

Resettlement Plan

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IND: Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program – Harihara Town Tranche 1 Bulk Water Supply Subproject (Package No. 01WS02)

Prepared by Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation, Government of Karnataka for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of draft originally approved by ADB in December 2014.

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
A. Introduction	1
B. Project Components	1
C. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan	2
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	3
A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	3
B. Policy and Resettlement Framework	10
C. Entitled Person/ Displaced Person	11
D. Temporary Impact of the Project	11
III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	16
A. Temporary Impact	16
B. Gender and Indigenous People Impact	18
IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION	18
A. Consultation and Participation	18
B. Consultation during construction stage	22
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	22
A. Grievance Redress Process	22
B. GRC / SC Composition and Selection of Members	23
VI. INCOME RESTORATION	25
A. Income restoration strategy	25
VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	25
VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION	27
A. Existing Institutional Structure and Capacity	27
B. Implementation	27
IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	30
X. MONITORING AND REPORTING	33
A. Monitoring	33
B. Reporting	33

List of Tables

Table 1: Land Ownership and IR Impacts of the Harihara Town Bulk water supply subproject	I
Table 2: Proposed Bulk Water Supply Components: Harihara Town.....	6
Table 3: Details of the proposed Pumping Main	10
Table 4: Summary of Resettlement Impacts.....	15
Table 5: Entitlement Matrix	16
Table 6: Summary of Affected Persons in Temporary Impact Area (informal SBE owners/ Hawkers, Vendors.....	17
Table 7: Indicative Budget for RP Implementation	26
Table 8: Roles and Responsibilities of Institutions	29
Table 9: Implementation Schedule	31

List of Figures

Figure 1: Map showing Temporary Impacts	3
Figure 2: Map of Raw water alignment and WTP- Harihara.....	8
Figure 3: Map of Pure water pumping main.....	9
Figure 4: Temporary Impact Zones along the Water Supply Network.....	12
Figure 5: Grievance Redressal Mechanism	24

List of Annexures

Annexure 1: PAMPHLET ON PID (PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE)	35
Annexure 2: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF RESETTLEMENT-NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION (NGO)	38
Annexure 3: LAND DOCUMENTS FOR HARIHARA PROJECT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF OHT	42
Annexure 4: PUBLIC CONSULTATION REPORT	46
Annexure 5: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist.....	58
Annexure 6: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM.....	59

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 15 March 2017)

Currency Unit	=	Rupee (INR)
INR1.00	=	USD 0.015
\$1.00	=	Rs66.79

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
CMC	—	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	—	Kilo litre
km	—	kilometer
lpcd	—	liters per capita per day
Mld	—	million liters per day
m	—	Meter
m ²	—	square meter

The resettlement plan (RP) was prepared, reviewed and approved by ADB in December 2014. The report has been updated based on a detailed design report of October 2016.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction:** The Project I of Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program (KIUWMIP, the Program) was initiated by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with the Government of India (GoI) on Dec 30th 2014 with aims to improve water resource management in urban areas in a holistic and sustainable manner consistent with the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Investment support is being provided to modernize and expand urban water supply and sanitation (UWSS), and strengthen institutions to improve water use efficiency, productivity, and sustainability. Assistance under the first phase will be used to expand and upgrade water supply and sanitation infrastructure in three towns - Byadagi, Davanagere, and Harihara.
2. **Sub Project Description:** Under this subproject, physical works will be constructed in Harihara. These include: (i) Construction of WTP; (ii) Construction of two service reservoirs (SRs); (iii) Construction of raw water rising mains (iv) Rehabilitation and augmentation of existing Jack well
3. **Land Ownership and IR Impacts of the subproject:** The requirement of the land is presented in the table below. No involuntary land acquisition will be required in the proposed project.

Table 1: Land Ownership and IR Impacts of the Harihara Town Bulk water supply subproject

Sl. no.	Sub Project Component	Total Land Requirement	Description	IR Impacts
1	Service Reservoirs (ELSR)- 2 units	Nil	Construction of reservoir in Government land at. First one at Guttur colony The second one on land donated by Amaravathi Housing society	The proposed Guttur ELSR will be constructed in the Government Land. The Other ELSR will be constructed in the Land donated by Amaravathi Housing colony. The Ownership of the land donated by Amaravathi Housing colony has been transferred in the name of Commissioner CMC Harihara and there is no IR Impact.
2	Water Treatment Plant	Nil	Construction of water treatment plant at the existing site in place of existing 9MLD WTP.	No Impact within existing Government land

3	Construction of raw water pumping mains of 500mm DI K9 pipe from Jack well at Kavalettu village to WTP at Harihar for length of 4300 meters	Nil	Parallel to existing rising main. No land acquisition required. ROW is available and sufficient for civil works and has no encroachment.	No Temporary Impacts (?)
4	Providing of new Pure water pumping main	Nil	Pipes will be laid along the roads within the Municipal limit. No land acquisition required. ROW is available and sufficient for civil works.	Temporary Impacts
5	Rehabilitation and augmentation of existing Jack well	Nil	Existing Jack well at Kavalettu village. No land acquisition required.	No Temporary Impacts

4. **Temporary Resettlement Impact:** 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. 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). Temporarily affected mobile hawkers and vendors, including those running businesses in kiosks, will be assisted by an NGO which would be in place in month of April/May 2017, which would support temporary displaced vendors/Hawkers 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 consists of about 5 to 7 days. Approximately 85 vendors and hawkers will be affected during the construction period. It is anticipated that Rs 18, 41,400 or \$ 28329 will be needed to pay for the temporary resettlement costs.
5. The state highway and other roads connecting to the proposed pumping station are wide enough to allow installation of sewer lines in the middle of the roads without any impact on road side hawkers/ vendors. The Transect walk in October 2014 indicates that the parking of 119 two wheelers, 46 three wheelers, 27 Matadors (commercial transport vehicle) will be temporarily affected during the laying/rehabilitation of the distribution network. If possible and to avoid parking issues, most of the civil work will be done at night. The Transect walk during October 2014 and again in February 2017 by Consultants and ULB Officers in the project area revealed that full closure of the roads is not envisaged during the proposed civil works. The detailed Engineering designs has been completed during DPR stage.
6. The Resettlement Plan proposes compensation to affected persons based on the entitlement matrix prepared for the project. Potential losses that can be avoided and/or mitigated through proper scheduling of work, avoidance of impact to businesses where possible, provision of planks for access to shops and businesses, and traffic management plans to avoid disruption have been proposed.
7. **Socio-economic information and profile:** 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 63 hawkers & 22 vendors and the parking of 119 two wheelers, 46 three wheelers, 27 Matadors (commercial transport vehicle) is envisaged during the laying/rehabilitation of the bulk water supply subproject.

8. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan:** The resettlement cost for the project of Harihar CMC is estimated at Rs 18,41,400 or \$ 28,329. The budget reflects the DMS based on the detailed design and latest replacement costs.
9. **Consultation and Disclosure:** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed to stakeholders (beneficiaries, affected persons, elected representatives and institutional stakeholders) through consultation meetings and focus group discussions. A program of continuous consultation and disclosure is under way. Formal consultations have been carried out by engineers of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of Harihara to prioritize and finalize works to be taken under the program. These were supplemented by a series of informal discussions by the PMDCSC engineering consultants, mainly on understanding the current situation. The public consultation (held on 15.2.2017 and 1.3.2017) and disclosure will remain a continuous process throughout the project implementation period. During the meeting local public and APs shared their views to the project team. Following are the comments/suggestions of the participants:
 - (i) The work should be completed within the shortest possible time as people of the project proposed locations are facing a lot of problems due to the absence of the proposed infrastructure at present;
 - (ii) The local residents should be informed about trenching at least one week before.
 - (iii) Employment may be provided to the local skilled and semi-skilled labourers during the construction stage.
 - (iv) Inconvenience and traffic disturbances due to construction work in the city should be minimized as far as possible
 - (v) People are willing to cooperate by all means to implement the project successfully
10. **Implementation Schedule:** Project implementation period (civil works) is expected to require 18 months to complete. The RP implementation will need 12 months to complete all tasks including payment disbursement, income restoration assistance and other resettlement assistances. The Project work will tentatively commence from April 2017 and would be completed in 18 months.
11. **Monitoring and Reporting:** The RPMU in consultation with the design consultants (PMDSC) will conduct field inspections and resettlement surveys prior to displacement in sections ready for construction. A resettlement NGO will be engaged for around 12 months in implementing the RP and is responsible for regular monitoring and support. 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 half yearly basis. They will also be uploaded on the ULB web site upon approval from ADB.
12. **Categorisation:** This project is classified as Category 'B' in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons, and includes both physical and economic displacement

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. ADB is helping the Indian state of Karnataka improve water resources management in selected urban areas of the Upper TungaBhadra sub-basin. Water supply and waste water systems suffer from under-investment throughout the state of Karnataka. Current water supply is intermittent. The absence of scientific wastewater treatment and sewerage systems contaminates ground water posing a health risk to the public. 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 be deteriorated; and water resource disputes will be escalated.
2. The Project I of Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program (KIUWMIP, the Program) was initiated by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with the Government of India (GoI) on Dec 30th 2014 with aims to improve water resource management in urban areas in a holistic and sustainable manner consistent with the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Investment support is being provided to modernize and expand urban water supply and sanitation (UWSS), and strengthen institutions to improve water use efficiency, productivity, and sustainability. Assistance under the first phase will be used to expand and upgrade water supply and sanitation infrastructure in three towns - Byadagi, Davanagere, and Harihara.
3. The following RP is prepared for the subproject in the town of Harihara. It is based on the detailed design. The SIA is prepared based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Act 30 of 2013)

B. Project Components

4. The subproject is designed to provide drinking water facilities to the communities of Harihar. The first organized Water supply system for Harihar was constructed in 1972 with Thungabhadra River as the source. It was designed to supply 5.0 MLD with plain sedimentation tank with rapid sand filters and now it is abandoned. The second Water supply system was created in year 2003, with Tungabhadra River as source on the upstream of the town at Kavalettu village. The existing water supply within Harihar totals 9.5 MLD supplied in 24 hrs by pumps at treatment plant. Though the gross supply indicates 116 lpcd, the net supply position does not exceed 80 lpcd (norm is 135 lpcd) after the transmission and other losses of about 30%. The supply is once in a day for duration of about 3 to 4hrs (6am to 9pm) for supply from tanks and 1 to 2hrs from pumping zones and every alternative days during the summer.
5. It is observed that raw water availability is only 12.72 against requirement of around 18.08 MLD in 2016, 24.33 MLD in 2031 and 32.66 MLD in 2046 including the system losses. There is clear deficit of 19.94 MLD for the ultimate year requirement. Therefore it has become necessary to enhance the capacities of the raw water pumping mains and pumping machineries to meet the design requirement of ultimate year 2046 and intermittent year 2031 respectively.
6. The present Water Treatment Plant (WTP) is designed for 13 MLD and installed capacity of water treatment plant is 13 MLD with a clarifloculator with rapid sand filters capacity of 9.00 MLD. Therefore the WTP capacity available is only 9 MLD as against 17.77 MLD in 2016, 23.91 MLD in 2031 and 32.09 MLD for 2046. There is clear deficit

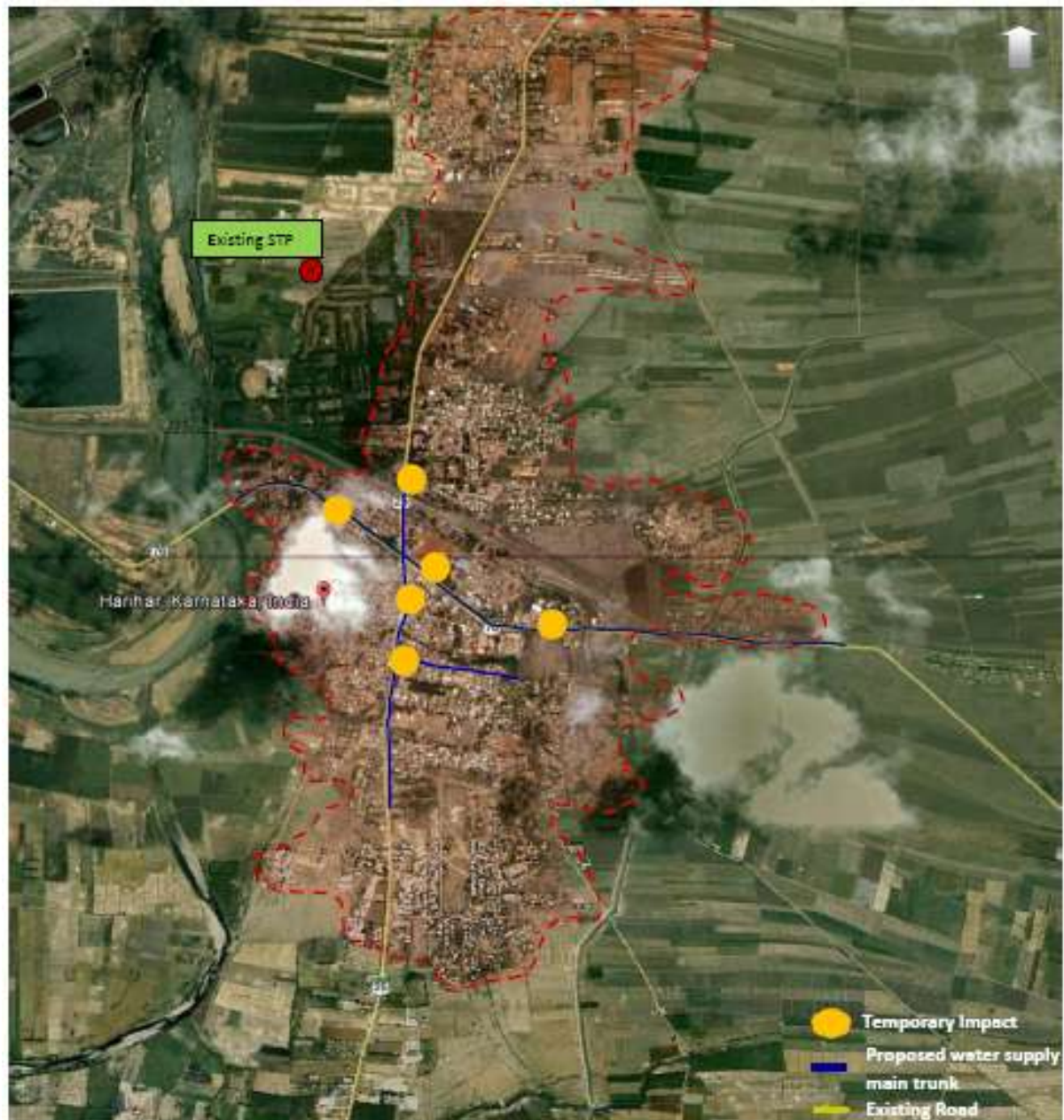
of 14.91 MLD treatment plant for the intermittent year requirement. The present water supply is not sufficient. It is to be rehabilitated to utilize the designed capacity of 13MLD and also enhance the capacity of WTP to the intermittent year requirement of 23.91MLD. However the proposed WTP shall be designed for 20 MLD capacity up to clarifloculator and other components of WTP may be enhanced after 2031.

7. The distribution system which covers only 65% of the total road length is required to be extended for covering the area likely to be developed by 2016. It is estimated that the distribution lines are required to a total length of 178.59 Km by 2016 in addition to existing 102 km and proposed 76.59 km. After review of the condition survey of distribution network it is decided that 100 % replacement of existing pipe line is required.
8. Under this subproject, the following physical works will be constructed in Harihara. These include: (i) Construction of WTP;(ii) Construction of two service reservoirs (SRs); (iii) Construction of raw water pumping mains (iv)Providing of new Pure water main(v) Rehabilitation and augmentation of existing Jack well

C. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

9. This Resettlement Plan is prepared in accordance with ADB's SPS (and the GOI LAA) requirements for involuntary resettlement Category B projects and to meet the following objectives:
 - (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the Resettlement Plan;
 - (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
 - (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
 - (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
 - (v) to establish a framework for grievance Redressal for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
 - (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the involuntary resettlement policy principles applicable to the project;
 - (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
 - (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation.

Figure 1: Map showing Temporary Impacts .



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

1. The Harihar ULB suffers from a resource crisis and is without the capacity or capability to operate and maintain civic infrastructure systems. The water supply system needs renovation and the water treatment facilities need to be augmented. It is, in order to alleviate this situation, that the sub projects are being developed. The construction of the water treatment plant (WTP) is within the existing WTP premises and does not envisage any involuntary resettlement impact. Additionally, the construction of two new service reservoirs (SR) 900 KL also does not include any involuntary resettlement. One SR is within an ULB owned park. The second SR will be

constructed on land donated by the Amravati housing cooperative society. All requirements for land donation as laid out in the Resettlement Framework will be followed. A reputed NGO will be engaged (as per ADB requirements) to monitor all activities, participate in consultation and endorse the land donation procedure and document. Copies of documents of the initial agreement for the land donation by the housing cooperative and the third party assessment are provided as Annex 3

2. Bulk water supply pipe 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. New Raw Water Pumping mains of 4.3 Kms will be laid along required area. The required space at pit head will be about 1 m by the road side avoiding utility lines and edge-of-the carriage width. As per the initial assessment, minimal temporary resettlement impacts on hawkers and vendors and restriction on parking of vehicles are anticipated during the laying of water trunk mains. This RP includes provisions for assistance for the temporarily affected, vendors, hawkers for loss of their income and alternate access to the roadside shops. The overall impacts will be minimized, through the careful selection of construction sites and change in alignment at the detailed design stage and by shifting construction work time at night. Protective measures such as laying of planks along the sides of the roads to allow access to shops and businesses, adequate signage and careful traffic management will be undertaken to mitigate and minimize impact on businesses as well as residents.







	
<p><i>Intake Well at Kavalettu Village</i></p>	<p><i>Existing WTP at Harihara on the bank of the river TungaBhadra.</i></p>
	
<p><i>Proposed location of reservoir at Amaravathi colony</i></p>	<p><i>Proposed site for construction of water treatment plant at the existing site in place of existing 9 MLD to 20MLD WTP</i></p>
	
<p><i>Proposed site for construction of SRin Guttur</i></p>	<p><i>Existing jack well at Kavalettu Village</i></p>

Table 2: Proposed Bulk Water Supply Components: Harihara Town

SL.No.	Infrastructure	Function	Description	Location	Resettlement Impact
A. Water Supply Component					
1	Water treatment plant	Treatment of water	Design, construction and supervision of 20 MLD Water treatment Plant	Construction of water treatment plant at the existing site in place of existing 9 MLD WTP.	No impact – within existing Government land
2	Service reservoirs	Temporary storage of treated water prior to distribution	Construction of 2 new ELSR	Construction of reservoir in government land at: ■ Guttur Colony ■ On land donated by Amaravathi Housing society.	One new ELSR is proposed to be constructed within CMC park at Guttur colony. No impact. The other ELSR will be constructed on land donated by the Amaravathi Housing society. No impact.
3	Providing new Raw Water pumping main	Raw water pumping from Jack well to WTP	Providing and laying raw Water Pumping Main of (500mm DI K9 pipe) from the Jack well at Kavalettu village to the WTP at Harihara over 4,300 meters including river crossing	Parallel to existing rising main. No land acquisition required. ROW is available and sufficient for civil works and has no encroachment.	No temporary displacement during construction of raw water transmission mains of 4.3 Kms (500 mm DI K9 Pipe) at Kavalettu village, Kumarapatnam and Harihara. As there are no vendors and Hawkers on the side where raw water transmission mains are proposed to be constructed (along old NH4 (old Pune/Bengaluru road)), no impact envisaged.

SL.No.	Infrastructure	Function	Description	Location	Resettlement Impact
4	Providing new Pure Water Pumping Main	Pumping of Pure water from WTP to ELSR	Providing and laying Pure Water Pumping Main of dia varying from 450mm DI K9 pipe to 200 mm dia for a length of 10,770 m from WTP to individual storage reservoirs in the town	Pipes will be laid along the roads within the Municipal limit. No land acquisition required. ROW is available and sufficient for civil works.	Temporary impacts
5	Rehabilitation and augmentation of existing Jack well	Pumping of water from the River to Jack well	Rehabilitation and Replacement of Pumping Machineries and other necessary accessories at head work at Existing Jack well. Replacement of two numbers vertical turbine pump set	Existing Jack well at Kavalettu village. No land acquisition required	No impact

Figure 2: Map of Raw water alignment and WTP- Harihara



Figure 3: Map of Pure water pumping main.



Table 3: Details of the proposed Pumping Main

Sl. No	Name of the Road	Road width(meters)	Diameter of the pipe (mm)	Trench width(meters)	Pipe length in meters
1	Old PB Road	12	450mmDI K9	0.9	1050
2	Harapanahalli-Shimogga Road	10	350mm DI K9	0.9	3945
3	Shimogga-Harapanahalli Road	10	300mm DI K9	0.6	2500
4	Indira Nagar Amaravathi, Ashraya colony	7.5	250mm DI K9	0.6	980
5	Harapanahalli, Harlapur Road	7	200mm DI K9	0.6	2295

B. Policy and Resettlement Framework

11. The resettlement framework (RF) prepared for KIUWMIP is based on the Land Acquisition Act (Karnataka), amended in 1988, ADB's SPS of 2009, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) of the Government of India, 2007 and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Act 30 of 2013) 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 APs should be assisted in improving or at least regaining their standard of living;
- (iii) the APs 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 APs will be assisted with adequate resources with time bound action plan in coordination with Civil works;
- (viii) APs 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.

3. 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.

4. ADB SPS (2009) are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same standard of living with the project as without it. In addition, the absence of legal title to land should not be a bar to compensation. ADB SPS requires payment of compensation prior to actual loss.

C. Entitled Person/ Displaced Person

5. According to ADB's safeguard requirement (SPS) three kinds of displaced persons are eligible for compensation, assistance and benefits. They are:
 - (i) persons who have lost land/assets in entirety or in part, with formal legal title over land;
 - (ii) persons who have 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.
6. 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 which is 1-3-2017.

D. Temporary Impact of the Project







7. Census 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.






Figure 4: Temporary Impact Zones along the Water Supply Network



Photographs of busy/ market area roads:

<p><i>Kumarapattanam Road 12 meters Row</i></p>	<p><i>Kavaleti Village to WTP Road Near Kumarapattanam 12 meters Row</i></p>

	
<p><i>Kavalethi Village Road</i> 8 meters Row</p>	<p><i>Kumarapattanam Road</i> 12 meters Row</p>
	
<p><i>Old PB Road</i> Road width 12 meters (Temporary impacts)</p>	<p><i>Shimogga Road</i> Roadwidth 10 meters</p>
	
<p><i>Harapanahalli Main Road</i> Road width 10 meters</p>	<p><i>Harapanahalli- Shimogga Road junction</i> Row- more than 16 meters(Temporary impacts)</p>

	
<p><i>Harapanahalli- Harihar Road (Vendors also visible)/ Double Road Road width 16 meters (Temporary impacts)</i></p>	<p><i>Harapanahalli- Harihar Road (Vendors also visible) Double Road Road width 16 meters (Temporary impacts)</i></p>
	
<p><i>Harapanahalli Main Road, Near Guttur Row 10 meters</i></p>	<p><i>Kavalathi Village Road Road width 8 meters</i></p>
<div data-bbox="593 1115 1048 1494"></div> <p>(Temporary impacts)</p>	

8. The public consultations in the area revealed that the roads under work did not need full closure. Laying pipes one section at a time would reduce disruptions and impacts. Additionally, traffic management and laying of planks to allow access to shops will reduce the temporary impact. Affected hawkers and vendors will be assisted by the resettlement NGO to move across the road during construction period and to help them return post construction. Where they are not required to shift, access will be ensured by the contractor in the form of planks etc. The construction period will be minimized to approximately 5- 7 days per section of work. The summary of temporary impacts is presented in the table below.
9. The temporary displaced vendors, hawkers, vehicle parking, three wheelers and four wheelers are primarily located in the following areas

- (a) Harapanahalli- Harihar Road (Vendors also visible) Double Road
- (b)Harapanahalli- Shimogga Road junction
- (c) Old PB Road

Table 4: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

S. No.	Details	No.
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 matadors	27
5	Total temporarily affected stationary vendors & hawkers	63
6	Temporarily affected fruit vendors	22
8	Temporarily affected employees of businesses	nil

Source: Transect Walks, October, 2014

10. 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 door to door awareness with the support of 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) limiting period of time for open trenches and
- (vii) completing works quickly where large numbers of businesses are located,
- (viii) avoiding full street closure to the extent possible,
- (ix) providing employment opportunities to the displaced persons (APs) during construction works, especially vulnerable APs, if necessary
- (x) placing telephone hotlines on signs on visible areas to notify in case of emergency
- (xi) making the community fully aware of the grievance redress mechanism,
- (xii) providing contact number of responsible persons in the RPMU and ULB offices, and
- (xiii) 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

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Type of Impact	Type of Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlement
2	Loss of livelihood/ income	Temporary	Employees working in commercial establishment	1. Cash compensation equal to duration of wages lost
		Temporary	Owner of business including hawkers/vendors, agricultural laborers temporarily affected during construction	1. Cash assistance equivalent to an average of maximum daily net income to be paid or the number of days /weeks of temporary disruption 2. Free transport facility or one-time shifting assistance of Rs. 3,000 will be provided.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

1. A social, poverty and gender analysis for Harihara 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. Secondary data from Census of India and the urban local body (ULB), primary data from a baseline random sample survey conducted in the town and consultations/focus group discussions have been used to define the existing situation in quantitative and qualitative terms. The analysis assesses current levels of service access at a household level (by different socio-economic groups), service gaps, needs and preferences of households. It also assesses costs incurred by households for alternative mechanisms to overcome shortfalls in service, affordability and the willingness to pay for improved services.

A. Temporary Impact

2. Harihara is an important transit point for inter-state surface transport. Two busy highways – the Shimoga state Highway and old Pune-Bangalore Highway pass through the town. People assemble and board long distance buses at the junction of the transport routes. It is anticipated that parking along the main bus routes is likely to be affected during construction period. Additionally, the laying of water supply pipelines will temporarily affect the market and densely populated commercial areas.
3. Small business ventures like fruit and flower vendors located near the junction of two highways will be affected most. Many of them are from poor families earning a livelihood based on the daily sale of merchandise. Additionally, some small consumer service providers also earn their daily living from business carried along the road side. A summary of the temporary impact envisaged due to construction is presented below. (Table 6)

Table 6: 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) Total	85	200-1,000	600	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 will 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.
a. Stationary Hawkers	63				
b. mobile vendors	22				
High-density (residential)-	Nil	NA	NA	-	No hawkers and vendors on road/pipeline RoW. Access to shops and residences will be maintained.
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 October 2014

- The Transect walk during October 2014 and again in February 2017 by Consultants and ULB Officers in the project area revealed that the roads under work did not need full closure. Based on the transect walk conducted in October 2014, temporary impact is estimated to 63 hawkers and 22 vendors with movable kiosks during the construction or laying of pipelines for water supply trunk mains and distribution network. Most of the vendors and hawkers carry on business in high density commercial areas along the major roads and highways near the densely populated market area and transport junction. A rapid survey of businesses undertaken as part of the transect walks revealed that 41% of affected persons live below poverty line and another 14.11% are women headed households. The daily income of the affected persons was found to range from Rs. 200- 1000 with an average daily income of Rs. 600. Most of the hawkers are fruit vendors with business volumes varying seasonally according to festive occasions. No permanent land acquisition / displacement of population is envisaged. The sewer lines will be laid in the middle of roads that are wide enough not to restrict business of the vendors during the construction period. No structures / shops will be affected. However, since some of the construction is in a busy junction, the parking of vehicles will face temporary disruption. An alternate safe parking place needs to be provided.

B. Gender and Indigenous People Impact

- An assessment of the permanently affected families indicates that the project will not significantly affect the women. None of the families are women headed. Additionally, none of the women are earning members. Among the vendors temporarily affected, four women are identified to be earning a livelihood from the road side sale of flower, fruits, fast food. 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.
- No indigenous people are found to be affected either permanently or temporarily.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Consultation and Participation

- 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)/ Affected Persons (AP), project beneficiaries, the host population (where APs are relocated, if necessary) and the implementing agency, the ULB. 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.

2. At the draft RP preparation phase, project impact on involuntary resettlement was disclosed and consultation and feedback from potential APs and the community was gathered. Public Consultations were held 15.2.2017 and 1.3.2017 (see details in annexure). The resettlement census of the subproject AP's was completed on 26-9-2016. 1-3-2017 has been identified as the cut-off date for compensation. Persons who occupy land in the project area after the cut-off-date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. To provide more transparency in planning and for active involvement of displaced persons and other stakeholder's project information is being disseminated through disclosure of final resettlement planning documents by ULB .For effective disclosure of the RP a brief RP containing project impact and entitlement (see Annex 1 for PID) options will be printed in the local language (other than English). A copy of the brief RP prepared for disclosure is being sent to ADB (Annex 1). The PID has been translated into the local language and will be published on the website of the ULB and in regional newspapers. The document will be printed in pamphlets and posted on prominent Government offices, ward council and ULB offices apart from distributed among the APs .It will be distributed to the APs, Community leaders, people's representatives.
3. During RP implementation phase, detailed procedural formalities for access to the entitlement benefits will be further disclosed to the APs. The project implementation unit (PIU) at the ULB level and 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 on-going 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 communities are fully aware of project activities in all stages of construction. The community in general, the affected families and the vendor associations have been consulted and made aware of the civil works under project activities prior to construction and also about ADB policy on involuntary resettlement.

Stakeholders

The stakeholders identified for this project are:

a. Primary

- i. Local Community (residents, educational institutions, commercial business impacted due to utilities being built in their habitation and their usage;
- ii. Public transport departments/companies (private and government operated);
- iii. Harihara CMC and other state government departments, Public Health Engineering (PHE), waterworks, telecommunication, electricity, poverty alleviation etc;
- iv. Project management Unit
- v. Government of Karnataka
- vi. Government of India and
- vii. ADB

b. Secondary

- i. Representatives of community based organizations, civil society groups;
- ii. Police Department
- iii. NGOs & Builders

Public Consultations

4. The following methodologies were used for public consultation:

- (i) Local communities, individuals affected, traders, and local shopkeepers who may be directly or indirectly affected were given priority during public consultation.
- (ii) Walk-through informal group consultations were held along the proposed sewerage line stretch.
- (iii) The local communities were informed through public consultation, with briefing on project interventions, including its benefits.
- (iv) The social concerns and suggestions made by the participants will be listed, and discussed, and suggestions to be noted for consideration during implementation.

5. Formal consultations have been carried out by engineers of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of Harihara to prioritize and finalize works to be taken under the program. These were supplemented by a series of informal discussions by the PMDCSC engineering consultants, mainly on understanding the current situation. The public consultation and disclosure will remain a continuous process throughout the project implementation period. During the meeting local public and APs shared their views to the project team. Following are the comments/suggestions of the participants:

- (vi) The work should be completed within the shortest possible time as people of the project proposed locations are facing a lot of problems due to the absence of the proposed infrastructure at present;
- (vii) The local residents should be informed about trenching at least one week before.
- (viii) Employment may be provided to the local skilled and semi-skilled labourers during the construction stage.
- (ix) Inconvenience and traffic disturbances due to construction work in the city should be minimized as far as possible
- (x) People are willing to cooperate by all means to implement the project successfully

6. *Details of the Public consultations are provided in the annexure with pictures below*

	
<p><i>Consultation with Guttur Gram Panchayat President and officials</i></p>	<p><i>Consultation with Panchayat Development Officer of Guttur Gram Panchayat</i></p>



Public Consultations at Kumarapattanam check post



Public Consultations at P B Road junction, Kumarapattanam



Consultation with residents of Kavalettu



Consultation with shop keepers in Kavalettu



Consultation with shop keepers Kavalettu



Consultation with resident Kavalettu

B. Consultation during construction stage

7. Public meetings with affected communities have been held to discuss, plan work programs, and allow issues to be raised and addressed during construction period. There will be smaller-scale meetings to discuss and plan construction work with local communities to reduce disturbance and other impacts, and to provide a mechanism through which stakeholders can participate in subproject monitoring and evaluation.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

1. A project grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social and environmental issues of the project. The main objective of the GRM will be to provide time bound action and a transparent mechanism to resolve social and environment concerns. 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 APs have access to interact easily.
2. 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.
3. 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 Public Information Disclosure (PID) to be distributed to all affected communities and APs which includes the contact numbers of the respective ULB officers responsible for the KIUWMIP.

A. Grievance Redress Process

4. There will be several tiers for grievance redress process. Simple grievances for immediate redress will first be resolved at site by Contractor. If unaddressed for up to 7 days the complainants may go to PIU officer in ULB responsible for resettlement/social issues. The resident engineer and the ULB will assist in resolving the issues. Name, designation and contact number of personnel responsible for grievance redress at ULB and RPMU will be posted at Contractor's and PIU site office in full visibility of public. Grievances of immediate nature should be resolved at site/ within ULB/PIU level within 15 days of registration of grievances.

5. The grievances of critical nature and those that cannot be resolved at ULB level will be referred to the divisional Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). All documents related to grievances, follow up action taken to resolve along with explanatory note on nature, seriousness and time taken for grievance redress shall be prepared by RPMU Social Development Officer and circulated to GRC members at least a week prior to scheduled meeting. The decision taken at the GRC level will be communicated to the APs by RPMU Social Development officer through ULB/PIU.
6. 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 APs by RPMU resettlement officer through the ULB/PIU and resettlement NGO.
7. For any issues that remain unresolved by the GRC or SC, or if the decisions made at such meetings are not acceptable, the complainants /APs can approach the Court of Law as per Government of Karnataka legal procedure.

B. GRC / SC Composition and Selection of Members

1. The GRC for the project will be headed by the Assistant. Commissioner (AC) of the sub Division with members as follows: (1) ULB Commissioners of project towns,(2) Deputy Project Director, (3) RPMU Social Development Officer, (4) DPD will convene the periodic meeting of GRC and will shoulder responsibility of keeping records of grievances/ complaints in details with help from RPMU Social Development Officer. Other members, such as, CBO representatives, wards council representatives, APs' representatives will be selected by the ULB Commissioner to represent in the GRC meeting. The SDO will be responsible for coordinating with all GRC members and the APs for grievance Redressal.
2. Grievances of critical nature and those that cannot be resolved at the Divisional level should be referred to the DLIC set up at district level. They will determine the importance of the grievances and attempt to resolve the issue within a month from the date of the complaint. The decision of the DLIC is final and cannot be contested in any other forum except in Courts of Law in the State/ Country.
3. In the event the GRM is not able to resolve the issue, the affected persons can also use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) by directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB Indian Resident Mission (INRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will include 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 below.

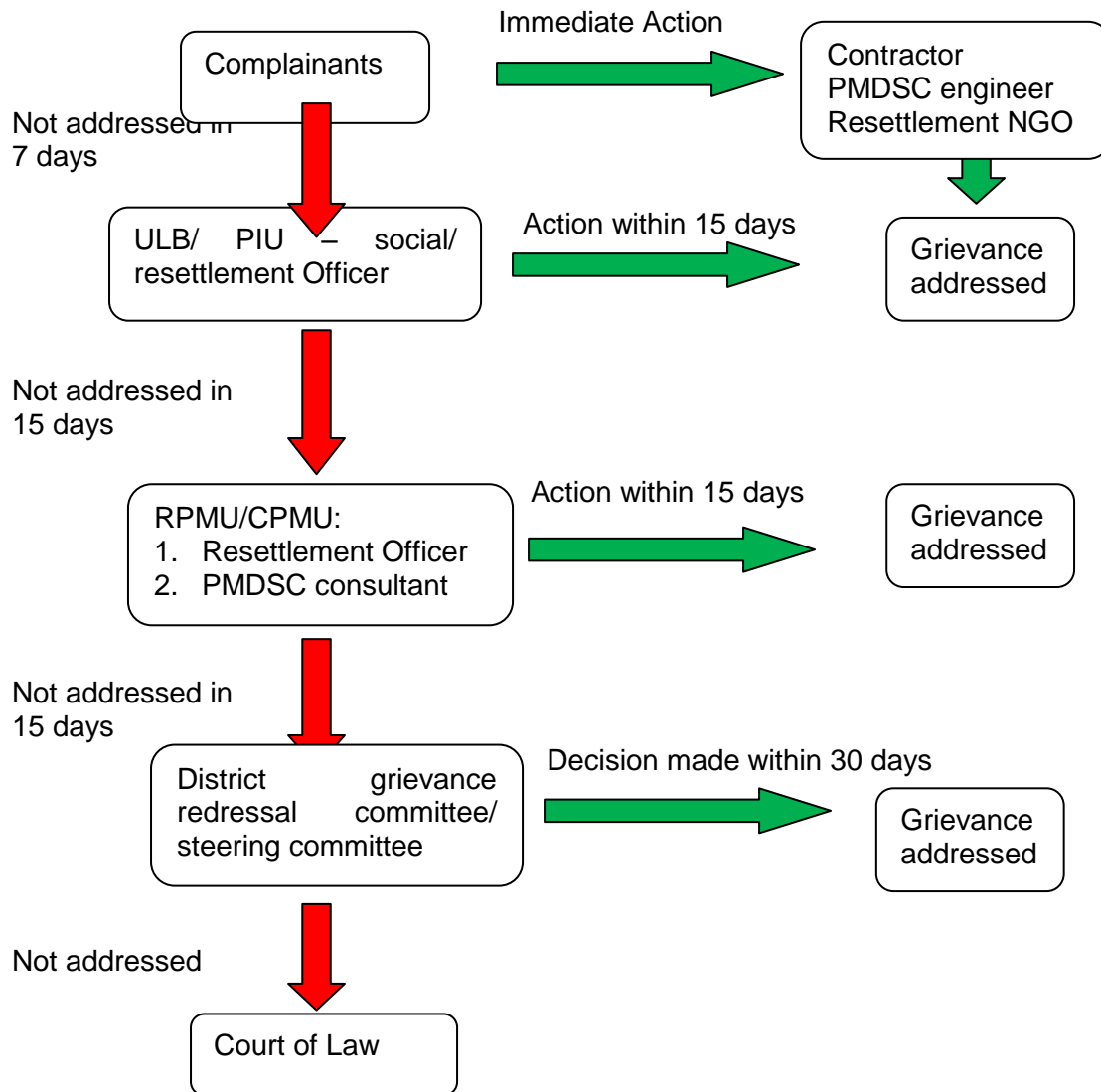


Figure 5: Grievance Redressal Mechanism

VI. INCOME RESTORATION

1. The objective of income restoration that no AP shall be worse off compared to pre-project status. Income restoration schemes are designed based on the data from a socio-economic survey (SES) conducted during the project preparatory stage. Existing resources in the region as well as skills of the APs, their socioeconomic status and cultural patterns will be considered while formulating income restoration programs.

A. Income restoration strategy

2. As there is no permanent involuntary resettlement impact in this project income restoration for the vulnerable persons is not considered. The detailed Engineering designs have been completed during DPR stage.
3. During implementation stage (after verification and updating RP by RPMU and consultation with the potential APs), 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 equipment/ tools as desired by the APs. This activity will be included and prescribed in the final RP together with the detailed timeline and dedicated budget.
4. Based on the social impact assessment, there is temporary impact for 85 road side hawkers / vendors, mobile vendors. The vulnerable hawkers/ vendors will get shifting assistance during construction phase in order to transport their goods and merchandise. No long term income restoration measures will be necessary as the businesses will continue in the same locations after the construction phase.

VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

1. The resettlement budget includes potential income losses to vendors and shifting allowances for the vulnerable APs who will experience temporary impacts. The budget will be updated as required to reflect the DMS based on the detailed design, and latest replacement costs. The resettlement budget includes: (i) detailed costs for 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. The RPMU will ensure timely disbursement of funds to the ULB for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, hiring resettlement NGOs for RP implementation and for hiring independent third party to monitor and endorse land donation procedures.
2. The cost of all resettlement activities will be an integral part of the overall Project cost, which will be borne by KIUWMIP.

Table 7: Indicative Budget for RP Implementation

S. no.	Compensation for type of loss	Quantity	Unit rate (INR)	Total Amount (INR)	Total Amount (USD @ Rs 65 per USD)	Source of Fund	Timeline
A	Loss of standing Crops Not applicable						
B.	Resettlement Cost: Permanent impact Not envisaged						
C	Resettlement Cost: Temporary Impact						
1	Income loss - vendor/hawker	85 persons x 7 days	-600	3,57,000	5,492	PMU to place fund with ULB to be disbursed by ULB	Prior to 1 month of disbursement and after calculation done by DLRC
2	Shifting assistance - Fruit vendor	22 persons	1500 per head	33,000	507	Same as above	Same as above
3	Parking arrangement at night – security placement	12 location x 7 days x 2 persons	500 per head per day/night	84,000	1,292	Same as above	Same as above
	Subtotal of C			4,74,000	7291		
D	Other costs						
4	Resettlement NGO – 12 months	12 months	1,00,000	12,00,000	18,461	Same as above	Payment to be made after completion of agreed Outputs
5							
	Subtotal of D			12,00,000	20000		
		Subtotal of C +D		16,74,000	2,25,753		
		Contingency @10%		1,67,400	2,575		
		Grand Total		INR 18,41,400 or \$ 28,329			

^aLand Registrar's office, Harihar CMC.

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Existing Institutional Structure and Capacity

1. 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. KUIDFC will establish a central project management unit (CPMU) and regional project management unit (RPMU) at the district level to facilitate KIUWMIP. The RPMU will assign a special resettlement officer (RO) to manage settlement activities, supervise and monitor activities. This person will be selected based on their experience in handling resettlement activities for similar external aided projects. The PMDSC resettlement specialist and the resettlement NGO will support the assigned resettlement officer at RPMU to manage the resettlement activities of the project.
2. 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 been implementing the ADB financed project, North Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project (NKUIDP). Designated social safeguards staff and officers are currently engaged projects under NKUIDP. If these staff cannot continue these roles due to transfers/ promotions as per Government procedures, new staff will be appointed for KIUWMIP subprojects, and trained and educated in ADB's safeguard policies. RPMU along with the ULB in the capacity of project implementing unit (PIU) will ensure that the staff and officers are updated with recent safeguards requirement of SPS, 2009. If required, orientation course will be organised to develop their capacity in understanding involuntary resettlement issues and implementing the resettlement plans. Harihar also requires an independent third party to supervise, monitor and endorse the land donation process per ADB's requirement. A reputed NGO has been engaged for this purpose.
3. The NGO will carry out daily RP implementing activities from project preparation to completion including income restoration activities, if any. The NGO's key personnel will have a thorough understanding and knowledge of ADB's safeguard policies/guidelines, preferably with experience of implementing RP activities for ADB or other external financing agencies. The NGO will also undergo capacity development and orientation courses on ADB safeguard policy requirements. Most importantly, the NGO has a key role in addressing issues of vulnerable persons affected due to temporary disruption of livelihood. The NGO will deploy experts in identifying skill development trainings if the situation demands.
4. Capacity to handle environmental and involuntary resettlement impacts, gender and vulnerability issues, etc., needs to be built in the Project. Training of project staff on aspects such as environmental planning, resettlement planning and implementation, social protection and gender, including the specific recording, reporting, and disclosure requirements therefore need to be planned separately.

B. Implementation

5. 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 KUIDFC to keep all records of meetings, consultation with the residents/ governing body members and support temporary displaced persons and facilitate provision of compensation to them.

6. The roles and responsibilities of the various Institutions/ organisations are listed in **(Table 8)** below

Table 8: Roles and Responsibilities of Institutions

SI No.	Activities	Responsible Agency	Authority/	Time schedule
1	Conduct FGD/Meetings/workshop for RP preparation / 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
2	Disclosure of Final RP, particularly final entitlement and rehabilitation packages to all APs	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 APs to approve / accept entitlement and rehabilitation measures in the RP		15 days 15 days
3	Approval of Final RP	ADB to approve subproject RP RPMU to arrange for translation and disclosure of final RP among the APs and stakeholders		15 days 15 days
RP Implementation stage				
4	Grievance Redress	RPMU to set up GRC at district level ULB to convene meeting on receiving complaints NGO to coordinate GRC meeting, assist APs, especially the vulnerable, in having access to GRC		To continue during RP implementation
5	Monitoring & Reporting	ULB will prepare quarterly progress reports and ADB compliance reports with cooperation from NGO/ RO and send to RPMU CPMU to report RP activities to ADB RPMU will monitor activities of ULB/ DLRC (for LA payment only), if required		Every quarter during RP implementation Throughout RP implementation

IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

1. The project is to be implemented over a period of 18 months, and RP implementation is 12 months. All the compensation and assistance as per Entitlement Matrix will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific site and/or stretch. Written confirmation is required to be sent by the PMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to affected persons. Construction work can begin only in sites and sections where compensation has been paid. The Resettlement Plan implementation schedule is presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Implementation Schedule

Activities	Year 0												Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 7	M 8	M 9	M1 0	M1 1	M1 2	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4
Established RPMU including safeguards Officer																								
Engage CMC with safeguards personnel																								
Appoint contractor with safeguards personnel																								
Appoint NGO																								
Conduct communication and IR training for project team members, design consultant, contractors and NGO																								
Identification of vulnerable APs for involvement/ Employment																								
Update draft RP																								
Consultations and disclosure																								
Review and approval (by RPMU and ADB), proceed by RP disclosure																								
Issuance of project related ID cards, as																								

X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Monitoring

1. Resettlement Plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement/census survey of affected persons proposed during Resettlement Plan updating, and overall monitoring. The RPMU, through ULBs, will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and prepare semi-annual monitoring reports for submission to ADB to be reviewed 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 a 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.
2. 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 APs with pre-project information derived from SIA database at RP preparation stage and a comparison will be made with the present condition of the APs 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 APs after resettlement stage.

B. Reporting

3. 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 organized, credit disbursed, and number of APs 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.
4. Though the project does not envisage any involuntary resettlement impact, but there are temporary displacements of Vendors/Hawkers during construction period hence the

Project is considered as “B” category. A Semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report is being prepared/submitted by RPMU to ADB for review and disclosure.

Annexures

Annexure 1: 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 Harihara 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 two additional ELSR with a capacity of 1000 KL(10 lakhs litres) and 1500 KL (15 lakhs litres) to be constructed respectively at (i) Guttur village and in (ii) Amravati Housing colony. Strategic mains of 4.3 Kms length and distribution network of 178 Kms (159 pipeline + 19 KMs of 63 mm dia pipe) will be laid throughout the town.

C. Involuntary Resettlement impact

4.. One of the proposed facilities will be constructed / replaced within ULB owned land. For the second land is donated by the residents of the Amravati Housing Cooperative Society. Necessary procedures were followed for land transfer.

5.. A survey was conducted by the NGO between 1st of June and 30th June 2014 and have identified temporary displacement of stationary 85 Hawkers/Vendors during proposed implementation of sub projects. In all 85 stationary hawkers/vendors, will lose their business for about 7 days and parking for about 192 vehicles, including two and three wheelers and matador vans will be disrupted for about same number of days.

D. Policy and principle of RP implementation

6.. 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

7. 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 18,41,400/-or \$ 28,329 has been made.

F. Institutional Arrangement

8. Harihara ULB and PIU will be 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, as an independent third party to monitor compensation to temporary displaced vendors, Hawkers and Affected family and ensure that due procedures are followed.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism

9. 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 to 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 a Court of Law of the state.

Details for inquiries

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Name : Mr Srinivasaiah Designation : Executive Engineer Regional Project Management unit KIUWMIP Telephone No:08192- 224433 E-mail:rpmukiwmpdavanagere@gmail.com Address: No 1976/9, Shamnur Road MCC A Block, Beside Ashraya Hospital Davanagere PIN: 577004 Karnataka State	Name of the Contractor: Shriram EPC Ltd Chennai. Name: Eronimus Designation: Project Manager KIUWMIP Telephone no: 9482396067 E-mail: eronimus@shrimpec.com

ಯೋಜನಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕರವತ್ತ

1) ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ:

ಏಷಿಯನ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್(ಎಡಿಬಿ) ನೆರವಿನಡಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ನಗರ ನೀರು ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿ (ಎಫಒಫಿಲಿಪ್) ನಗರ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಆಯ್ದ ನಗರ/ನಗರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು(ಐಫಒಒ) ಸಮಗ್ರ ನೀರು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ತತ್ತ್ವ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಜನರ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದ(ಕಾಕ) ಮಾದರಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ನಗರಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ದ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನವು ನಗರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟ ನಗರದ ಭಾಗಿದಾರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಏಗಿಪಿಆಈಆ ಯು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಆಯ್ದ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

2) ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳು & ಫಲಿತಗಳು

- ಹರಿಹರ ನಗರ ಸಭೆಯು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು & ಕೊಳೆತ ನೀರು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಕಾಮಾನು ಬದ್ಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನಗರಸಭೆಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕೊರತೆ, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನಗರದ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ & ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಸದರಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸುವುದು/ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ನೀರು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೀರು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿತರಣಾ ಜಾಲದ ನವೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಹರ ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗಿ 10 ಲಕ್ಷ ಲೀಟರ್ ಹಾಗೂ 15 ಲಕ್ಷ ಲೀಟರ್ ನೀರು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಮೇಲ್ಕಟ್ಟದ ಜಲ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಗಾರಗಳನ್ನು(ಇಐಐಒ) ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಗುತ್ಕೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೋನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಒಟ್ಟು 178 ಏಕು ವಿತರಣಾ ಜಾಲವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 159 ಏ & 19 ಏಕು 63 ಏಕು ಸುತ್ತಳತೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜೋಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೊಳೆತ ನೀರು ಪಂಪಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕೊಳೆತ ವಲಯ-2 ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಳೆತ ವಲಯ 1 & 2 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 200 ಚದರ ಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಇರುವ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಳೆತ ವಲಯ 1 & 2 ಹಾಗೂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕೊಳೆತ ವಲಯ -2 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 72.160ಏಕು ಕೊಳೆತ ವಿತರಣಾ ಜಾಲವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಈಗಿರುವ ವಿತರಣಾ ಜಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹರಿಹರ ನಗರ ಸಭೆಯು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 60 ಸಮುದಾಯ ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೊಳೆತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳ/ಬಡ ಜನರಿಗೆ(ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ) ಉತ್ತಮ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ & ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟು 198 ಚದುರ ಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳ ಜಾಗದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ.

3) ಭೂ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು

1. ಕೇಶವ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಭೂಮಿ(ಜಮೀನು) ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ಫ/ಜೀಡಿ ಪಿಜಿಟಿಟಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ/ ಪುನರ್ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
2. ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿಯಿಂದ ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯಿಂದ ಗಡಿ: ಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ಪಾತೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

Annexure 2: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF RESETTLEMENT-NON GOVERNMENT 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 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 12 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 DOCUMENTS FOR HARIHARA PROJECT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF OHT

1. LAND DONATION DOCUMENT OF AMRAVATHI HOUSE BUILDING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

(Regd. No. AR 31/DV13/E/eng/9360/84-85)

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

REF No: _____ Date: 26-07-2012

ಪೋಸ್ಟಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯದ,
 ಹರಿಹರ.

ಮಾನ್ಯರ,

ವಿಷಯ:- ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ 50'X50' ಅಡಗಲು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿತವಾದ ಒರವ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಸಗರಸಭೆಗೆ ಸಾಗ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶ:- (1) ತಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 306/2012-13 ದಿನಾಂಕ 30-06-2012
 (2) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪಕ್ಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹರಿಹರ (1) ಸೀಲ್/262/2010-2011 ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-01-2011
 (3) ಸಗರಸಭೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹರಿಹರ ಇವರು ಹರಿಹರವಾಡಿ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಪಕ್ಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 306/2012-2013 ದಿನಾಂಕ 13-01-2012
 (4) ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪರಿಣಾಮದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿಯನ್ನು ಹರಿಹರ ಸಗರಸಭೆ ಅಡಳಿತದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಪಕ್ಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 283/2011-2012 ದಿನಾಂಕ 21-09-2011

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಸಗರಸಭೆಯ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಟ್ಟಡ/ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ನಿಲಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಒರವ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು 50'X50' ಅಡಗಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಕೇಳಿರುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಗತಾರ್ಹ. ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಕೊಡಲು ಯಾವ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 4 ಜನ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೋನಿಯ ನಿಲಯ ದಿವರಣೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪರ್ವ ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ರೂ.1260/- ಗಳ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಗರಸಭೆಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಆದರೆ, ಸಗರಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಸಮ ಕಾಲೋನಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮೇಲ್ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಾಗ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ನಿಲಯ ದಿವರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಸೀಲ್ಡು ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ರೂ.55/- ಪ್ರತಿ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ, ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಗರಸಭೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ರೂ.55/- ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಹೊರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಕೆಲವರು ಅಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಮೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವರು.

ಈ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶ (2) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ, ಸಮೀಕರಣ ದಿವರಣೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸಗರಸಭೆಯವರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಇರುವುದು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದರ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಗರಸಭೆ, ಹರಿಹರ ಹರಿಹರ ಪಕ್ಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 306/2012-2013 ದಿನಾಂಕ 31/01/2014-05 ದಿನಾಂಕ 19-05-2005, ಸಗರಸಭೆ ಹರಿಹರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 01-01-2004 ರ ಪತ್ರದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಕರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

(ಮುಖ 2 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

Translation of Previous Document***Resolution of Amaravathi House Building Cooperative Society***

To the
Commissioner CMC

dated 26 July 2012

Subject: Handing over land measuring 50 ft x50 ft for construction of OHT by Amravati Housing Colony, Harihara Taluk

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

Subject of Meeting:

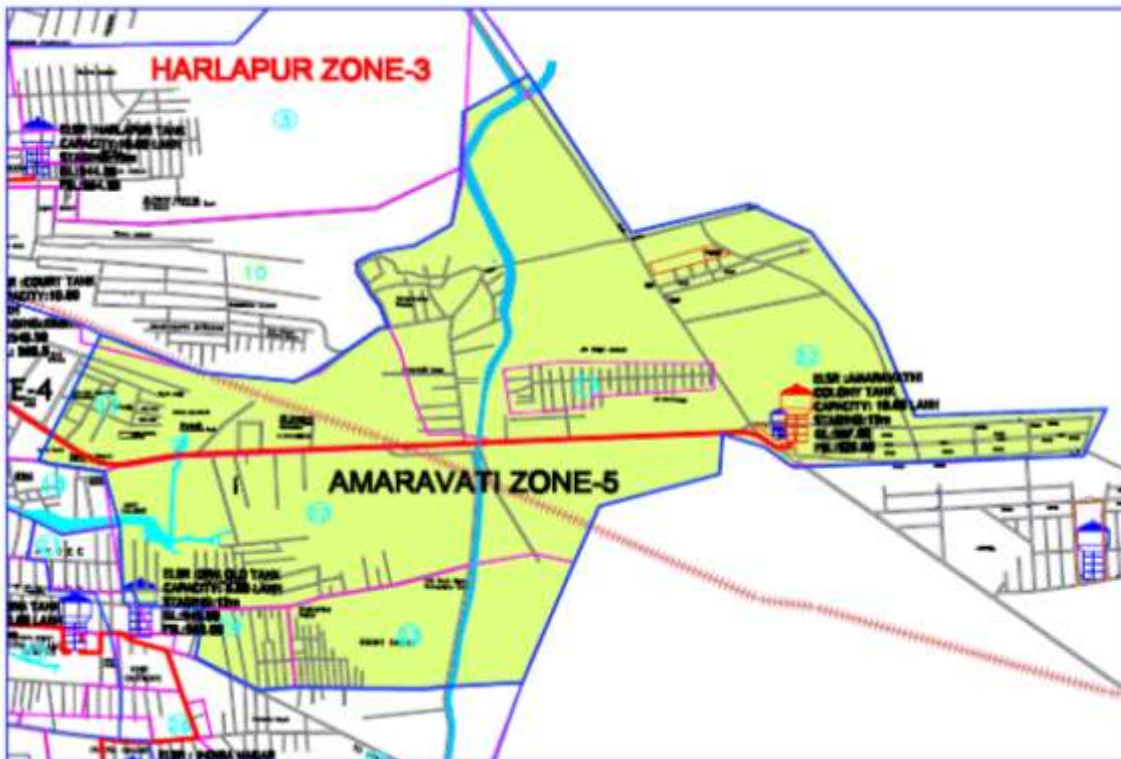
Handing over of 50 ft. by 50 ft. piece of land of GanapatiDevasthana to CMC as per CMC, Commissioner's letter no. KMRP/CR/Misc/ 202-13 dated 30 June 2012 was agreed to.

Secretary,
Amaravathi House Building Cooperative Society,

1. Site Location for Construction of SR at Guttur Village



2. Site Location for Construction of SR at Amaravathi



Annexure 4: PUBLIC CONSULTATION REPORT

Name of the ULB: Harihara

Date: 21.06.2011

Project Components: Rehabilitation of Water Supply Scheme and upgrading to 24x7 Water Supply Scheme to Harihara Town, CMC Harihara in Davanagere District

Table 5.2 : Public consultation

Sl	Name, Ward No. and address of the person consulted	Present condition of Water supply	What improvement is required in the present condition	Proposed project is beneficial Yes/No	May proposed project cause any social issue	Any suggestion for the proposed project
1	Sanaula, baig ward no-4 Gandhi Nagar HRE	poor	pipe dia change	Yes	NO	Road Both side pipe laying
2	Ravikumar. B. ward no-13 north nagalli	Drinking water not quality	pressure is low	Yes	Small galls in this ward	fast completing project
3	Belawada & Team Ambekar Vazaji Temple rd ward-3	weekly 3 times	Daily They want water	Yes	poor people water bill problem	water bill amount yearly paid.
4	Sangmesh. Kale DCM college ward-5	Good	Renewing old pipe	Yes	NO	meter adapting is ok.
5	Nagaraj ward-30 vidhyasagar HRE	Good	Higher dia pipe laying	Yes	Road cutting problem	Wide road so, both side pipe laying
6	Pavez. M. ward-15 Jyoti nagalli HRE	poor	weekly 3 times water they want	Yes	Small roads in this area	Water should reach 3 rd floor.
7	Ramesh. Simpi ward no-5 Tegalkota	Low quality water	avoid public taps	Yes	poor people living here	They want pressure flow
8	Saleem. Kazi ward no-10 Tippur HRE	old V.P. pipe. Pipe used	Treated water supply	Yes	-NO-	Need over public opening
9	Samimbanu. H.M ward-23 Bank Nagar HRE	weekly two times	24 hours water they want	Yes	NO	Continuous water flow they want
10	Manjunath. V. Dombi ward no-26 I.S. Colony	Small galls not sufficient water	Quality pipe laying	Yes	Concrete road cutting problem	meter proposed is good
11	Mandekarappa ward no-2 Haraput HRE	over dia pipe used	no control valves	Yes	NO	Good quality meter use for project
12	Ashok. Kurbur ward no-22 Nilkant nagr.	water not flow properly	adapt valves for pressure	Yes	NO	They want quality water
13	Sivaji. Katarwatar ward no-16 Shalika Nagar HRE	old PVC pipes	Stop leaking water	Yes	NO	now they getting sufficient water
14	Sankar. Naidu ward no-11 Phasht nagr HRE	Pipe leakage	Full ward pipe changes	Yes	Slum people lived here. They want cisterns.	Good pipe used for project
15	Harunur. Aidi ward no-27 Ram nagr.	pipe leakage	pipe should be changing	Yes	NO	Water bill amount should be in budget
16						
17						

Public Consultation Report

Name of the ULB: *City Municipal Council (CMC) Harihara*

Date: *15.2.2017 and 1.3.2017*

Project components: Laying of Bulk Water Supply pipelines to Harihara city

The public consultation and disclosure will remain a continuous process throughout the project implementation period.

Public consultation- Kumarapattanam, Kavalettu village and in Harihara townDavanagere District

Sl. No	Name and address of the person consulted	Contact No	Issues discussed	Consulted person is the beneficiary of the proposed project Yes/ No	Proposed project cause any social issue? Yes/ No (If Yes provide details)	Suggestions for the proposed project
1	Mrs.Vijayalashmi, Panchayat Development Officer Guttur	9480863586	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	Yes	No	Satisfied with the proposed sub project components. Focus should be given for safeguards.
2	Mr. Krishna, S/o K Solanki KumbaraoniKumarapattanam Ranebennur Taluk	9945624694	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En- route area shop- keeper	No	Satisfied with the proposed sub project implementation. Restoration work needs to be taken up immediately after completion of the construction work.
3	Mr. Mohammed Yusuf S/o Khaleel, Vinayaka Nagar Kumarapattanam,Ranebennur	9986542240	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En- route area shop- keeper	No	Satisfied with the proposed sub project implementation. Suggested to take up restoration work immediately after

Sl. No	Name and address of the person consulted	Contact No	Issues discussed	Consulted person is the beneficiary of the proposed project Yes/ No	Proposed project cause any social issue? Yes/ No (If Yes provide details)	Suggestions for the proposed project
	Taluk					completion of the civil work.
4	Mr.Nandan, New Iyengar Bakery, Kumarapattanam, Ranebennur Taluk	9731421317	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En- route area shop- keeper	No	Satisfied with the proposed sub project implementation. Civil work restoration needs to be completed on priority basis.
5	Mr.Karibasappa, S/o Shivappa, Kodihalli check post, Kumarapattanam, Ranebennur Taluk	9972953758	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En- route area shop- keeper	No	Satisfied with the proposed sub project implementation. Information to be provided at least 1 week prior to construction.
6	Mr. SarjappaNayak, S/o Basappa, 1-7 4 th Ward Kavalettu, Kumarapattanam Post Ranebennur Taluk	9482696245	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En-route villager	No	Satisfied with the proposed sub project implementation. Restoration work should be followed with construction work.
7	Mr. ShivalingappaBanakar, S/o ChannabasappaKavalettu, Kumarapattanam Post, Ranebennur Taluk	9945370317	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En-route villager	No	Satisfied with sub project implementation. Restoration work should be taken up without any delay.

Sl. No	Name and address of the person consulted	Contact No	Issues discussed	Consulted person is the beneficiary of the proposed project Yes/ No	Proposed project cause any social issue? Yes/ No (If Yes provide details)	Suggestions for the proposed project
8	Mr. K S Banakar, S/o Siddalingappa, Bhavani Medicals and General stores KavalettuKumaramangalam Post, Ranebennur Taluk	9739758515	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En-route villager	No	Satisfied with sub project implementation. Restoration work should be followed with construction.
9	Mr. Anjaiah, S/o Chaya Shetty, Grocery shop, KavalettuKumarapattanam, Ranebennur Taluk	-	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En-route villager	No	Satisfied with sub project implementation. Restoration work should be given priority.
10	Mr. Chandrashekar, S/o Ningappa, Kanaka Tailors, KavalettuKumarapattanam Post Ranebennur Taluk	7406290239	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En-route villager	No	Satisfied with subproject implementation. Restoration work should be given first priority
11	Mr. Hanumanthappa, S/o Mayappa Ward No 3 Kavalettu, Kumarapattanam, Ranebennur Taluk	7406554206	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En-route villager	No	Satisfied with the proposed sub project. Restoration work should be completed as an earliest to avoid inconvenience to the residents and cattle.
12	Mr. Ravi, S/o Guddappa, Ward No 3 Kavalettu, Kumarapattanam, Ranebennur Taluk	8496029502	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En-route villager	No	Satisfied with proposed subproject implementation. Restoration work should be focussed.

Sl. No	Name and address of the person consulted	Contact No	Issues discussed	Consulted person is the beneficiary of the proposed project Yes/ No	Proposed project cause any social issue? Yes/ No (If Yes provide details)	Suggestions for the proposed project
13	Mr. Gangappa, S/o PakeerappaBarki, Ward No 2, KavalettuKumarapattanam Post, Ranebennur Taluk	7204365778	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En-route villager	No	Satisfied with proposed sub project implementation. Restoration work should be done on priority basis.
14	Mr. Gangadhar, S/o Erappa, Ward No 3, Kavalettu, Kumarapattanam Post, Ranebennur Taluk	9741957713	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En-route villager	No	Satisfied with proposed sub project implementation. Restoration work should be first priority to avoid inconvenience to residents and cattle.
15	Mr. Marthandappa, S/o Bommappa, KavalettuKumarapattanam, Ranebennur Taluk	8494983454	Laying of Bulk water supply pipelines	En-route villager	No	Satisfied with proposed sub project implementation. Restoration work should be taken up immediately after completion of the civil work.
16	Mr. Eshwar, S/o Basappa, Hosakurbar	8050824210	Laying of Bulk water supply pipe lines	En-route villager	No	Satisfied with proposed sub project implementation. Restoration work should be given first priority.

Photographs of Temporary Displaced persons in Harihara Bulk water supply



Sadik Sab chicken centre



Tanveer Cycle shop



Maharudrappa petty shop



Chanrapappa petty shop



Madhu Petty shop



Mahacha Saba



Laxman petty tea shop



Shivanna ,petty Laundry shop



Slimmbhunu petty shop



Babusab petty shop



Mohmad Rafiq petty shop



Mobu Attar petty shop

List of Temporary Displaced Persons

Sl No	LD NO	Name	Sex	Age	Caste	Education	Annual income	Relationship With Head of the Family	Reside outside	Address	Affected Item - Area	Market Value	Option for Lively hood
7	Mob 9742482150	Babhu Gharisab	Male	47	Minority	Illiterate	30,000/-	Head of the Family Father	Yes	Anuravathi Colony	Egg rice stall	4000/-	Egg rice stall
		Srinibhusha	Female	35		Illiterate		Wife					
		Mukhtar	Male	16		Secondary		Son					Bread stall
8	Mob 9742633480	Nagaraj K	Male	21	Others	Primary	40,000/-	Son					
		Thippanna	Male	57		Illiterate		Head of the Family Mother	Yes	Hosa camp	Egg rice item	4000/-	Egg stall
		Gangamma	Female	46		Illiterate							
9	Mob 7795225288	Guddappa Vijayakumar	Male	37	Others	Primary	45,000/-	Head of the Family Father	Yes	Ganga nagar	Egg rice shop	3500/-	Egg shop
		Lakshmi	Female	50		Illiterate		Mother					
10	Mob 8861009110	Ramesh Bandari	Male	30	Others	Primary	30,000/-	Head of the Family Father	Yes	shivamoga road	Tea stall	3000/-	Tea Shop
		Malechappa	Male	50		Illiterate		Mother					
		Gowaranna	Female	48		Illiterate		Wife					
		Gayatri	Female	25		Primary							
11	Mob 9916728070	Raghu Mariyappa	Male	21	ST	Primary	30,000/-	Son	Yes	Harthareshwara Temple Road	Egg rice item	3,500/-	Egg shop
		Renukamma	Female	40		Illiterate		Head of the Family Mother					
12	Mob 9900774627	Sudhis sub Nirmans sub	Male	48	Minority	Primary	40,000/-	Son	Yes	Harthareshwara Temple Road	Chicken stall	3000/-	Chicken stall
		Alghar	Male	30		Primary		Head of the Family Brother					

List of Temporary Displaced Persons

Sl No	LD NO	Name	Sex	Age	Caste	Education	Annual Income	Relationship With Head of the Family	Reside ndse	Address	Affected Area	Market Value	Option for Lively hood
13	9886976121	Kiran catakay	Male	27	Others	P U C	30,000/-	Son	Yes	Old PB Road	Gobbi manchuri shop	4500/-	Gobbi manchuri shop
		Balmineni	Female	50		Illiterate		Head of the Family					
		Pranod	Male	30		Primary		Brother					
14	9620021889	Madhu Channabasappa	Male	27	Others	P U C	40,000/-	Son	Yes	Naduvalla pete	Tea shops	5,000/-	Tea shops
		Uma	Female	40		Illiterate		Head of the Family					
		Uma	Female	40		Primary		Mother					
15	9538827914	Shambhola Heraijaji	Male	37	Others	Primary	50,000/-	Son	Yes	Ganga nagara	Gobbi manchuri shop	3,500/-	Hotel
		Maya	Female	25		Primary		Wife					
16		Chaman isab	Male	53	Minority	Primary	40,000/-	Head of the Family	Yes	J C Budaveni	Frost shop	4,500/-	Frost shop
		Asha banu	Female	45		Illiterate		Wife					
		Fraz	Male	27		P U C		Son					
17	9844536287	Hannamatha Nagarathna	Male	40	Others	Primary	35,000/-	Head of the Family	Yes	Vidya nagara black c	Tea shop	3,500/-	Tea shop
		Harish	Male	20		Primary		Wife					
		Harshitha	Female	16		P U C		Son					
						S S L C							
18	9901198615	Nagaraja Shanthi	Male	28	S C	Primary	40,000/-	Head of the Family	Yes	Hosa camp	Egg rice item	4,500/-	Egg fried item
		Srinil	Female	25		Primary		Wife					
		Dandhan	Female	16		P U C							
		Dhanuuri	Male	14		S S L C		Son					
		Dhanuuri	Female	10		Primary							
19	9740462932	Kaleshappa	Male	42	Others	Primary	30,000/-	Head of the Family	Yes	J C Budaveni	Tea shop	4,000/-	Egg Sales shed

Sl No	I.D NO	Name	Sex	Age	Caste	Education	Annual Income	Relationship With Head of the Family	Residence	Address	Affected Area	Market Value	Option for Lively hood
		Ningappa	Male	20		P U C		Son					
		Kusuma	Female	37		Primery		Wife					
		Malatesh	Male	16		P U C		Son					
20	Mob 9036830410	P.N.Basavaraj	Male	34	Others	Primery	40,000/-	Head of the Family	Yes	Haladakeri	Fried item	4500/-	Fried item
		Lakshmidewi	Female	25		Illiterate		Wife					
21	Mob9901158250	Lakshmana Venkatesh	Male	30	Others	Primery	35,000/-	Son					
		Shantamma	Female	45		Primery		Mother	Yes	Slum Area	hotel	4000/-	Hotel
		Gopalakrishna	Male	32		Primery		Brother					
22	Mob9731076607	Mahacha sab Gouse	Male	28	Minority	Primery	40,000/-	Son	Yes	Bmbhu bajar	Puri shop	3000/-	Tea Shed
		Mahamad shabeer	Male	50		Illiterate		Head of the Family					
			Male	32		Primery		Brother					
23		Bhabhu	Male	60	Minority	Illiterate		Head of the Family					
		Murabi	Female	50		Illiterate	30,000/-	Wife	Yes	Bmbhu bajar	Mandakki sales	4000/-	Mandakki sales
		Murtap	Male	25		Primery		Son					
24		Bashu	Male	46	Minority	Illiterate	50,000/-	Head of the Family	Yes	Haladakeri			
		Mahamad Shada basha	Male	18		P U C		Son			Mandakki sales	6000/-	Mandakki sales
			Female	28		Illiterate		Wife					
25		Shivann	Male	60	Others	Illiterate		Head of the Family	Yes	agasar Area	Dobbi	4000/-	Dobbi shed
		Maruti	Male	40		Illiterate	40,000/-	Son					
		Bharat	Male	28		Primery		Son					

Sl No	I.D NO	Name	Sex	Age	Caste	Education	Annual Income	Relationship With Head of the Family	Residence	Address	Affected Area	Market Value	Option for Lively hood
26	Mob 853757570	Khaci ramm R Jor	Male	50	Others	Primary P U C	30,000/-	Head of the Family	Yes	Hariharashwar a Temple Road	Panni puri	3000/-	Panni puri
		Anand	Male	20		B.A		Son					
27	Mob8123111683	Gopala Jagannatha Ganga Nikil	Male	42	Others	Primary Illiterate P U C B.A	35,000/-	Head of the Family	Yes	Hariharashwar a Temple Road	Panni puri Hoser	4000/-	Computer Training
			Male	60				Father					
			Female	37				Wife					
			Male	20				Son					
28	Mob9944656560	Parashuram Ramachandra Rekha Rahul	Male	48	Others	Primary Illiterate Primary P U C	30,000/-	Head of the Family	Yes	Ledavanni	Gobi manchuri	4500/-	Gobi manchuri Shed
			Male	66				Father					
			Female	37				Wife					
			Male	21				Son					
29	Mob9538693711	Maharudrappa Prema Rekha Kumar	Male	40	Others	Primary Primary P U C P U C	40,000/-	Head of the Family	Yes	Barampura colony	Tea shop	4000/-	Tea and snacks
			Female	35				Wife					
			Female	17				Daughter					
			Male	15				Son					
30	Mob 8095683465	Veeranna Shobha Mallikarjuna	Male	55	Others	Illiterate Illiterate P U C	50,000/-	Head of the Family	Yes	Barampura colony	Beedi work	3000/-	Beedi rolling
			Female	45				Wife					
			Male	25				Son					
31		Chandrappa Shashikala Chaitana	Male	50	Others	Illiterate Illiterate P U C	50,000/-	Head of the Family	Yes	Barampura colony	Tea shed	4500/-	tea business
			Female	46				Wife					
			Male	24				Son					

Annexure 5: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?				Yes in survey No142-2 0.021 hectares of non- agricultural land is purchased through negotiated settlement for the proposed lift station at Guttur
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				The land is classified as agricultural land and there are no agricultural labourers in the field as the acquisition is linear and meagre.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		No		
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		No		
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		No		
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		No		
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		No		
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		No		
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		No		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		No		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		No		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? : Around 85 temporary vendors and Hawkers would be temporarily displaced during laying of sewerage pipelines along right of way (ROW) from 5-7 days and they will be paid compensation.				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?				[No]
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?				[No]

Annexure 6: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM
(To be available in Kannada & English)

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries, and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback.

Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing ***(CONFIDENTIAL)*** above your name.

Thank you.

Date		Place of Registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male	Age	
			* Female		
Home					
Address					
Village/Town					
District					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question – Please provide the details (who, what, where, and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official Registering Grievance)	
Mode of Communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Officials Reviewing Grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	
Means of Disclosure:	