementation procedure	Remarks	Responsibility
		<p>where livelihood opportunities may be affected due to loss of access. (a) Businesses are not entitled to any compensation or assistance if access is possible for pedestrians and/or vehicles during construction stage. (b) Businesses are entitled to compensation for each day of income loss due to loss of access (full or partial, permanent or temporary). All businesses identified under the above mentioned category in the project-impacted areas (sections ready for construction) on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their lost income based on the following criteria: (i) tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, (ii) for shops (licensed/illegal) not qualifying under the above criteria, the option of using the actual income based on survey, followed by a verification of the income data based on comparable incomes in the project area.</p>		
		<p>Mobile hawkers and vendors will be assisted by contractors in moving to alternative locations during the period of construction. Hawkers or businesses that settle in the affected</p>	<p>Assistance mechanism to be part of construction contract</p>	<p>Contractor to implement and PMDCSC to monitor and report compliance</p>

Table 5 Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Entitlement unit	Description of entitlement and implementation procedure	Remarks	Responsibility
		areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for assistance. They will, however, be given sufficient advance notice (at least 1 week), and requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.		
3.2 Vulnerable persons	Female-headed households, and below-poverty-line HHs	Vulnerable persons entitled to preferential employment (unskilled labour) under the project	Vulnerable persons to be identified during livelihood survey, and the list given to ULB/ PIU and contractor	Contractor to implement and PMDCSC to monitor and report compliance.
4. Structures				
4.1 Permanent structures	Permanent structures or stalls that belong to licensed and non licensed vendors, titled and nontitled households	Advanced notice of at least 2 weeks will be given. Rights to salvage materials from structure Where permanent structures (e.g. cement or concrete structures) whose materials cannot be salvaged are affected, compensation will be provided based on replacement value determined by latest schedule of rates. Assistance in shifting to nearby location	However, during construction, if any such structure is affected, these will have to be identified, and replacement value will be assessed.	Contractor to implement and PMDCSC to monitor and report compliance
4.2 Temporary loss of structures in ROW	Temporary or semi-permanent structures or stalls that belong to licensed and non licensed vendors, and titled and nontitled households	Advanced notice of at least 2 weeks will be given. Rights to salvage materials from structure Assistance in shifting to nearby location Allowed to return to original site after completion of construction	Temporary shifting for 5-7 days during period of construction. ULB/PIU and contractor will identify alternative site and help in shifting.	Contractor to implement and PMDCSC to monitor and report compliance

Table 5 Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Entitlement unit	Description of entitlement and implementation procedure	Remarks	Responsibility
5.1 Loss of private land	Land owner(s) with legal title	<p>Compensation at replacement value or land-for-land where feasible. Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement land (applicable to all parcels of replacement land, which totals the equivalent area of land purchased, if parcels of non-contiguous land are bought due to the unavailability of one contiguous parcel). Transitional allowances based on three months minimum wage rates. Shifting assistances for households. Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Additional compensation will be paid for vulnerable households.</p>	<p>If land for land is offered, titles will be in the name of original landowners' Fees, taxes, and other charges will be limited to those for land purchased within a year of compensation payment and for land of equivalent size. Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</p>	<p>- ULB will purchase and by the “willing buyer willing seller” principle wherever possible, negotiations and signing of agreements will be carried out in a transparent manner.</p> <p>-Negotiations would be monitored by a third party - If a parcel of land cannot be obtained by this method, an alternative site will be sought.</p> <p>-If no suitable alternative exists, land will be purchased by the established procedures of LAA 2013.</p> <p>ULB will commission an independent survey to establish the market value of the land.</p> <p>- If the sale price negotiated by ULB or established by the District Collector is less than the replacement value according to the survey, the project will pay a top-up amount equivalent to the shortfall.</p>

Compensation has to be provided for Affected Persons (APs) whose livelihood is affected by the project. The cash assistance equivalent to an average of maximum daily net income to be paid or number of days/weeks of temporary disruption.

Option for consideration for employment in the construction activity will be facilitated to project affected persons with particular attention to vulnerable households comprising of female-headed households, disabled-headed households, scheduled tribe-headed households, and Below Poverty Line households whose livelihood is affected by the project.







6. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS

Public consultation and information dissemination are treated as a two way process through which the information is passed on to public and their feedback is sought to understand their issues.

Formal and informal consultative process will be carried out for future sub-projects including, but not limited to: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), public meetings, community discussions, and in-depth and key informant interviews; in addition to the censuses and socio-economic surveys. Consultations will be held with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. Encouraging public participation in consultations informs the public of the Program and serves as a venue for the public to express their opinion on priorities which the Program should address. The Executing Agency (EA) will ensure that APs and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the sub-project, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the sub-project.

Locations for conduct of raising awareness and public disclosure are identified during the sites visit by the Social Development Expert and proposed to be implemented along with the ward councilors, personnel from RPMU Davanagere and PMDCSC. List of such locations are provided below:

Davanagere

-  Azadnagar (market area) (with shop keepers)
-  Mandipet (market area) (with shop keepers)
-  Magunahath Road (factories at both sides) (with factory owners)
-  Beedi layout (slum) (with residents)
-  SSM layout (slum) (with residents)
-  Sir Mirza Ismail Nagar (slum) (with residents)

- ✚ Ashraya layout (slum) (with residents)
- ✚ Shiva Nagar (opposite STP) (slum) (with residents)

Harihar

- ✚ Amaravathi colony (residents)
- ✚ Amaravathi gram panchayat (personnel)
- ✚ Slum residents at APMC area
- ✚ Members of APMC
- ✚ Harlapur gram panchayat (personnel)
- ✚ Keshavnagar (residents)
- ✚ STP operators

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM (GRM)

- **GRM Mechanism:** Complaints and Grievance procedures will be outlined in each RP. There will be several tiers for Grievance Redressal Process. Simple grievances for immediate redressal will first be resolved at site by Contractor. If unaddressed for up to 7 days the complainants may go to PIU officer in ULB responsible for resettlement issues.
- Project Engineer and the Resettlement NGO will assist in resolving the issues. Name, designation and contact number of personnel responsible for Grievance Redressal at ULB and RPMU, will be posted at Contractor's and PMDSC's site office in full visibility of public. Resettlement NGO will be involved in community mobilization and awareness campaign among the communities. Grievances of immediate nature should be resolved at site/within ULB/PIU level within 15 days of registration of grievances.
- All grievances that cannot be resolved by ULB/PIU within 15 days will be forwarded to the sub divisional level GRC, it will have as its member's, representatives from APs, both titled and non-titled (ensuring representation of Vulnerable Households), the Special Land Acquisition Officer / Assistant Commissioner of the concerned Sub Division is Chairman, Deputy Project Director KUIWMIP- RPMU Davanagere is the Member Secretary. Only major grievances shall be placed before the District GRC
- The grievances of critical nature and those cannot be resolved at sub Divisional level should be referred to DLIC set up at district level to be settled within 30 days. All documents related to grievances, follow up action taken to resolve along with explanatory note on nature, seriousness and time taken for grievance redress shall be prepared by RPMU Social Development Officer and circulated to DLIC members at least

a week prior to scheduled meeting. The decision taken at the DLIC level will be communicated to the DPs by RPMU Social Development officer through ULB/PIU and resettlement NGO.

- District DLIC will 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. The DLIC shall forward grievances of serious nature immediately the Deputy Commissioner. On receipt of complaints, the DC will hear appeals against the decisions of DLIC. The decision of DC is final and cannot be contested in any other forum except in the Courts of Law. The function of the Grievance Redressal Committee shall be:
 - (i) To support APs (particularly non-titled and vulnerable APs) on problems related to the eligibility for entitlements and assistance provided;
 - (ii) To record grievances from APs and to categorize, prioritize and solve them within an appropriate time;
 - (iii) To inform DC of serious and unresolved cases within an appropriate time frame; and
 - (iv) To inform the aggrieved parties the progress regarding their grievances and decisions

8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

8.1 KARNATAKA URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE CORPORATION (KUIDFC) is the Nodal Executing Agency (EA) responsible for implementing KIUWMIP. KUIDFC is a fully owned Government of Karnataka (GoK) company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956.

It has appointed a Social Development Officer at KUIDFC Bengaluru who is extensively involved in coordinating and monitoring community development activities and resettlement implementation across project towns.

As far as institutional arrangement of these projects are concerned KIUWMIP has already appointed the following agencies for providing support to implement the project, the responsibilities of these agencies are mentioned below.

8.2 REGIONAL PROGRAM MANAGEMENT UNIT OFFICE (RPMU): KUIDFC has already established Regional Office at Davanagere for package -1, within the Investment Program area to oversee implementation. Deputy Project Director (DPD) is heading the Regional Office; he is responsible for Investment Program planning, preparation of sub-project plans and estimates, coordination, technical guidance and supervision, financial control, and overall sub-projects monitoring.

8.3 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

A Social Development Officer (SDOs) will be appointed at RPMU Davanagere office during July 2015 to look after the RP implementation, he will assist the urban local bodies (ULB) on the selection of beneficiaries and proper implementation of the project monitoring and supervising of project activities regarding social development, resettlement plans etc. under instructions of Task Manager/Executive Engineer, PMU.

9. MONITORING RESULTS- FINDINGS

Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing according to RP. Monitoring will cover physical and financial components and provides a feedback to keep the program on schedule.

RP implementation will be closely monitored by Social Development Officer of RPMU Davanagere/PMDSC for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. They will monitor the sub-projects on a half yearly basis and submit its reports directly to the KUIDFC. The KUIDFC will submit all reports to the ADB for review.

- (i) Administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and that problems are dealt with on a timely basis;
- (ii) Socio-economic monitoring during and after the relocation process, if involved, utilizing the baseline established by the AP Socio-economic survey undertaken during project preparation to ensure that people are settled and recovering;
- (iii) Impact evaluation to determine that recovery has indeed taken place and in time, succeeded.

Monitoring will also cover the physical progress of project and any temporary resettlement sites; it will also cover the relocation of people to new sites as well as the allocation of replacement of assets if required. PMDCSC will supervise the monitoring of safeguards aspects and will submit the monthly, quarterly progress reports and the preparation of semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to PMU.

Internal monitoring will track indicators such as the number of families affected, resettled, assistance extended, infrastructure facilities provided, financial aspects etc.

The Commissioner/Chief Officer of the concerned ULB's with support from RPMU will have the responsibility for management and maintenance of AP database, documenting results of AP census, asset verification information, and socio-economic survey data, which will be used as the baseline for assessing impacts of RP implementation.

10. COMPLIANCE STATUS: The compliance status with respect to loan covenant is presented below

Table 6 Compliance status

SI No	Loan Covenant	Agency	Status of Compliance
1	GOI and the State will ensure that all land and right of way required for investment programme are made available in timely manner. Adequate compensation are provided prior to the signing of relevant civil works contracts, and involuntary resettlement is carried out in accordance with the resettlement framework (RF) and resettlement plans (RPs) agreed upon between the Government and ADB. An RP will be prepared for each sub project involving land acquisition and resettlement and shall be submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to award of any related civil works contracts.	Government of Karnataka	RP of Davanagere and Harihar has been prepared and approved by ADB. Preparation of corrective plan is in progress to address the issues that have come up during the project implementation.
2	GOI and the State will ensure that sub projects will not negatively impact on vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people. In the event of their involvement in any of sub projects, the GOI and the states will ensure that the sub projects are carried out in accordance with the Indigenous People Development frameworks (IPDF) agreed up on between GOI and the states and the ADB and comply with ADBs policy on Indigenous People (1998)	Government of Karnataka	No adverse Impact on vulnerable groups
3	Any issues related to indigenous people arise in course of project implementation, the borrower and the state shall ensure to address those issues in accordance with the applicable laws and policies of the borrower, ADB's policy on indigenous Peoples (1998) and the Indigenous Development Framework for the facility as agreed between the borrower, the state and ADB. In the case of any discrepancy between the borrower's legislation and ADB's policy, ADB's policy shall prevail.	Government of Karnataka	Agreed. However, no issues related to indigenous people are anticipated in course of execution.
4	GOI and State will ensure that all civil works contractors comply with all applicable labour laws, including those on occupational health and safety, and do not employ child labour as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities. Priority will be given to people from the area where the works are implemented and men and women will receive equal pay for work of equal value.	Government of Karnataka	Adequate provision has been made in contract
5	Within six months of the Effective Date, the State shall have established a grievance reporting and redressal mechanism	Government of Karnataka	GRC is in the process of formation

11. FOLLOW UP ACTION RECOMMENDATION AND DISCLOSURE

No major safeguard compliance issues are left out or un-noticed during this reporting period.

All proposed actions will be carried out and monitored as scheduled. Reporting of the same, including any changes will be intimated to ADB in subsequent reports.

Table 7: Contractor check list

Sl no	Name of the contractor	Component	No of employees		Occupational health & safety Measures taken *****		Employing child labor		Employing local people		Equal payment for male, female workers	
			Male	Female	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No

For the female laborer’s rest rooms, onsite health infrastructure, child care facilities, potable drinking water, safety awareness should be provided

In case of grievances they have to be streamlined and documented else there will be chances of potential conflicts.

Details of Public Consultations, Disclosure, Awareness campaigns

Table 8 Public Consultations

Sl. No.	Place & Date	Participants	Issues raised/discussed	Suggestions, Opinion & consensus about the Project

Gender Action Plan

Output	Activities Planned	Activities conducted during the period under report	Remarks
Sustainable and increased access to better urban services	Conduct gender sensitization workshop in the four Project towns to highlight gender issues		Gender workshops planned in month of Dec 2015
Awareness generation for women headed households	Conduct FGDs for all income groups (Upper, middle and lower) to understand their needs & concerns		
	Prepare IEC material and develop mass media campaigns about the project for them.		
Equal employment opportunities	Conditions have been incorporated in the civil work contract agreement for emphasis on employment of women with equal pay.		The muster roll will be checked.
MIS regarding employment of women in the sewerage project	Employment of women in the construction sites etc. with implementation of 'same pay for same work – notices to be displayed up at least 6 locations publicizing equal pay for equal work .		

A separate gender action plan will be prepared for each project Town.

Social Safeguard Monitoring Checklist**Table 10: Social Safeguards Monitoring Checklist**

SL. No	Component	Activity	Timeline
1	Traffic management planning	Ensure safety of all road users along the work zone	Before start of construction
2	Public awareness and notifications.	The awareness campaign should be carried out sufficiently in advance and should be continuous activity to minimize public claims.	Before start of construction.
3	Formation of Grievance Redressal mechanism.	Formation of Grievance redressal committee at the concerned project town.	GRC is in the process of formation
4	Occupational Health and safety.	Ensure first aid kit at all times, Provide medical insurance coverage for workers, Provide potable drinking water to the workers, Provide clean eating places to the workers. The workers should also be oriented on Sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites.	Before start of construction
5	Work camps for workers.	Provision of basic living conditions including adequate water supply & sanitation facilities to be ensured.	Before start of construction
6	Public consultation and disclosure.	Inform primary stakeholder's like- residents, shopkeepers and business people near work site, public representatives and prominent citizens of the town. Inform Secondary stakeholder's like- NGOs, CBOs and other community citizens.	Before start of construction and ongoing process.
7	Impact socio Cultural resources.	No material should be stocked within 250 meters of schools, hospitals, religious places.	During construction notify them 2 weeks prior to starting of the work and nature of work, entry restrictions, dos and don'ts.
8	Access to public and private	The contractor should provide planks and not block	During construction

	properties provided.	access of public and private properties.	
9	Impact on economic Development.	Traffic may be disrupted by pipe laying work on narrow roads and not enough space for excavated soil.	During construction, plan pipe line work in consultation with traffic police.
10	Equal wages for men and women	The contractor should provide equal wages to men and women for work of equal value or type.	During construction.
11	No persons below age of 14 years should be employed	The contractor should not employ any child labor.	During construction
12	Monitoring and reporting	The PMDCSC would submit monthly monitoring reports to PMU	During construction
13	Construction activity	shall be limited to daylight hours 6 am to 6pm, however no work shall be done at any site between 10pm to 6am	During construction
14	Compliance of major labor laws	The contractor shall comply with all labor laws of Government of Karnataka.	During construction and ongoing process
15	Construction methods	Provide barricades, security personnel to prevent entry trespassing of pedestrians, vehicles into work zone.	During construction.