

# Resettlement Planning Document

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Management Investment Program – Harihar Town  
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Prepared by Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation,  
Government of Karnataka for the Asian Development Bank

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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 4 April 2013)

Currency Unit	=	Indian rupee/s (Re/Rs)
Re1.00	=	\$0.02
\$1.00	=	Rs54.48

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
BPL	—	below poverty line
CBO	—	community-based organization
CC	—	city corporation
CDP	—	comprehensive development plan
CLIP	—	city level investment plan
CMC	—	city municipal council
CPMU	—	central project management unit
DC	—	deputy commissioner
DLRC	—	district level resettlement committee
DPR	—	detailed project report
DP	—	displaced person
EA	—	executing agency
ELSR	—	elevated level storage reservoir
GLSR	—	ground level storage reservoir
GoI	—	Government of India
GoK	—	Government of Karnataka
GRC	—	grievance redressal committee
IWRM	—	integrated water resource management
KMRP	—	Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project
KUIDFC	—	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation
KUWSDB	—	Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board
LA	—	land acquisition
LAA	—	Land Acquisition Act
LA and R&R	—	land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation
MFF	—	multitranchise financing facility
MLA	—	member of Legislative Assembly
NGO	—	nongovernment organization
NKUSIP	—	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program
O&M	—	operations and maintenance
PIU	—	project implementation unit
PMDSC	—	project management and design supervision consultant
PMU	—	project management unit
PWD	—	Public Works Department
RPMU	—	regional project management unit
RoW	—	right of way
SES	—	socioeconomic Survey
SPS	—	Safeguard Policy Statement
SR	—	storage reservoir
STP	—	sewage treatment plant
TMC	—	town municipal council

TOR	—	terms of reference
ULB	—	urban local body
WSS	—	water supply and sanitation
WTP	—	water treatment plant
WWTP	—	wastewater treatment plant

### **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

ha	—	hectare
kL	—	kiloliter
km	—	kilometer
lpcd	—	liters per capita per day
mld	—	million liters per day
m	—	meter
m <sup>2</sup>	—	square meter

### **NOTES**

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of India and its agencies begins on 1 April and ends on 31 March. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2011 begins on 1 April 2011 and ends on 31 March 2012.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement in project

1. No involuntary land acquisition will be required under the proposed project. The proposed components will only cause temporary disruption of income sources during pipe laying works of the water supply distribution network. Two sewerage pumping stations for Sewerage District South and Sewerage District North will be located in the government land with land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts. Much of project's temporary impacts on communities and persons will be avoided by careful selection of pipeline alignments and limiting project work to non-business hours.

2. The expected project impacts are limited (i) to temporary disruption of on-street parking and business activities; and (ii) temporary shifting of vendors and hawkers during construction works from the right of way (RoW). For construction of pumping station for the Sewerage District South and Sewerage District North two plots were identified. The first plot located within Agricultural Producers Marketing Committee (APMC) area belonging to the Department of Agriculture Producers' Marketing, Government of Karnataka. The other location is located in the government designated park in Kesav Nagar. Ownership of the land parcel of APMC will be transferred to ULB through proper legal procedures for the purpose of construction of PS. The requirement of the land is presented in the table below.

**Table 1: Land Requirement for Harihar Town Subproject**

Sl. no.	Sub Project	Component	Total Land Requirement	Remarks
1	Harihar TMC	Water supply: distribution network and service Reservoir (SR) – 3 units	Nil	Replacement/improvement of distribution pipelines network proposed along existing road RoW. Two of the proposed SRs to be built on Government/ ULB existing land. For one SR, land will be donated by the willing residents of a Housing Cooperative society that needs regular water supply for them. The area to be donated is about 230m <sup>2</sup> . WTP capacity augmentation will be within existing WTP location/compound.
2	Do	Wastewater: pumping station and sewer network	100 m <sup>2</sup> for each pumping station = 200 m <sup>2</sup>	Government Land for the PS for Sewerage District South is identified within compound of APMC, a Dept. of Agriculture Producers Marketing, GoK, and will be transferred to the ULB. Land for the PS for Sewerage District North is located in the designated government park in Kesav Nagar. Sewer lines can be laid along the roads and pathways.
3	Do	Community toilet	About 198 sq m area will be required for construction of community toilet for 752 slum/ poor households	Government/ULB land will be arranged by ULB to build these toilets.

3. The provision of community toilets for the poor and slum / non-slum dwellers is another component of KIUWMIP. Assessment has been made by the Social development consultant through social assessment survey and an estimated 752 households within the project areas require such a facility. As per adopted norm 80 toilet seats need to be constructed and 198 sq m area of land is required for that. The actual area required may increase to allow for setback area as per municipal building by-laws. The ULB has assured land availability within the government land; however details of ownership and the exact location of the facility are yet to be determined during detailed design.

## **B. Temporary Resettlement Impact**

4. As the project includes laying of a trunk main and distribution network pipelines under water supply component, mostly along the existing RoW of the town roads, there would be temporary resettlement impact only during the construction period. Temporarily affected mobile hawkers and vendors, including those running businesses in kiosks, will be assisted by NGO in shifting to alternative locations / behind the present site, if space is available, during the brief period of construction. They will once again be relocated to their existing place of business once construction is declared complete. The work will be carried out in phases along a specific stretch of road section. The whole period of temporary shifting will consist of about 5 to 7 days. The sewer lines for the Sewerage District South will be laid in the roads connecting to the South district. The state highway in the area and other roads connecting to the proposed pumping station are wide enough to allow installation of sewer lines in the middle of the roads and there will be no impact on road side hawkers/ vendors. The town roads are also not expected to be closed for the laying of sewer lines. However, to avoid any inconvenience engineering solution will be sought for and most of the civil work can be done at night time to avoid parking problem and plying of public vehicles during day. During detailed design, the exact alignments and impacts will be finalised. To resolve any issue for parking, or road closure, if at all, an appropriate environmental management plan EMP will be prepared.

## **C. Socio-economic information and profile**

5. Based on transect walks and confirmation of project engineers on the length of high, medium and low density roads with proposed pipelines in the project area, temporary impacts on 47 hawkers, 17 mobile vendors, and parking of 119 two wheelers, 46 three wheelers, 27 Matadors (commercial transport vehicle) and five hand driven carts are envisaged during laying/rehabilitation of the distribution network. Transect walks revealed that 14 of the hawkers and 3 mobile vendors of temporarily affected persons are vulnerable APs who include women headed households and BPL families.

## **D. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan**

6. The resettlement cost for the project of Harihar TMC is estimated at Rs 3,256,924 or \$ 60,535 which will be met from counterpart (government) funds. The budget will be updated as required to reflect the DMS based on the detailed design, and latest replacement costs.

## **E. Implementation Schedule**

7. Project implementation period (civil works) is expected to require 36 months to complete. The RP implementation will need 18 months to complete all tasks including payment disbursement, income restoration assistance and other resettlement assistances.

## **F. Monitoring and Reporting**

8. The RPMU with the design consultants (PMDSC) will update the RP based on detailed designs, and conduct field inspections and resettlement surveys prior to displacement in sections ready for construction. A resettlement NGO will be engaged for implementing the RP and will be responsible for regular monitoring with support from PIU/ULB and will prepare monthly monitoring reports. The RPMU would prepare semi-annual monitoring reports on progress of RP implementation and general safeguards compliance. The reports will be submitted to ADB on a quarterly basis. They will also be uploaded on the ADB website.

## **I. PROJECT BACKGROUND**

1. Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program (KIUWMIP) aims to invest in urban water supply and sanitation (UWSS) in selected towns. Water supply and wastewater systems suffer from under-investment throughout the state of Karnataka. Water supply is intermittent. Wastewater collection and treatment systems are either non-existent or poorly maintained. The absence of scientific wastewater treatment and sewer system contaminates ground water, posing a health risk to the public health. If the issues associated with the poor water management in the state are not resolved, the state's economic growth will be stunted; public health will deteriorate, and water resource disputes will escalate.

### **A. Project Investments**

2. Under this project, the following physical works will be constructed: (i) laying of pipes for replacement and reinforcement of water supply distribution and sewerage collection system; (ii) constructions of 3 service reservoirs; (iii) construction and rehabilitation of water treatment plant; (iv) installation of bulk meters and domestic meters; (v) construction of sewage pumping stations for covering two Sewerage districts, one in north and the other in south; and (vi) construction of community toilets.

3. This draft resettlement plan (RP) prepared for the subproject Harihar is based on a technical feasibility study and will be updated based on detailed design during project implementation. This is prepared based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and its subsequent amendments in 1988. The concerned ULB will update and finalize the draft RP after final detailed design is finished.

## **II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

4. The urban local body (ULB) of Harihar is the statutory entity responsible for providing treated water supply and waste water service to the people. However, the ULB suffers from resource crisis without capacity or capability to operate and maintain these civic infrastructure systems. At present the sewerage network cover only some areas of the town and the water supply system also needs renovation and augmentation of water treatment facilities.

5. Table 2 describes the proposed water supply component as per design. Construction of water treatment plant (WTP) within the existing WTP premise will avoid involuntary resettlement impact. Construction of 2 new Service reservoirs and one replacement of existing reservoir of 900 kL each will also not trigger involuntary resettlement. One SR will be within the ULB owned park and one replacement SR will be within existing court compound. For the third, land will be donated by one housing cooperative society. Procedural correspondence has been going on since July, 2012 and a resolution has been adopted by the Governing Body of Amravati House Building Co-operative Society expressing willingness to donate a land parcel measuring about 230 m<sup>2</sup>. Legal procedures of land donation is in process. As required by ADB safeguard policy an NGO will be engaged as independent third party to supervise and monitor all processes and document the same to protect against any involuntary resettlement issue.

6. Strategic mains of 3.5 kms long will be laid along required area and distribution network will be laid throughout the town with total length of 75 km. Pipe diameter will vary from 200 mm to 450 mm. The required space at pit head will be about 1 m by the road side, avoiding utility lines and edge-of-the carriage width. Temporary impact will occur during construction work and

laying of pipelines by road edges. Protective measures will be undertaken against any disruption of business as detailed in chapter 4.

7. Sewerage network will require 2 new pumping stations in Sewerage District south and Sewerage District North. Land for one pumping station in district south will be within APMC yard, belonging to a department under Government of Karnataka and to be transferred to ULB, and hence no resettlement impact is envisaged. For Sewerage district north a government land parcel was identified in the park area. The land is yet to be secure with clear title and ownership status. Clarification will be made during the finalization of this RP upon the completion of final detailed design. Since the sewer mains will be laid in the middle of the road there will be no temporary impact of loss of income by the road side vendors. Road closure is also not envisaged as the roads are wide and along some stretches with divider. Traffic diversion is also not expected. However, EMP will be prepared after detailed design is made and impact is finalised.

8. Construction of community toilets for poor/slum dwellers has been proposed in the program. An estimate has been made of land requirement for construction of community toilets for 752 households who will need 80 number of toilet seats for which an area of about 198 m<sup>2</sup> is required. ULB has yet to confirm about availability of Government/ULB land for the purpose. No resettlement impact is envisaged as Government/ ULB land should be made available so that ULB can provide this facility for the urban poor.

**Table 2: Proposed Water Supply and Waste Water Components: Harihar Town**

Sl.no.	Infrastrucure	Function	Description	Location	Resettlement Impact
<b>A. Water Supply Component</b>					
1	Water treatment plant	Treatment of water	Design, construction and supervision of 18 Mld Water treatment Plant	Construction of water treatment plant at the existing site.	No impact – within existing Government land
2	Service reservoirs	Temporary storage of treated water prior to distribution	Construction of 2 new service reservoirs of 900 KI each. Replacement of service reservoir at court tank	Construction of reservoir in government land at: ■ Indira Nagar ■ Court Tank On donated land in ■ Amravati Colony	Two SRs are within existing CMC park / Government. land. One will be constructed on land donated by a housing society
3	Strategic mains	Distribution of water from water treatment plant to service reservoirs	Laying of 3.5 Kms of strategic mains, with pipe diameters varying from 250mm to 450mm	Supply and laying of pipes on public roads interconnecting the WTP to the proposed service reservoirs.	Temporary impact will affected some road side hawkers/vendors for loss of livelihood and parking issue
4	Distribution mains	Distribute treated water to customers, replacing existing pipes and expanding the network into new areas.	Laying of 75 Kms of Distribution network	Supply and laying of pipes on public roads covering the entire town area.	No impact envisaged in residential area.
5	Bulk meters	Water audit. Measure flows in raw / clean water mains including each District Metered area.	Installation of bulk meters from 400mm - 100mm diameter.	On raw / clean water pumping mains, Inlet, and outlet of water treatment plants and service reservoirs. On primary mains and secondary distribution network.	No impact
6	Installation of domestic meters including regularizing household connection	Water audit	7000 domestic water meters to be installed.	Water meters to be installed on each HHS connection.	No impact

Sl.no.	Infrastrucure	Function	Description	Location	Resettlement Impact
<b>B. Waste water Component</b>					
1	Pumping station – 2 units	To collect sewage from part of North Sewerage District 1 and 3 and South Sewerage District 1, to be transferred to existing STP.	Approximately 100 m <sup>2</sup> each to treat sewerage for balance area in South Sewerage District 1 and North Sewerage District 1 and 3	1. One station is located in the South Sewerage District 2, within APMC Yard (government Land) 2. Another station is located in North Sewerage district. A land parcel for North Sewerage District 1 & 3 in Keshav nagar, was proposed by ULB.	1. Land for PS in South sewerage district to be transferred from government department to ULB Harihar No involuntary resettlement impact. 2. Confirmation on land status and ownership is required for North sewerage district.
2	Sewerage System or Sewage Collection System	Sewerage system to collect the sewage or waste water from the town and convey to the existing STP.	Sewerage network of approximately 45-55 km long will be laid to collect from North Sewerage District 1 & 3 and South Sewerage District 1 and transfer to existing STP	Throughout North Sewerage District 1 & 3 and South Sewerage District 1 area.	Temporary impact, if any will be mitigated by proper measures. Traffic diversion and alternate parking arrangement will be made temporarily in case of road closure. EMP will prescribe mitigation measures
<b>A. Community Toilet</b>					
3	Community toilet/ Public toilet, wash basin, clothes washing platform, bathing rooms, men's urinals and caretaker's room will be provided where land / space is available	Provide hygienic sanitation facility to slum /non-slum poor households in a cost-effective manner and stop open defecation in Harihar CMC	Community toilets at one toilet seat per 8 household for 752 households will be built.	Community toilets in five locations will be provided.	Land of 198 m <sup>2</sup> area will be identified and provided by ULB for construction of community toilets without any physical or economic displacement. No resettlement impact envisaged.

### III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

9. According to project design prepared the town of Harihar will require some land for construction of pumping station (PS) in South Sewerage District 2 and North Sewerage Districts 1 & 3 and installation of one ELSR near the Amravati colony. Location of land for PS in Sewerage District South is finalised within APMC yard, ownership of which will be transferred to ULB. The location for North Sewerage District 1 & 3 is proposed in the Kesav Nagar park. The ULB will provide the required documents on the land ownership status of the proposed locations upon the finalization of the detailed design for updating the RP.

10. For construction of one ELSR, residents of Housing Cooperative Society in Amravati intend to donate the required land. The ULB has started correspondence with the Governing Body members of the Society and a land measuring about 225 m<sup>2</sup> has been identified within the community land, part of which is used as temple. ADB's requirement of third party evaluator, monitoring all meetings, dialogue and process of land donation and endorsing transfer in the name of ULB commissioner has been explained to the members of the society and ULB officials responsible for consultation. One reputed NGO will be engaged, as per ADB requirement, to monitor all activities, participate in consultation and endorse the land donation procedure and document. Copy of documents of initial agreement on the donated land by the housing cooperative is in Annex 3.

11. The other ELSRs will be constructed/ replaced within the government/ULB land and within existing premises. Water supply networks and new sewer lines will be laid along the roads and pathways within the existing RoW. The civil construction works for these improvements will be carried out taking people's convenience in view wherever applicable. However, initial social assessment reveals that temporary resettlement impacts on hawkers and vendors and restriction on parking of vehicles are anticipated during laying of water trunk mains, distribution network and sewer rising mains and sewer lines. This RP will include provision for assistance for the temporarily affected shop owners, vendors, hawkers for loss of their income and alternate access to the roadside shops. The overall impacts will be further minimized, through careful selection of construction sites and change in alignment at the detailed design stage and by shifting construction work time at night.

12. For construction of community toilet an area of about 198 m<sup>2</sup> will be required. The total area required may increase to allow for setback area as per municipal building by-laws. The land should be provided by the ULB on ULB/Government land without any involuntary resettlement impact which may involve physical or economic displacement. In absence of ULB land, option of land donation will be explored and land transfer process and ADB's SPS requirement will be followed as indicated in the resettlement framework (RF). Process of land availability will be monitored as part of social safeguard monitoring requirement. Details of land requirement for the water supply and waste water components are shown below. (**Table 3**).

**Table 3: Land Requirement for the Sub-Project**

Sl. no.	Component	Total Land Requirement	Remarks
1a	Construction of additional SR ( 3 units )	225 m <sup>2</sup> each	One proposed SR (Court Tank) to be replaced. No need for additional land. Another will be located in the ULB park. The third one to be built on land donated by housing cooperative society.
1b	Water supply: distribution of treated water through trunk mains & network,	Nil	Replacement/improvement of distribution pipelines / facilities proposed along existing road RoW. However, temporary impact of disruption of business likely for road side hawkers /vendors.
2a	Waste water: pumping station – 2 units	100 m <sup>2</sup> for each PS	One plot is located in the Government land to be transferred to ULB. The other station is located in Kesav Nagar park.
2b	Sewerage network	45-55 km in ND 1 & 3, and SD 2	Sewers can be laid in the middle of the roads and pathways. The roads are wide enough to lay the sewer pipes. Additional land is not required.
3.	Community Toilet	80 toilet seats for poor/slum households	ULB/Government land is to be identified. Area required is about 198 sq m.

**A. Resettlement Framework**

13. The resettlement framework (RF) prepared for KIUWMIP is based on the Land Acquisition Act (Karnataka), amended in 1988, ADB's SPS of 2009 and the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) of the Government of India, 2007 and adopts the following resettlement principles:

- (i) resettlement impacts of each sub-project will be avoided or minimized, exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs;
- (ii) where the resettlement impacts are unavoidable, the DPs should be assisted in improving or at least regaining their standard of living;
- (iii) the DPs will be involved in the sub-project preparation planning and implementation and resettlement information will be disclosed to all of them;
- (iv) vulnerable groups including households headed by women, the elderly or disabled, and indigenous groups and those without legal title to land and property and those living below poverty line (BPL) will be given special assistance to facilitate them improve their socio-economic status;
- (v) the absence of formal title to land is not a bar to policy entitlements.
- (vi) compensation for all lost assets acquired or affected is based on the principle of replacement cost;
- (vii) restoration of livelihoods and residences of the DPs will be assisted with adequate resources with time bound action plan in coordination with Civil works;
- (viii) DPs are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities where physical displacement takes place, so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony are promoted.
- (ix) opportunities for negotiated land purchase by adopting relevant Government of Karnataka LA Act and government order/Circular will be explored. In such cases of negotiated settlement and land donation Government will engage an independent third party for supervising and validating these procedures as per ADB policy of Safeguard requirement 2 of SPS, para 25; and

- (x) all payments including compensation for loss of land, assets, structures, trees, income, and common properties will be made prior to physical or economic displacement and commencement of civil construction work.

14. Subprojects to which the framework will be applied would broadly have three types of resettlement impacts that will require mitigation measures. The types of impacts are (i) loss of assets, including land and houses; (ii) loss of livelihood or income opportunities; and (iii) loss of common property resources and loss of access or limited access to such resources.

## **B. Entitled Person/ Displaced Person**

15. According to ADB's safeguard requirement described in SPS three kinds of displaced persons are eligible for compensation, assistance and benefits. They are:

- (i) persons who lost land/assets in entirety or in part, having formal legal title over land;
- (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws (such as customary right over land by tribal people); and
- (iii) persons occupying land over which they neither have legal title, nor have claims recognized or recognizable under national law.

16. ADB's IR policy applies to all three kinds of displaced persons. Adequate and appropriate compensation for land and structures at replacement cost will be provided to (i) the persons having legal title over land and (ii) those without legal title but with claims recognized under national laws; and (iii) those occupying land without legal title or claim recognized under national laws, who will be compensated for loss of structures and other assets except land. The displaced people under category (iii) are eligible for compensation and assistance only if they occupied the land prior to project cut off date.

## **C. Temporary Impact**

17. Transect walks, reconnaissance surveys and discussions with the consultant reveal that full closure of roads is not envisaged and it will be possible to maintain access to shops and businesses. Display disruptions are not anticipated to affect livelihoods. The summary of temporary impacts is presented in the table below.

**Table 4: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>No.</b>
1	Affected structures	None
2	Parking disruption (residential and commercial areas) - no. of affected two wheelers	119
3	Parking disruption (commercial areas) - no. of three-wheelers	46
4	Parking disruption (commercial areas) - no. of hand driven cart	5
5	Parking disruption (commercial areas) - no. of matadors	27
6	Total temporarily affected hawkers and vendors	47
7	Temporarily affected mobile vendors	17
8	Affected immovable businesses	None
9	Temporarily affected employees of businesses	None

Source: Transect Walks, October, 2012

18. Transect walks and extensive reconnaissance surveys in the project area do not reveal the need for full closure of roads, hence no major impacts on businesses and their employees are anticipated. Opening a trench in one section at a time for pipe-laying is likely to minimize disruptions and impacts. There is scope to minimize impacts on businesses through proper planning and implementation of mitigation measures to a level that will not affect business operation.

19. Affected hawkers and vendors will be assisted by resettlement NGO to move to the other side of the road and returning after construction is completed. Where they are not required to shift, access will be ensured by the contractor. The construction period will be minimized and is estimated to be less than 7 days per section of work.

20. The following mitigation measures are proposed to avoid and/or reduce the temporary impacts to businesses during linear pipe laying works.

- (i) provision of advance notice to community to shift their merchandise, vending items, and mobile shops at least 30 days prior to construction work.
- (ii) conducting awareness campaigns through a media partner, if any and the project NGO,
- (iii) maintaining access to shops by providing planks and leaving spaces to avoid disturbance to residents and businesses,
- (iv) open pits to be guarded properly for safety reason, especially during day time working period, near road crossings, near school complex, etc.
- (v) managing traffic flows as per the traffic management plan prepared by the contractor in coordination with local authorities and communities,
- (vi) conducting 60% works at night and 40% during the day,
- (vii) limiting period of time for open trenches and
- (viii) completing works quickly where large numbers of businesses are located,
- (ix) avoiding full street closure to the extent possible,
- (x) providing employment opportunities to the displaced persons (DPs) during construction works, especially vulnerable DPs, if necessary
- (xi) placing telephone hotlines on signs on visible areas to notify in case of emergency
- (xii) making the community fully aware of the grievance redress mechanism,
- (xiii) providing contact number of responsible persons in the RPMU and ULB offices, and
- (xiv) providing assistance to vendors and hawkers in shifting to alternative nearby locations and helping in the reinstallation of their businesses early.

**Table 5: Entitlement Matrix<sup>a</sup>**

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Type of Impact	Type of Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlement
1	Land (residential / agricultural)	Permanent	Owner (s) with legal title/customary rights of land to be identified during detailed survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation at replacement value or open market value of land and free of taxes.</li> <li>2. Subsistence cash allowance based on minimum wage rate of Rs 157.34 per head per day: (a) for a period of 6 months if residual land unviable; (b) for a period of 3 months if residual land viable.</li> <li>3. If displaced household is vulnerable,<sup>b</sup>, compensation for entire or part of land is by means of land-for-land if so desired by HHs, provided land of equal productivity is available. PIU should find alternate plot of equal productivity in lieu of land lost within close vicinity for the WHH to be provided as security for future. For other vulnerable DPs, if equal productive land is not available, cash compensation may be alternate option.</li> <li>4. Rehabilitation assistance for owners categorized as vulnerable (female/disabled family headed, indigenous persons, BPL<sup>c</sup> HH) in form of cash assistance to purchase income generating equipment or acquire skill training of their choice, subject to a limit of Rs. 40,000.<sup>d</sup></li> <li>5. All fees, taxes, and other charges (registration, etc.) incurred for replacement land will be borne by the project.</li> </ol>
		Permanent	Tenants, leaseholders, and sharecroppers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash assistance based on 3 months' income from land</li> <li>2. Reimbursement for unexpired lease in case of leaseholders</li> <li>3. Assistance to leaseholder to find new land/place;</li> <li>4. Rehabilitation assistance for tenants categorized as vulnerable (female/disabled family head, indigenous persons, BPL<sup>e</sup> HH) in form of cash assistance to purchase income-generating equipment or acquire skill training of their choice, subject to a limit of Rs. 40,000.<sup>f</sup></li> </ol> <p>This provision includes the tenants of the negotiated land settlement.</p>
		Permanent	Encroachers: titled or nontitled land users who have extended their activities illegally into the government land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vulnerable HH will be given cash assistance to purchase income generating tools/equipment, or for skill development training of their choice subject to a limit of Rs 40,000</li> <li>2. Priority to be employed during construction, if so desired</li> </ol>
2	<b>Commercial/ industrial, residential, agricultural land</b>	Permanent	Owner (titleholder, legalizable user)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation at replacement value or open market value of land and free of taxes</li> <li>2. Subsistence cash allowance based on minimum wage rate of Rs 157.34 per head per day: (a) for a period of 6 months if residual land unviable; (b) for a period of 3 months if residual land viable.</li> <li>3. If displaced household is vulnerable,<sup>b</sup>, compensation for entire or part of land is by means of land-for-land if so desired by HHs, provided land of equal productivity is available. The alternate plot should equal productivity in lieu of land lost and within close vicinity for the WHH to be provided as security for future. For other vulnerable DPs, if equal productive land is</li> </ol>

				<p>not available, cash compensation may be alternate option.</p> <p>4. Rehabilitation assistance for owners categorized as vulnerable (female/disabled family headed, indigenous persons, BPL <sup>c</sup> HH) in form of cash assistance to purchase income generating equipment or acquire skill training of their choice, subject to a limit of Rs. 40,000.<sup>d</sup></p> <p>5. All fees, taxes, and other charges (registration, etc.) incurred for replacement land will be borne by the project.</p> <p>6. Provision of title for remaining land to legalizable user</p>
			Lessee, tenant	Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost plot and duration of remaining lease period already paid
			Non-titled user (squatter, encroacher)	Provision of access to land under existing land allocation or legalization schemes; either as titled or rental/lease land
		Temporary	owner/occupant/land users	<p>1. Rental value during period of temporary occupation/ loss of access to land</p> <p>2. Compensation for lost income during temporary occupation</p>
3	<b>Structures (residential/ commercial— such as houses, shops, barns, garage, outhouse) and other fixed assets (pumps, wells, fences, etc.)</b>	Permanent	Owner(s) of structures to be affected by the project (with or without legal status to the land, including squatters/ encroachers)	<p>1. Replacement value of structure according to Basic Schedule of Rates plus cost of labor</p> <p>2. Where loss of structure is partial and the remaining portion is not viable for living any more, compensation should be for whole structure; otherwise, compensation will be for affected structure only.</p> <p>3. Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs. 3,000 (one-time payment)</p> <p>4. Registration cost and taxes, associated with new house, if any, will be borne by the project.</p> <p>5. Right to salvage material from existing structure</p> <p>6. Subsistence allowance in cash of Rs. 157.34 per day (for 3 months) based on minimum wage rates<sup>9</sup> for vulnerable households</p>
		Permanent	Leaseholders occupying affected structures	<p>1. Reimbursement of unexpired lease</p> <p>2. Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs. 3,000 (one-time payment)</p> <p>3. Subsistence allowance of Rs157.34 per day (for 3 months) based on minimum wage rates for vulnerable households</p> <p>4. Replacement value of assets created by lessee according to Basic Schedule of Rates and cost of labor</p> <p>5. Right to salvage material from structure created by lessee</p> <p>6. Vulnerable households will be given cash assistance to purchase income generating equipment/tools or get training of their choice subject to a limit of Rs. 40,000.</p>
4	<b>Loss of access to the commercial structure within the subproject area</b>	Permanent	Tenants/leaseholders occupying affected structures	<p>1. For tenants, 3 months' rental assistance to be provided based on rental value which DP is currently paying</p> <p>2. For leaseholder, reimbursement of unexpired lease</p> <p>3. Subsistence allowance for 3 months based on minimum wage rates of Rs. 157.34 for vulnerable households</p> <p>4. Cash assistance for purchase of income</p>

				<p>generating equipment/skill training if they so desire, for vulnerable households</p> <p>5. Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs. 3,000 (one-time payment)</p> <p>6. Right to salvage material from existing structure, if any part thereof was built/extended by the tenant/lessee</p>
		Permanent	Squatters/encroachers using the affected structure	<p>1. All DPs will be given advance intimation of 60 days to shift from the public land.</p> <p>2. Free transport facility or shifting assistance of Rs. 3,000 (one-time payment)</p> <p>3. Subsistence allowance for 3 months based on minimum wage rate of Rs. 157.34 for the vulnerable households</p> <p>4. Cash assistance for purchase of income generating equipment/skill training if they so desire, for vulnerable households</p>
5	<b>Loss of standing crops/trees within subproject area</b>	Permanent/temporary	Owner (titled/untitled) of trees/ crops/: encroachers cultivating government land, informal land users	<p>1. Notice will be given to crop/tree owners to minimize the loss.</p> <p>2. Cash compensation for lost standing crops and loss of future harvest (maximum of 2 years) will be paid. Compensation for cash crop will be based on market rate of that harvesting season.</p> <p>3. Compensation for perennial crops to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. For trees, it will be based on the market value of timber in case of timber-bearing trees and replacement cost in case of fruit-bearing trees. If the trees are yet to reach age of maturity for calculating economic value, cost of seedlings, saplings, and agricultural inputs will be added to the compensation valuation.</p> <p>4. For vulnerable households, subsistence allowance for one cropping cycle in case of seasonal crop</p>
6	<b>Loss of livelihood/income</b>	Permanent	Owner of business (registered and informal)	<p>1. Cash compensation equal to lost income for one year, based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records</p> <p>2. Provision of re-training, job-placement, additional financial grants and income generating equipment and organizational/logistical support to establish DP's alternative income generation activity</p>
		Permanent	Employees working in commercial establishments	<p>1. Assistance to persons affected due to employer being displaced, based on (1) actual wage as recorded in the formal contract or (2) minimum wage rate for 3 months' income</p> <p>2. Assistance to be linked to project related employment opportunities, if so desired</p>
		Temporary	Employees working in commercial establishment	<p>1. Cash compensation equal to duration of wages lost</p>
		Temporary	Owner of business including hawkers/vendors, agricultural laborers temporarily affected during construction	<p>1. Cash assistance equivalent to an average of maximum daily net income to be paid or the number of days /weeks of temporary disruption</p> <p>2. Free transport facility or one-time shifting assistance of Rs. 3,000 will be provided.</p>
		Permanent	Farm/agricultural worker	<p>1. Assistance based on minimum wage rate for 3 months</p> <p>2. For vulnerable persons:</p>

				a.) Cash assistance for purchase of income-generating equipment subject to a maximum of Rs. 40,000 b) Skill development training, if they so desire c) Assistance to be linked to project related employment opportunities, if so desired
7	Relocation	Permanent/temporary	Owners, tenants of the affected structures/assets	1. Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs to move from the place proposed for acquisition to a new place. The amount of the shifting assistance will be decided based upon volume of material/assets to be shifted and distance to new place. ULB may provide free transport facility for this
8	Loss of community/social facility (such as cultural/religious heritage objects/place of worship, etc.)	Permanent	Community or local body owning the structure/ assets /place or object of worship	1 Restoration/replacement and improvement of community assets, such as water pumps, wells, school, temples, shrines, and cultural heritage sites 2 Enhancement of community resources and replacement of resources likely to be depleted
9	Any other loss not identified			Unidentified involuntary impacts shall be documented and mitigated based on principle provided in the ADB's SPS

<sup>a</sup> **Terms used in entitlement matrix:**

**Subsistence allowance** is a transitional allowance offered to all DPs whose livelihood will be affected due to subproject and which will be utilized / consumed by DPs. Subsistence allowance will be decided based on minimum wage rate as defined/fixed by Karnataka state (current rate being Rs 157.34). For vulnerable households subsistence allowance will be supplemented by income generating/ skill development training.

**Shifting assistance** will be provided to the DPs to move from the place proposed for acquisition to a new place. The amount of the shifting assistance will be decided based upon volume of material/assets to be shifted and distance to new place. ULB may provide free transport facility for this.

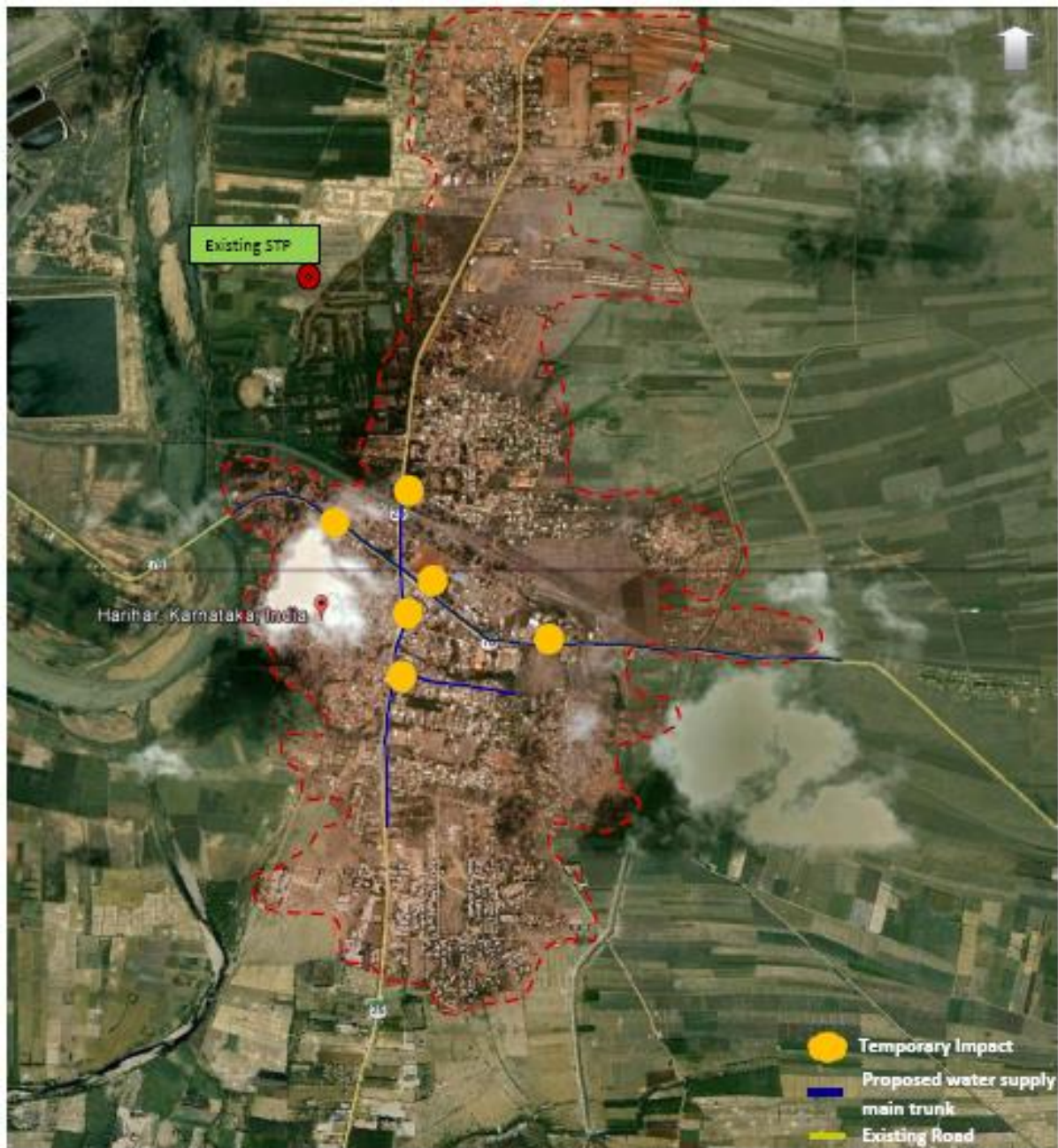
<sup>b</sup> Vulnerable households include women-headed household (WHH), families belonging to BPL category, disabled-headed household, and indigenous people.

<sup>c</sup> **BPL- below poverty line.** Poverty line is fixed by the Planning Commission of India as a daily per capita income of Rs 32 in urban area and Rs 25 in rural area. In a revised estimate, The Planning Commission has published the poverty line in Karnataka, with reference year of 2004-2005, to be determined as per capita monthly income of Rs 417.84 in rural areas and Rs 588.06 in urban area.

<sup>d</sup> NGO will assist in identification and purchase of income generating equipment / asset.

<sup>e</sup> Minimum wage rates are fixed by Government of Karnataka each year comprising basic pay and variable dearness allowance according to Gazette Notification no. KAE 96 LMW 2005 dt 31July 2007. Minimum wage rate for agricultural works has been fixed at Rs 157.34 per day for the year 01 April 2012 to 31 March 2013

### Google Earth impression of Harihar TMC with road network



Map 1: Location Map Harihar showing Temporary Impact



Temporary Impact: Water Supply Network: A. Along Trunk Mains

#### IV. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

21. Social, poverty and gender analysis for Harihar was undertaken by the social development specialist of the team of consultants with the overall program objective of improved urban services and quality of life in the city for all socio-economic groups in the city. Secondary data from Census of India and the urban local body, primary data from a baseline sample survey conducted in the town (comprising a mix of poor and non-poor communities in Harihar), and consultations/focus group discussions held, have been used to define the existing situation in quantitative and qualitative terms. The analysis provides an understanding of the present levels of service access at household level by different socio-economic groups, gaps, needs and preferences of households, poor and non-poor, opportunity costs incurred by households for alternative mechanisms to overcome shortfalls in service, affordability and willingness to pay for improved services.

##### A. Demographic and Socio-economic Profile of the Town

22. As per Census 2011 (provisional figures), Harihar TMC has a population of 73,047. The Table below compares Census 2001 data with the results of the primary survey conducted in 2012. Sample households in Harihar have an average household size of 5.3, similar to census 2001 data and 14% of the population belong to scheduled castes (SC) and scheduled tribes (ST). (**Table 6**)

23. Labour force participation rate for the sample population (36%) is similar to Census 2001 data (39%). The proportion of female workers among the main workers in Harihar was 17%. Within the group of marginal workers, female workers comprise 64%. The proportion of female non-workers to total non-workers was high at 65%. While females constitute only 6% of cultivators, they comprise 70% of agricultural labourers and 50% of household industry workers. It was evident that more females were employed in lower-paid jobs in Harihar. (Census 2001)

**Table 6: Demographic Profile of Harihar**

Indicator	Census 2001	Primary
No. of Households	13800	422
Population	73047	2273
Population (0-6 years)	8573 (11.7%)	NA
Average household size	5.3	5.4
Slum population	9317 (12.8%)	330 (14.5%)
SC, ST population	10348 (14.2%)	173 (12.0%)
SC, ST population (male)	5349 (7.3%)	NA
SC, ST population (female)	4999 (6.8%)	NA
Sex ratio	950	985
Child sex ratio (0-6 Years)	906	NA
Sex ratio (SC)	919	NA
Sex ratio (ST)	981	NA
Total literacy	53402 (82.8%)	NA
Male literacy	29058 (88.2%)	NA
Female literacy	24344 (77.2%)	NA
Gender gap in literacy	11%	NA
Labour force participation rate	39	36
Dependency ratio	1.92	2.09

**Source:** Census, 2001, <http://www.byadagitown.gov.in/statistics>, and Baseline Survey, 2012.

\*\*Harihar TMC (slum census data for Harihar not available).

NA=Not available

24. In order to arrive at the distribution of poor and non-poor households in towns, households were classified on the basis of monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) classes. The definition of below poverty line for urban Karnataka as per the Planning Commission, Government of India was used to identify BPL<sup>1</sup> households in the sample. A monthly per capita income of Rs 588 in urban area has been taken as the poverty line in Karnataka. The maximum, minimum and average MPCE for the town were considered, and appropriate MPCE classes arrived at third, fourth, fifth and sixth consumption classes respectively.

## B. Temporary Impact

25. There will be temporary impact due to the laying of water supply pipeline in places, like market and densely populated commercial areas. Harihar is an important transit point for inter-state surface transport. Two highways - Shimoga state Highway and old Pune-Bangalore Highway also pass through the town which are frequently travelled routes. People assemble and board long distance buses at the junction of the transport routes. As a result parking along the main bus routes is likely to be affected during construction phase.

26. The small business ventures fruit and flower vendors will be affected most are located near the junction of two highways. Many of them are from poor families earning their livelihood on daily sale of merchandise. Besides, some petty consumer service providers also earn their daily living from business carried out on road side. A summary of temporary impact envisaged due to construction is shown below. (Table 6)

**Table 7: Summary of Affected Persons in Temporary Impact Area (informal SBE owners/ Hawkers, Vendors**

Street Stretch	No. of Affected Persons	Avg. Daily income Range (Rs)	Average of Max Daily Income (Rs)	Types of Businesses *	Remarks
A. High density (commercial)	64	200 - 2000	1080	Vegetable /fruit / others stalls/ cobbler	Vegetable/fruit sellers store their merchandise in wooden/ tin/metal frame sheds; or on cycle carts/ vans; or on plastic spread sheets on road side. Parking for customers and commercial vehicle operators outside shops and businesses. Full closure of road will not be required; partial access for traffic can be maintained if work done at day time. If work is done at night, road can remain fully open during the day. Formal businesses are not likely to be affected as alternate access will be provided.
Mobile vendor	17				
b. Stationery hawkers/vendor	47				
c. BPL	14				
d. WHH	8				
B.High density (residential)-	Nil	NA	NA	-	No hawkers and vendors on road/pipeline RoW. Access to shops and residences can be maintained.

<sup>1</sup> BPL= Below Poverty line. Poverty line is fixed by The Planning Commission of India as a daily per capita income of Rs 32 in urban area and Rs 25 in rural area. In a revised estimate, The Planning Commission has published poverty line in Karnataka, with reference year of 2004-05, to be determined as per capita monthly income of Rs 417.84 in rural area and Rs 588.06 in urban area.

C. Medium Density (residential)		NA	NA	-	Access to businesses, residences and institutions can easily be maintained by contractor by following IEE/EMP provisions. Display of wares by shops on road RoW was observed. Parking will not be affected.
D. Low Density		NA	NA	-	No hawkers and vendors on road/existing pipeline RoW. Access to businesses, residences and institutions can easily be provided. Parking will not be affected.
Temporarily affected persons	0				
BPL	0				
WHH	0				

Source: Transact walk, 2012

27. Of the proposed components, temporary impact is anticipated to the road side hawkers and vendors during construction or laying of pipelines for water supply trunk mains and distribution network. Transect walks carried out during field visit enabled an estimation of potential impacts on 47 hawkers and 17 vendors with movable kiosks. Most of them are found to carry on business in high density commercial areas along the major roads and highways near densely populated market area and transport junction. The rapid survey of businesses undertaken as part of the transect walks revealed that 22% of affected persons live below poverty line and another 12.5% are women headed households. Daily income of the affected persons was found to range from Rs. 200-2000, with an average daily income of Rs. 1080. Most of the hawkers are fruit vendors with business volume varying seasonally according to festive occasions. No permanent land acquisition / displacement of population were envisaged due to this type of the activity as the pipes are proposed to be laid along existing RoW of the roads. The sewer lines will be laid in the middle of the roads which are wide enough not to restrict business of the vendors. No structures / shops will be affected. However, since some of the locations are in busy junction parking of vehicles will face temporary disruption. An alternate safe parking place needs to be provided.

### C. Gender and Indigenous People Impact

28. Initial assessment of the permanently affected families indicates that the project will not significantly affect the women. Lower income from family livelihood will induce the women harsher control over family expenses. None of the families are women headed and neither there are women earning members among the families. However, among vendors located in the areas to be affected temporarily four women have been found to be earning from sale of flower, fruits, fast food by road side. They will have loss of income during the construction phase which will be for a period of 7 days at the most. They will be additionally compensated to overcome temporary loss of livelihood. Shifting assistance will also be provided to them.

29. So far as impact on indigenous people is concerned, no such persons were found to be affected either permanently or temporarily. The vulnerable families affected due to disruption of business during construction phase are either women headed families or families living below the poverty line. Further detailed survey will be undertaken during implementation by the NGO to assess gender impact or impact on indigenous people. If such IP families are found to be affected due to involuntary resettlement impact mitigation measures will be taken according to the provision in IPPF.

## **V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE**

### **A. Consultation and Participation**

30. Consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders is an important tool for the successful preparation and implementation of RP. The primary stakeholders include displaced persons (DP), the project beneficiaries, the host population (in case where DPs need to be relocated elsewhere) and the implementing agency, the ULBs. The secondary stakeholders are other individuals or groups with interest in the project, and include elected representatives of the ULBs, local or national government, policy makers, advocacy groups, and NGOs.

31. At the draft RP preparation phase, project impact on involuntary resettlement was disclosed during SIA for initial consultation and feedback from potential DPs and the community. To provide for more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of displaced persons and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of final resettlement planning documents by ULB to the DPs, Community leaders, people's representatives and also will be translated into local language to be published in the regional newspapers. For effective disclosure of the RP, a brief RP containing project impact and entitlement options, will be printed in local language other than English. A copy of the brief RP prepared for disclosure will be sent to ADB. The same will be printed in pamphlets and posted on prominent Government offices, ward council and ULB offices apart from distributed among the DPs.

32. During RP implementation phase, detailed procedural formalities for access to the entitlement benefits will be further disclosed to the DPs. The project implementation unit (PIU) at ULB level and under RPMU-CPMU at KUIDFC will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during the detailed design and project implementation stage. The resettlement NGO will be entrusted to ensure ongoing consultations and public awareness programs during project implementation. This task will be carried out in coordination with the PIU, design consultant (PMDSC), and contractors to ensure the communities are made fully aware of project activities in all stages of construction. A community participation action plan will be prepared by the NGO in consultation with ULB. The community in general and the affected families, vendor associations in particular will be consulted and made aware of the civil works under project activities prior to construction and about ADB policy on involuntary resettlement.

## **VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

33. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate concerns of, complaints and grievances of the DPs in relation to the project's social and environmental performances. The main objective of the GRM will be to provide time bound action and a transparent mechanism to resolve social and environment concerns.

34. A project GRM will cover the project's towns for all kinds of grievances and will be regarded as an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating project-related complaints and grievances. The multi-tier GRM for the program will have realistic time schedules to address grievances and specific responsible persons identified to address grievances and to whom the DPs have access to interact easily.

35. Awareness on grievance redress procedures will be created through a public awareness campaign, with the help of print and electronic media and radio. The resettlement NGO will

ensure that vulnerable households are also made aware of the GRM and assured that their grievances to be redressed adequately and in a timely manner.

36. There will be multiple means of registering grievances and complaints: by dropping grievance forms in complaint/ suggestion boxes at accessible locations, or through telephone hotlines, email, post or writing in a complaint registrar book in ULB's project office. There will be a complaint registrar book and complaint boxes at the construction site office to enable quick response to grievances/ complaints for urgent matters. The name, address, and contact details of the persons with details of the complaint / grievance, location of problem area, and date of receipt of complaint will be documented. The RPMU's social development/resettlement officer will be responsible at the project level for timely resolution of the environmental and social safeguards issues and registration of grievances, and communication with the aggrieved persons. Annex 1 is the draft PID to be distributed to all affected communities and DPs which includes the contact numbers of the respective ULB officers responsible for the KIUWMIP.

#### **A. Grievance Redress Process**

37. There will be several tiers for the grievance redress process. Simple grievances for immediate redress will first be resolved onsite by the contractor. If the grievance is unaddressed for up to 7 days, the complainants may go to the PIU officer in the ULB responsible for resettlement/social issues. The project engineer and the resettlement NGO will assist in resolving the issues. Names, designations, and contact numbers of personnel responsible for grievance redress at ULB and RPMU will be posted at the contractor's and PMDSC's site offices in full view of the public. The NGO will be involved in community mobilization and awareness campaign among the communities. Grievances an immediate nature should be resolved onsite or within ULB/PIU level within 15 days of registration of grievances.

38. All grievances that cannot be resolved by ULB/PIU within 15 days will be forwarded to RPMU's resettlement officer and PMDSC specialist who will review and resolve them within 15 working days of grievance registration with the assistance of the resettlement NGO and concerned PIU/ULB personnel, if required.

39. The grievances of a critical nature and those which cannot be resolved at RPMU level should be referred to the grievance redress committee (GRC)/steering committee (SC) set up at district level to be settled within 30 days. All documents related to grievances, and follow-up action taken to resolve them, along with explanatory note on nature, seriousness and time taken for grievance redress shall be prepared by the RPMU resettlement officer and circulated to GRC/SC members at least a week prior to scheduled meeting. The decision taken at the GRC/SC level will be communicated to the DPs by RPMU resettlement officer through the ULB/PIU and resettlement NGO.

40. For any issues that remain unresolved by the GRC or SC, or if the decisions made at such meetings are not acceptable, the complainants /DPs can approach the Court of Law as per Government of Karnataka legal procedure.

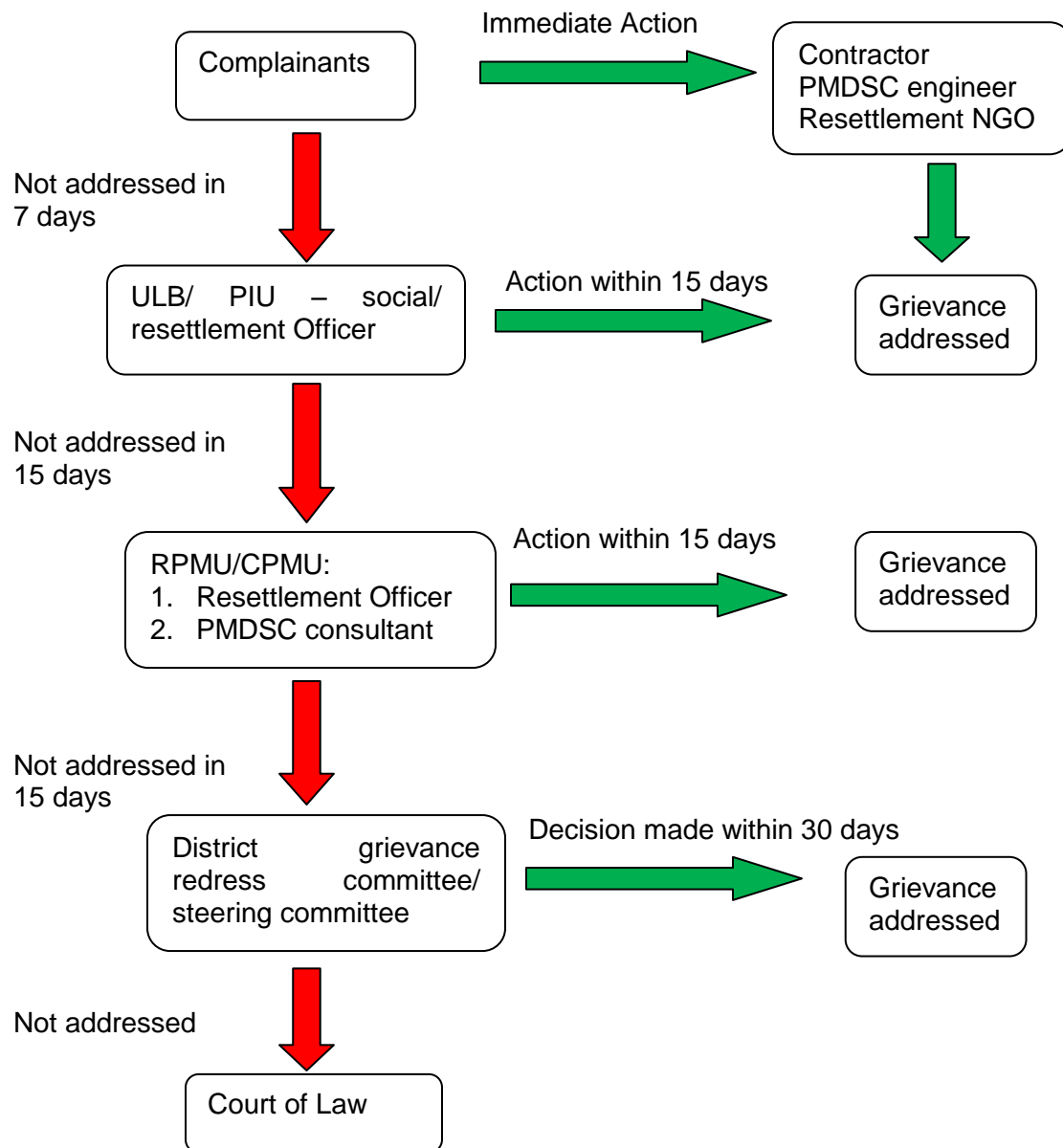
#### **B. GRC / SC Composition and Selection of Members**

41. The GRC/ SC for the project will be headed by Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the district with members as followed: (i) ULB commissioners of project towns, (ii) Revenue Department (Registrar) official, (iii) RPMU resettlement officer of KIUWMIP, (iv) ULB officer who will convene the periodic meeting of GRC and will shoulder responsibility of keeping records of grievances/

complaints in details with help from the resettlement NGO. Other members, such as NGO/CBO representatives, wards council representatives and DPs' representatives will be selected by the ULB Commissioner to represent in the GRC/SC meeting. The NGO should also deploy one person in the team who will be responsible for coordinating with all GRC members and the DPs for grievance redress.

42. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contacting (in writing) to the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or to the ADB Indian Resident Mission (INRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's DMCs. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the PID to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM. A grievance redress mechanism is shown in the Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process**



## **VII. INCOME RESTORATION**

43. The objective of income restoration activities is to ensure that no DP shall become worse off compared to pre-project status due to project. Income restoration schemes are designed based on the information collected from a socioeconomic survey (SES) during the project preparatory stage as part of SIA. Resource base and existing skill of the DPs as well as their socioeconomic status and cultural pattern will be considered while formulating income restoration programs.

### **A. Income restoration strategy**

44. As of the preparation of this draft RP there will not be any permanent involuntary resettlement impact, thus income restoration for the vulnerable persons is not considered. If, however, during detail project design phase any involuntary resettlement impact due to land acquisition is assessed, appropriate action will be taken during implementation stage after verification and updating RP by RPMU and consultation with the potential DPs at individual level. The resettlement NGO under the guidance of RO at ULB level will identify the vulnerable persons, eligible for income restoration assistance and conduct consultation for income restoration measures including skill development training or cash assistance to purchase equipments/ tools as desired by the DPs. This activity will be included and prescribed in the final RP together with the detailed timeline and dedicated budget.

45. As envisaged from initial social impact assessment there will be temporary impact for 64 road side hawkers / vendors, mobile vendors. The vulnerable hawkers/ vendors of them will get shifting assistance during construction phase in order to transport their goods, merchandise, much of which is of perishable nature. No long term income restoration measures will be necessary as all of them will start their business again after construction phase is completed.

## **VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**

46. The resettlement budget includes potential income losses to vendors and additional shifting allowances for the vulnerable APs who will experience temporary impacts. These costs will be borne by counterpart funds. The budget will be updated as required to reflect the DMS based on the detailed design, and latest replacement costs. The resettlement budget shall include: (i) detailed costs resettlement assistance for loss of livelihood and income restoration; (ii) source of funding; (iii) administrative costs; (iv) monitoring cost; (v) cost of hiring NGO; and (vi) arrangement for approval, and the flow of funds and contingency arrangements. All resettlement assistances, administrative, monitoring and consultant cost, and income and livelihood restoration cost will be borne by the RPMU, which will ensure timely disbursement of funds to the ULB for disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistances; for cost of hiring resettlement NGOs for RP implementation and for hiring independent third party to monitor and endorse land donation procedures.

47. The cost of all resettlement activities will be an integral part of the overall Project cost, which will be borne by KIUWMIP. The RPMU will allocate fund for payment of resettlement assistances and cost of NGO/ Independent third party engagement and instruct appropriate departments for disbursement, in this case the ULB. For payment of resettlement assistance and income restoration, if required, fund will be placed with ULB for disbursement to the DPs through DLRC/RO.

48. For disbursement of applicable fees/ charges for land transfer, if necessary, fund will be kept in custody of the Requisitioning authority, that is the subject ULBs, based on the valuation computed by appropriate department, that is Department of Agricultural Marketing, Government of Karnataka and the Requisitioning body will deposit the fund with the Deputy Commissioner (DC) for disbursement of land transfer fees in favour of ULB Commissioner. The funds shall be placed 1 month prior to disbursement to the appropriate Department to keep the time frame of resettlement schedule effective and land is successfully transferred free of encumbrances to ULB. An indicative budget is shown below.

**Table 8: Indicative Budget for RP Implementation**

S. no.	Compensation for type of loss	Quantity	Unit rate (INR)	Total Amount (INR)	Total Amount (USD)	Source of Fund	Timeline
<b>A.</b>	<b>LA Cost</b>	Not envisaged					
<b>B.</b>	<b>Loss of standing Crops</b>	Not applicable					
<b>C.</b>	<b>Resettlement Cost: Permanent impact</b>	Not envisaged					
<b>D.</b>	<b>Resettlement Cost: Temporary Impact</b>						
1	Income loss - vendor/hawker	64 persons x 7 days	1,080	483,840	8,993	RPMU to place fund with ULB to be disbursed by DLRC/ ULB	Prior to 1 month of disbursement and after calculation done by DLRC
2	Parking arrangement at night – security placement	4 location x 7 days x 2 persons	500 per head per day/night	28,000	520	Same as above	Same as above
3	Shifting assistance - Fruit vendor	17 persons	3000 per head	51,000	948	Same as above	Same as above
	<b>Subtotal of D</b>			<b>562,840</b>	<b>10,461</b>		
<b>E.</b>	<b>Other costs</b>						
4	Cost of land transfer , plus Additional procedural cost	1200 sq ft, or 110 sq m	390 per <sup>a</sup> sq ft, or 4247 per sq m L/s	468,000 (appx), plus 30,000 498,000	9,256		
5	Resettlement NGO – 18 months	18 month	1,00,000	1,800,000	33,457	Same as above	Payment to be made every quarter
6	Third party independent evaluator	4 meetings	L/s	100,000	1,858	Same as above	When required
	<b>Subtotal of E</b>			<b>2,398,000</b>	<b>44,572</b>		
		<b>Subtotal of D+E</b>		<b>2,960,840</b>	<b>55,032</b>		
		<b>Contingency @10%</b>		<b>296,084</b>	<b>5,503</b>		
		<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>INR 3,256,924 or \$ 60,535</b>			

<sup>a</sup> Land Registrar's office, Harihar CMC.

## **IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **A. Existing Institutional Structure and Capacity**

49. Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) is the nodal executing agency (EA) responsible for implementing KIUWMIP. KUIDFC is a fully owned Government of Karnataka company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. In the context of KIUWMP, KUIDFC will establish a central project management unit (CPMU) and regional project management unit (RPMU) at the district level. The RPMU will assign special resettlement officer (RO) to manage resettlement activities, supervise and monitor them. The persons having should be selected based on their experience in handling resettlement activities for similar external aided projects. The PMDSC resettlement specialist as well as the resettlement NGO will support the assigned resettlement officer at RPMU to manage the resettlement activities of the project.

50. The subproject ULBs will be the implementing agency (IA), supported by the project implementing Unit (PIU) to implement subproject components including resettlement activities, if any. Harihar ULB has now been implementing ADB financed project, North Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project (NKUIDP). There are designated the staff and officers currently engaged in executing projects under NKUDIP. However, they may not be continuing with their present responsibilities and are likely to be transferred as per Government normal procedure of transfer and promotion. In such event new staff and officers appointed for executing resettlement activities, if any for KIUWMIP subprojects will need to be trained and educated in ADB's safeguard policy. RPMU along with the ULB in the capacity of project implementing unit (PIU) should ensure that the staff and officers are updated with recent safeguards requirement of SPS, 2009. If required, orientation course should be organised to develop their capacity in understanding on involuntary resettlement issues and implementing the resettlement plans. Harihar has a special requirement of engagement of an independent third party to supervise, monitor and endorse land donation process according to ADB's requirement. A reputed NGO will be contacted to shoulder this responsibility and to be deployed when any meeting, consultation between the ULB and the donor community takes place.

51. NGO will important role to carry out daily RP implementing activities from project preparation stage till completion of RP including income restoration activities, if any. NGO's key personnel should have thorough understanding and knowledge of ADB's safeguard policies/guidelines, preferably with experience of implementing RP activities for ADB or other external financing agencies. NGO should also undergo capacity development and orientation course on ADB safeguard policy requirements. Most importantly, NGO has a key role in addressing issues of vulnerable persons affected due to temporary disruption of livelihood. NGO should deploy experts in identifying skill development trainings if situation demands so after updated RP is prepared and approved for implementation.

### **B. Implementation**

52. The RP finalization and implementation activities will cover:

- (i) identification of cut-off date, conducting census of temporarily affected persons (hawkers/vendors), preparation of micro plan for each eligible person and preparation of photo identity cards and notification for shifting during construction. All eligible temporarily affected persons will be issued identity cards containing details and types of loss and entitlement as early as possible to avoid encroachers and squatters taking possession of space after cut-off-date. These

- identity cards will be verified by PIU, NGO and the APs with signatures of all involved.
- (ii) preparing the affected vendors/ hawkers for physical shifting through consultation process and identification of vulnerable persons for providing shifting assistance in cash.
  - (iii) temporarily affected APs will get sufficient notice to vacate their place of occupancy by road side before civil works begin. All resettlement assistance payment schedules will be completed in one year. Also land transfer and land donation for construction of one pumping station on APMC compound and one ELSR in housing cooperative society's community land will be completed prior to commencement of civil works.
  - (iv) during implementation, the NGO will submit monthly progress reports on the RP implementation to the RPMU through the ULB (PIU). The RPMU will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and prepare semiannual monitoring reports for submission to CPMU, which will be further submitted to ADB. The reports will contain progress made in RP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the safeguard principles and Entitlement Matrix set out in the Resettlement Framework. The report will also document consultation activities conducted, provide summary of grievances or problems identified, complaints lodged by the APs and actions taken to redress such complaints.
  - (v) the resettlement officer at the RPMU, ULB officials and the NGO staff will undergo an orientation and training program designed for resettlement management. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition (if required for future Tranche); (ii) ADB's safeguard policy requirement; (iii) public consultation and participation; (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; (iv) Grievance Redressal; and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation. The orientation and training will be financed by the RPMU and will be organized prior to commencement of RP preparation, in the beginning of RP implementation and once midway through RP implementation. The RPMU will ensure that resettlement budgets are delivered on time to the ULB, the PIU for timely disbursement as per RP implementation schedule. NGO's financial support will also be provided by RPMU and included in project cost.
  - (vi) According to ADB's safeguard policy for negotiated settlement principle of third party monitoring will be applicable for land donation by the Amravati House building Cooperative Society for construction of one ELSR within their community land. One reputed NGO will be engaged by ULB as PIU for facilitating land donation without coercion or stress. The Third party NGO will keep all records of meetings, consultation with the residents/ Governing body members regarding land donation and monitor the proceeding and endorse the same prior to land transfer in the name of ULB. The third party independent NGO will also ensure that no forceful occupation or unjustified condition is made in course of land donation procedure and that it follows all the legal formalities before land donation is in effect.

53. The roles and responsibilities of the various Institutions/ organisations are listed in **(Table 9)** below

**Table 9: Roles and Responsibilities of Institutions**

SI No.	Activities	Responsible Authority/ Agency	Time schedule
<b>RP Finalization Stage</b>			
1	Census enumeration/SIA survey of DPs in case of failed Negotiated settlement, preparation and distribution of photo identity cards  Formal announcement of project cutoff date	Design Consultant (PMDSC) to conduct census and prepare SIA report. NGO will prepare Photo Identity cards after verification of DPs. ULB to monitor census/SIA survey to be conducted by Consultant RPMU will recommend to prepare RP depending on project impact ULB's, RPMU RO and ward council	45 days for census and SIA 15 days for verification 15 days for preparation and distribution of identity cards At the completion of final AP census and DMS activities
2	Conduct FGD/Meetings/workshop during SIA / census survey	RO engaged by PIU (ULB) to convene meetings/ workshop depending on project requirement. Resettlement NGO to attend based on requirement	To continue throughout RP preparation and implementation phase
3	Calculation of Replacement costs of land/ property/ assets for acquisition, if any	DLRC will compute replacement cost of all assets to be acquired based on data available from census / SIA and verifying with market value	15 days
4	Categorization of DPs for entitlement eligibility	NGO to categorize DPs as per entitlement eligibility / type of loss and prepare micro plan based on entitlement and loss	15 days
5	Formulating all compensation & assistances for the DPs and economic rehabilitation measures, if required  Conduct consultation / discussion/ meeting with the DPs for compensation/ income restoration activities	DLRC to prepare compensation and rehabilitation measures, if required RO with assistance from NGO will calculate resettlement assistance & finalise rehabilitation activities for inclusion in Draft RP ULB to organize meeting with DPs to disclose detailed information on loss, entitlement, mitigation measures	30 days  30 days (both activities to continue simultaneously) 15 days
6	Finalizing compensation and rehabilitation packages Preparation of Final RP	Design Consultant (PMDSC) to finalize compensation and resettlement packages in consultation with DLRC and ULBs and will prepare Draft RP RPMU to evaluate RP in the light of ADB compliance and RP budget and send for ADB's approval	30 days  15 days
7	Disclosure of Final RP, particularly final entitlement and rehabilitation packages to all DPs	ULB to circulate copies of Draft RP with entitlement packages to all stakeholders in disclosure meeting, where NGO/CBOs/ people's representatives will be present DPs to approve / accept entitlement and rehabilitation measures in the RP	15 days  15 days
8	Approval of Final RP	ADB to approve subproject RP RPMU to arrange for translation and disclosure of final RP among the DPs and stakeholders	15 days 15 days



contractors. Another more detailed and rigorous orientation training will be arranged for the NGO, who will be primarily responsible for implementation of RP, making the APs, particularly the vulnerable ones, aware about their rights and entitlement, make GRM effective and last but not the least monitoring all RP activities according to plan.

56. In the event of negotiated land purchase or donation of land, independent third party monitoring is an essential requirement and a part of compliance for social safeguard issue. The training component will also include modality of such third party monitoring, evaluation process, documentation and endorsement procedures. The training activity will be conducted by KUIDFC Resettlement Officer and/or assigned national safeguard specialist with qualified experience and familiar with ADB SPS (2009) and requirement of ADB financed project.

## **XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

57. The project is to be implemented over a period of 4years. The detailed design stage is expected to commence in 2013, and the construction period will cover 36 months. The RP implementation schedule is shown in the Figure 2.

**Figure 2: Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Year 0												Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Establish RPMU including safeguards Officer																								
Engage TMC with safeguards personnel																								
Appoint contractor with safeguards personnel																								
Appoint NGO																								
Conduct detailed measurement surveys/business surveys																								
Identification of vulnerable APs for involvement/ Employment																								
Update draft RP to reflect /business survey																								
Consultations and disclosure																								
Review and approval (by RPMU and ADB), proceed by RP disclosure																								
Issuance of ID cards, as required																								
Issuance of notice to APs, as required																								
Compensation prior to start of construction and assistance as required, including to vulnerable APs																								
Registration of assets and transfer of assets / land from owner to ULB. Start of civil works																								
Internal monitoring, including surveys of APs on entitlements, satisfaction surveys																								
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, connections, utilities if any													Immediately, in co-ordination with other departments, as required											
Note: M=month, Q=quarter. Schedules are indicative and will be finalised during detailed design. The RP will be updated based on final detailed design and DMS/business surveys. Disclosure of final RP will be undertaken. ** Since DMS / business surveys will be based on detailed design, a time lag is shown in the schedule above, for completion of detailed design. *Compensation to be paid prior to start of construction.																								

## **XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **A. Monitoring**

58. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether resettlement activities are progressing according to RP. Monitoring will cover physical and financial components and provides a feedback to keep the program on schedule. The RPMU, through ULBs will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and prepare six monthly monitoring reports for submission to ADB to be review and disclosed on ADB and KUIDFC websites. The reports will contain progress made in RP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the principles and entitlement matrix set out in the resettlement plan. The report will also identify potential difficulties and issues hindering RP implementation in coordination with civil construction works. The report will provide summary of issues or problems identified and actions taken to resolve the issues; and provide summary of grievances or complaints lodged by households and actions taken to redress such complaints. The resettlement NGO will prepare internal quarterly reports in consultation with RO posted at ULBs and submit these to RPMU.

59. In RP implementation, the internal monitoring system will perform the following key tasks:

- (i) Carry out administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule, funds for LARP execution is released in a timely manner and those grievances dealt with adequately.
- (ii) Prepare a sample baseline database on socio-economic condition of the DPs with pre-project information derived from SIA database at RP preparation stage and a comparison will be made with the present condition of the DPs during RP implementation stage and after the relocation process, if involved; and
- (iii) Obtain feedback on rehabilitation measures will be taken to ensure that people are settled and recovering from the resettlement process. This will be part of impact evaluation process that will assess effectiveness of the RP and reestablishment of the DPs after resettlement stage.

### **B. Reporting**

60. The monitoring indicators for evaluation of the objectives achieved under the resettlement and rehabilitation program are of three kinds:

- (i) process indicators, indicating project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc. and the effectiveness of consultation undertaken during RP implementation;
- (ii) output indicators, indicating results in terms of numbers of affected people compensated/assisted and resettled, skill development training organised, credit disbursed, and number of DPs capable of reorganizing their economic livelihood; and
- (iii) impact indicators, related to the long-term effects of the project on people's lives, including social network regained, economic standard sustained, etc.

61. The project does not envisage a significant involuntary resettlement impact, and is considered as "B" category an Independent external monitor will not be engaged.

62. At least two types of monitoring reports have to be prepared/submitted by RPMU to ADB for review and disclosure:

- (i) Quarterly project progress report with section on RP implementation progress included

- (ii) Semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report

## **ANNEXURE 1: DRAFT PAMPHLET ON PID (PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE)**

### **A. Program Background**

1. Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program (KIUWMIP) is an ADB financed program on improvement of sustainable urban service of water supply and sanitation (UWSS) for selected towns / ULBs of Karnataka. The towns suffer from irregular and insufficient urban service in the state. The towns were selected based on IWRM principle and manageability of program implementation through the PPP model. Selection process of the towns was in consultation with the project proponent, KUIDFC and subject towns through a series of stakeholder consultation process.

### **B. Project description and component**

2. The urban local body (ULB) of Harihar is the statutory entity responsible for providing water and waste water service to the people. However, the ULB suffers from a resource crisis without capacity or capability to operate and maintain these civic infrastructure systems. At present only part of the town is covered by the sewerage network and water supply system also needs renovation and augmentation of water treatment facility, additional water storage capacity and renovation of distribution network.

3. There will be three additional service reservoirs with a capacity of 900 kL each to be constructed at (i) Indira Nagar, (ii) Court tank (replacement) and (iii) Amravati Housing colony. Strategic mains of 3.5 kms length and distribution network of 75 kms will be laid throughout the town. For wastewater facility two pumping stations (PS) will be constructed for South Sewerage District 2 and North Sewerage District 1 & 3 covering an area of about 200 m<sup>2</sup>. Sewer network of 45-55 km will cover part of the sewerage district north 1 & 3 and south district 2 which are yet to be covered under existing network.

4. Community toilets for 752 slum households will be constructed in ULB identified ULB/ Government land to improve health hygiene among the slum/poor households by providing a hygienic sanitation facility. These toilets will be built in various locations. Total are required will be about 198 sq m.

### **C. Involuntary Resettlement impact**

5. Two of the proposed facilities will be constructed / replaced within ULB owned land. For the third land will be donated by the residents of the Amravati Housing Cooperative Society. Necessary procedures will be followed for land transfer. For construction of PS, land parcel of an area of about 110 m<sup>2</sup> will be required in South Sewerage district 2. One plot belonging to Agricultural Producers Marketing Committee (APMC) and another one located in Kesav Nagar park.

6. For the laying of water supply pipeline temporary impact is envisaged. In all 47 hawkers/vendors, 17 mobile vendors will lose their business for about 7 days and parking for about 200 vehicles, including two and three wheelers and cars/ trucks will be disrupted for about same number of days. Sewer lines will not cause any impact since these will be constructed in the middle of the highways. No road closure is envisaged.

7. For construction of community toilets ULB will identify and procure ULB/ Government land for providing such facility for the slum/ poor households.

#### **D. Policy and principle of RP implementation**

8. The resettlement principles adopted for mitigating involuntary resettlement impact will adopt Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1988), National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, Government of India as notified in 2007 and the relevant Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 and Operations Manual F1 (2010). The RP has been prepared keeping all these policies and principles in view and will be implemented after updating impact during detailed design and measurement survey.

#### **E. Entitlement**

9. No land acquisition is involved and hence cost of land compensation is not envisaged. The hawkers/ vendors having temporary loss of income during construction period will be paid subsistence allowance at the rate highest daily income and a lump sum shifting assistance will be provided to vulnerable business operators including mobile vendors. Temporary car parking will be arranged at a suitable place and provision for security personnel will be made for the duration of parked vehicles. A tentative budgetary provision of a total sum of Rs 3,256,924 or \$ 60,535 has been made.

#### **F. Institutional Arrangement**

10. Harihar ULB will be the PIU responsible for implementation of RP and KUIDFC will act as the RPMU which will have resettlement officer to guide ULB and monitor RP activities. ULB will assign one staff for the RP monitoring and one NGO will be employed at ULB level to assist RO and implement all RP activities as well as carry on consultation process with the DPs. For computation and disbursement of LA compensation and resettlement assistance a district level resettlement committee (DLRC) will be set up. In addition, one reputed NGO will be engaged a independent third party to monitor and endorse land donation mechanism and procedures.

#### **G. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

11. To resolve all project related grievances and complaints a common social and environmental grievance redress mechanism will be in place. The common and simple grievances will be sorted out at project site level by RO and NGO within 7 days. More serious ones will be sent o RPMU and be forwarded to Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at district level to be resolved within a period of one month. If the DPs are not satisfied with the GRC/SC's decision they can approach Court of Law of the state.

#### **Details for inquiries**

Name :	Name
Designation :	Designation
Project implementation unit	Regional project management unit
KIUWMIP	KIUWMIP
Telephone no:	Telephone no:
E-mail:	E-mail:
Addreess:	Address:
Harihar/Davengere/Byadgi/Rennebenur	Haveri/ Davengere

## **ANNEXURE 2: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF RESETTLEMENT-NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION (NGO)**

### **A. Project Background**

1. Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program (KIUWMIP) has been initiated by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with the Government of India to invest in urban water supply and sanitation (UWSS) for selected Tranche 1 towns within the context of an integrated water resource management (IWRM) approach. Water supply and wastewater systems suffer from under-investment throughout the state of Karnataka, and desired level of public service is extremely constrained. Water supply is intermittent and available only for limited periods, with limited capacity to meet public demand. The need to purchase water from tankers has serious economic consequences. Wastewater collection and treatment systems are either non-existent or poorly maintained. The absence of scientific wastewater treatment and sewer systems often leads to contamination of groundwater supplies and poses a risk to public health. If the issues associated with poor water management in the state are not resolved, economic growth will be stunted, public health will deteriorate, and water resource disputes will escalate.

2. The ULB will be the implementing agency for the project, and will be responsible for preparing social analysis and resettlement plans for all subprojects, in accordance with this framework. The ULB/PIU/PMDSC will prepare a resettlement plan (RP) and submit the same to the regional project management unit (RPMU) for review and approval prior to commencement of the project.

### **B. Scope of Work**

3. The objectives of the NGO appointed for the implementation of the RP are:
- (i) to support ULB with grassroots skills and capacity for field activity in the implementation of the RP;
  - (ii) to identify, through census survey, potential displaced persons (DP), prepare and distribute identification cards to the DPs, and educate them on their entitlements and obligations under the resettlement plan;
  - (iii) to assist the DLRC/ROs in disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistance and ensure that DPs obtain their full entitlements under the RP. Where options are available, the NGO shall provide advice to displaced persons on the relative benefits of each option;
  - (iv) to conduct a market survey for income restoration program, link the DPs to the respective vocational trainings for income restoration, and assist in relocation to identified sites, if applicable;
  - (v) to assist the DPs in the redressal of grievances through the grievance redress mechanism established as part of the RP;
  - (vi) to assist the ULBs in preparing internal monitoring reports; and
  - (vii) to organize consultation and discussion meetings with the DPs, the community leaders, and other stakeholders throughout RP preparation and implementation phases.

### **C. Tasks**

4. The NGO will work as a link between the ULB, the community leaders, and the DPs. The NGO will be responsible for assisting the DPs during physical resettlement, if any, and the

rehabilitation process, and shall ensure that all of the provisions laid down in the RP are implemented appropriately and effectively. The NGO's responsibilities will be as follow, but will not be restricted to these alone:

- (i) to develop rapport between the DPs and the project authorities. This will be achieved through regular meetings with the ULB personnel and consultations with the DPs. Meetings with the ULB will be held at least fortnightly, and regular consultation with DPs will be held as and when necessary throughout the implementation. All meetings and decisions made are to be documented;
- (ii) to assist the ULB in undertaking a public information campaign in Kannada, at the commencement of the project, to inform the affected communities of:
  - the need for shifting squatters and encroachers from the temporary impact zone along construction sites;
  - the need for LA;
  - the resettlement policy, resettlement framework, and entitlement packages; and
  - the likely consequences of the project on the communities/persons' economic livelihood;
- (iii) to identify and verify project beneficiaries through survey, and distribute identity cards to the eligible beneficiaries only.
- (iv) to assist DPs in getting the compensation for their land and properties acquired for the project, and in receiving resettlement assistances as per RP;
- (v) to make the DPs aware of GRM at several levels. To sort out grievances and assist the DPs in accessing the various tiers of grievance redress mechanism, including the contractors onsite and the ROs at ULBs, and finally the district level GRC or steering committee (SC). If necessary, the NGO will accompany the aggrieved DPs, especially the vulnerable ones, to appropriate GRC members and see through the grievance redress mechanism until the DPs get redressed;
- (vi) to assist DPs in identifying suitable land for relocation, wherever necessary. Where suitable government land is not available, the NGO will assist the DP in locating a landowner willing to sell his land, and will assist in the negotiation of the purchase price;
- (vii) to assist project authorities in making arrangements for the smooth relocation of the APs and their business. This will involve close consultation with the DPs to ensure that the arrangements are acceptable to them;
- (viii) to ensure proper utilization of the compensation money by the DPs, particularly the vulnerable DPs, to purchase equipment and tools received under the economic rehabilitation program;
- (ix) to assist DPs in getting benefits from various government development programs, particularly for income restoration/generation, if desired by the DPs. The NGO will coordinate the training programs for sustainable livelihood and assist in identifying the required skills for livelihood rehabilitation and the training institutes to impart skills. The NGO shall coordinate with other government departments and other NGOs working in the area to ensure that all the skill development trainings are known to the DPs, to select the appropriate training from the list;
- (x) to develop micro-level plans for resettlement and rehabilitation in consultation with the DPs and the ULB where relevant. A plan shall be prepared and agreed for each DP, and will include:
  - list of options for loss of land, assets, and livelihoods, to be made known to the DPs. The NGOs will explain to the DPs the options available and

- assist them in selection;
  - arrangements for shifting, if required;
  - existing government development programs, of which the DPs will be made aware;
  - data on inputs, outputs, and impact indicators for the ULB to monitor RP implementation and prepare internal monitoring report; and
  - any other responsibility as may be assigned for the welfare of the affected households; and
- (xi) to assist in the identification of sites for the relocation of cultural properties and community assets, especially for the affected indigenous peoples' community, if affected due to project. This is to be done in consultation with the affected IP community and the ULB.

#### **D. Methodology**

5. In order to carry out the above tasks, employees of NGOs are to be stationed in the subproject area. Besides interaction with the DPs on an individual basis to update the baseline information, group meetings will be conducted by the NGOs on a regular basis. The frequency of such meetings will depend on the requirements of the DPs, but should occur at least once a month, to allow the DPs to remain up-to-date on project developments. NGOs will encourage participation of individual DPs in such meetings by discussing their problems regarding LA, R&R, and other aspects relating to their socioeconomic lives. Such participation will make it easier to find a solution acceptable to all involved.

#### **E. Reporting**

6. The NGO shall submit an inception report with detailed action plan, manpower deployment, time schedule, and detailed methodology within 30 days of the commencement of the assignment. The NGO should also submit quarterly progress reports on the activities carried out and proposed activities for the coming month. The quarterly progress reports will include data on indicators as required by the ULB.

- (i) Updated data on APs and data on additional APs coming due to changes will be submitted within 2 months of the commencement of the assignment.
- (ii) Micro-level plans for each AP on the project will be submitted to the ULB for information within 3 months of the commencement of the services. Where changes occur during the project implementation, necessary changes in the micro-level plans will be reflected, and the NGO will update the relevant plans and resubmit them to the ULB.
- (iii) Upon completion of the assignment, the NGO shall submit a final report summarizing the actions taken during subproject implementation, the methodology and manpower used to carry out the work, and a summary of assistance given to each AP under the subproject.

#### **F. Time Schedule**


7. It is estimated that the NGO services will be required for 18 months for implementation of RP. However, this may be rescheduled based on the exact nature of the activity and change, if any, in project plan.

**G. Key Personnel**

8. Apart from the support staff, a team leader and social development specialist will be required to carry out the activities. The key professionals should have combined professional experience in the areas of socioeconomic surveys, resettlement and rehabilitation, participation, community development, and training for economic rehabilitation activities. The staffing requirements may be reviewed based on field requirements.

### ANNEXURE 3: LAND DONATION DOCUMENT OF AMRAVATHI HOUSE BUILDING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

(Regd : No. AR 31/DVG/E/org/9360/84-85)

 **ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಹೌಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಕೊ-ಆಪ್. ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ನಿ.,**  
**AMARAVATHI HOUSE BUILDING CO-OP. SOCIETY LTD.,**  
 Post : AMARAVATHI, HARIHAR - 577 601.

ರಿಸಿಪ್‌ನಂ: \_\_\_\_\_ Date : 26-07-2012

ಪೌರಾಯುಕ್ತರು,  
 ನಗರಸಭೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ,  
 ಹರಿಹರ.  
 ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ.

ವಿಷಯ:- ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ 50'X50' ಅಡಿಗಳು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವುಳ್ಳ ನಿವೇಶನವನ್ನು ಓವರ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ನಗರಸಭೆಗೆ ಜಾಗ ನೀಡುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:- (1) ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ನಸಹ/ಕೆ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್.ಪಿ/ಸಿಆರ್/ಇತರೆ/2012-13 ದಿನಾಂಕ 30-06-2012  
 (2) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಪುರಸಭೆ (1) ಸಿಆರ್/262/2010-2011 ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-01-2011  
 (3) ನಗರಸಭೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹರಿಹರ ಇವರು ಹಸಗವಾಡಿ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ನಸಹ/ಡಿಪಿಜಿ/ಸಿಆರ್/283/2011-2012 ದಿನಾಂಕ 13-01-2012  
 (4) ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಸಗವಾಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯ ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿಯನ್ನು ಹರಿಹರ ನಗರಸಭೆ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 28/2011-2012 ದಿನಾಂಕ 21-09-2011

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ನಗರಸಭೆಯ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದ್ದು, ಒಂದು ಓವರ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು 50'X50' ಅಡಿಗಳು ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಕೇಳಿರುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಗತಾರ್ಹ. ನಮಗೆ ಜಾಗ ಕೊಡಲು ಯಾವ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘದ 4 ಜನ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮೀದ್ದು ಕಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೋನಿಯ ನೀರು ವಿತರಣೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನೀರಗಂಟಿ ಸಮೀತ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಾವು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ರೂ.1260/- ಗಳ ನೀರಿನ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ನಗರಸಭೆಗೆ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಆದರೆ, ನಗರಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ನೀರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೋನಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗೆ ಬಂದು ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಪುನಃ ಪಂಪ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ನೀರು ವಿತರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ವೆಚ್ಚವೆಂದು ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ರೂ.55/- ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ನೀರಿನ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ನಗರಸಭೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಸಂಘದವರು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ರೂ.55/- ತಮಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೊರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಕೆಲವರು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವರು.

ಈ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ (2) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಸಹಿತ ನೀರಿನ ವಿತರಣೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಗರಸಭೆಯವರು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನಗರಸಭೆ, ಹರಿಹರ ಇದರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ನಸಹ/ಇ' ವಿಭಾಗ, ಸಿಆರ್/31/2004-05 ದಿನಾಂಕ 19-05-2005, ನಗರಸಭೆ ಹರಿಹರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 01-03-2004 ರ ಪತ್ರದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪಗಾವನೆಗಾಗಿ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

(ಪುಟ 2 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

ಅನುರೂಪತೆ ಪಾಠ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಕೆ-ಆ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ  
ಅನುರೂಪತೆ ಬಿಲ್ಕುನ ಹರಿಹರವಿ  
ವಾಣಿನಿಶಿ ಬಿಲ್ಕು

PAGE NO.	ARUN
DATE 12/7	

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PAGE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE 12/7/2012

ದಿನಾಂಕ 12.7.2012 ರಂದು ಗುರುವಾರ ಬೊಮ್ಮಲ  
6 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಆಮಂತ್ರಿಸಿತು. ಜಾನ್ ಬಾಪ್ಟಿಸ್ಟ್ ಕೆಗಲೆ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್  
ಆಫೀಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಕೆಗಲೆ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್  
ಆಫೀಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನಡೆಯಿತು.  
ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನಡೆಯಿತು.

క్రమము

జీవము

162

1. B. Gumsiddappa

James M. ...

2 M.V. Vernerker

Review

3 M. L. Bolavetsky

*Handwritten signature*

4 Krishna Balekundri

Distance

5 Substrat: Kunststoffe



6	B. S. Pati
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### **TRANSLATION OF ANNEXURE 3**

Resolution of Amaravathi House Building Cooperative Society

Subject: Handing over land measuring 50 ft x 50 ft for construction of OHT by Amravati Housing Colony, Harihara Taluka

Letter is addressed to CMC, Commissioner by the Secretary, Amaravathi House Building Cooperative Society, dated 26 July 2012

One meeting was assembled on 12 July 2012, Thursday at 6 p.m. and only GB members were present.

Subject of Meeting:

Handing over of 50 ft by 50 ft piece of land of Ganapati Devasthanam to CMC as per CMC, Commissioner's letter no. KMRP/CR/Misc/ 202-13 dated 30 June 2012

The matter has been thoroughly discussed and brought to the notice of everybody present here. They have resolved to transfer a piece of land measuring 50'x50'. They have requested the CMC commissioner to have the present water supply system monitored by CMC authority only. The members are willing to donate the piece of land situated on the western corner of the compound.