

Resettlement Plan

Document Stage: Final
Project Number: 43253-025
October 2018

IND: Karnataka Integrated Urban Water
Management Investment Program – Harihara City
Sewerage and Sanitation Scheme (PART A)

Package No: 01HRA01

Prepared by Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation,
Government of Karnataka for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 15 Oct 2018)

Currency Unit	=	Rupee (INR)
INR1.00	=	USD 0.014
\$1.00	=	Rs 72

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
BPL	—	below poverty line
CC	—	city corporation
CDP	—	comprehensive development plan
CMC	—	city municipal council
CPMU	—	central project management unit
DC	—	deputy commissioner
DLIC	—	district level implementation committee
DPR	—	detailed project report
DP	—	displaced person
EA	—	executing agency
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 Program
KUIDFC	—	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation
KUIWMIP	—	Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program
LA	—	land acquisition
LA and R&R	—	land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation
MFF	—	multitranchise financing facility
NGO	—	nongovernment organization
PIU	—	project implementation unit
PMDSC	—	project management and design supervision consultant
PMU	—	project management unit
RPMU	—	regional project management unit
RoW	—	right of way
SPS	—	Safeguard Policy Statement
STP	—	sewage treatment plant
ULB	—	urban local body

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha	—	hectare
kl	—	Kilo litre
km	—	kilometer
lpcd	—	liters per capita per day
Mld	—	million liters per day
m	—	Meter
m2	—	square meter

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction:** The Project 1 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 the aim 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 - Byadgi, Davanagere, and Harihara. The project will also improve water resource planning, monitoring, and service delivery. Project 2 is currently being processed. The towns of Mangalore, Udupi, Kundapura and Puttur will receive expanded water supply and sanitation systems under Project 2 to be funded by ADB
2. **Sub project components:** Under this subproject the physical works under construction include the (i) laying of a sewer network (new network of 72.16 km and 2640 manholes); (ii) construction of 4 sewage pumping stations, three in the north and another in the south and (iii) one 18 MLD sewage treatment plant (STP).
3. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement:**

A joint site verification conducted by the design engineer and resettlement specialist in September 2016 indicates that much of the sewerage work for the sub project is complete and there was no temporary impact to the population. Door to door discussions were held with eighteen stakeholders in the Vidya Nagar and Keshav Nagar Areas. These included shopkeepers and the headmaster of a local school and crèche. All the stakeholders indicated that they supported the project, that they were not affected by the project work and looked forward to the completion of the work. Formal consultations to substantiate field visit findings will be included in the social safeguards monitoring report (SSMR).

There are four pumping stations needed for this project. Of these, one site (the Kesav Nagar Park) belongs to the Harihara CMC and another was transferred from the Department of Agriculture another government body to the CMC (APMC site). There is no adverse impact from these transfers as the sites were vacant and unused and belonged to the government. Another site (50ftx50ft) was donated by the Amravathi Building Society – a cooperative housing society. The site was not being used and the donation causes no resettlement impact. A fourth site (0.2 Ha of land) was procured by negotiated settlement from a farmer, Mr Beerappa, in Guttur village. The land procured is minimal and is not cultivated. Its loss does not cause any adverse impact to either the farmer or tenant farmers. Mr Beerappa is not considered vulnerable. Additionally, a new 18 Mld STP was to be built on the existing STP site, an 8.09 Ha site, owned by the CMC, behind the Kirloskar factory. However, in 2017, KUIDFC received a complaint about the ownership of a part of the land (2,400 sq. meter of the 80,000 sq. meter site). Construction on the STP was stopped in Oct 2017 to ascertain the landownership claims of Smt Gangamma and Shri Virupakshappa. A survey of the land was conducted by the Revenue Department in January 2018 and it established that the ULB was encroaching on 0.74Ha of adjacent private land (owned by the claimants). A negotiated settlement has been completed with the claimants for the land. Construction on the STP restarted in 2018. Both the claimants/ affected persons at the STP site, Smt Gangamma and Shri Virupakshappa, are below the poverty line (BPL) and identified as vulnerable. They will be compensated for the replacement cost of land and

other R&R assistances as per the LA and R&R Act, 2013 and the agreed resettlement framework. This Resettlement Plan has been updated to incorporate the changes in the revised Resettlement Framework and to address the impact on the two vulnerable affected persons at the STP site.

4. **Socio-economic information and profile:** A census and socioeconomic survey was conducted to assess the status of the APs in November 2014 and March 2018. Three households (two at the STP site and one in Guttur village) with a total of 18 family members are affected by the project. Two (both at the STP site) of the three affected households are considered vulnerable based on gender, age and income level. None of the households have disabled persons. Three persons have graduated school and one has graduated college. All except two household members have attended some school. None of the women from the affected families work outside the house.
5. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan:** The resettlement cost for this sub project of Harihara CMC is estimated at Rs 44,54,120 or \$ 63,630
6. **Consultation and Disclosure:** Goals and objectives of the project were disclosed to the APs through consultation meetings with November 2014. Further consultations were held with public along the sewerage pipeline between 24th and 26th September 2016. March 10, 2018 has been identified as the cut-off date for compensation. A program of continuous consultation and disclosure is underway.
7. **Implementation Schedule:** The sewerage and sanitation package started in January 2015 and was to be completed by March 2018 (30 months). The process of connecting households to the pipeline is being completed and is expected to be completed in the next four months.
8. **Monitoring and Reporting:** The RPMU with the design consultants (PMDSC) updates the RP regularly and conducts field inspections and resettlement surveys prior to displacement in sections ready for construction. The PMDCSC Consultants prepare a semi-annual social safe guards monitoring reports for the PMU. The reports are submitted through KUIDFC to ADB for approval.

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

A. Introduction

1. ADB is assisting the Indian state of Karnataka improve water resources management in selected urban areas of the Upper Tunga Bhadra 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 1 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. The project will also improve water resource planning, monitoring, and service delivery. The towns of Mangalore, Udupi, Kundapura and Puttur will receive expanded water supply and sanitation systems under Project 2 to be funded by ADB
3. This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for the sewerage subproject in the town of Harihara. It is based on the detailed design report. The RP 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.
4. This is an updated version of draft originally approved by ADB in April 2013, revised in May 2015 and again updated in September 2017 and March 2018. This Resettlement Plan is based on the revised Resettlement Framework for KIUWMIP¹ and has been prepared to address the changes in the project. In the last Resettlement Plan, the project was expected to impact only one household, that of a landowner, Mr Beerappa of Guttur. However, with the new claims by two vulnerable persons on the STP site, this Resettlement Plan addresses the impact to these two vulnerable persons identified as landowners of the site².

B. Project Components

5. Under this subproject the physical works included the (i) laying of a sewer network (new network of 72.16 km and 2640 manholes); (ii) construction of 4 sewage pumping stations, three in the north and another in the south and (iii) one 18 MLD sewage treatment plant (STP).

¹ Revised in 2015 to incorporate the changes in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

² The previous Resettlement Plan only addressed the impact on one landowner, Mr. Beerappa, at Guttur Village

Table 1: Proposed Components under Sewerage and Sanitation in Harihara

Infrastructure	Function	Description	Location
Pumping station-4 units	To collect sewage from parts of northern sewerage districts (1 and 3) and the southern sewerage district 1 and to transfer to existing STP.	Approximately 100 m2 each to treat sewerage for remaining area in South Sewerage District 1 and North Sewerage District 1 and	1. ULB land in the south sewerage district within APMC Yard (transferred to ULB) 2. located in north sewerage district 3 in Kesav Nagar, on Harihara City Municipal Council (CMC) land 3. located in the Amaravathi housing society land (donated to CMC) 4. In Guttur village (acquired through negotiated settlement) from private party
Sewage Treatment Plant	To treat sewage or wastewater generated for recycling or discharging back into the stream.	The STP will treat 18 Mld sewerage through a Facultative Aerated Lagoon (FAL) system	8.09 Ha CMC property behind the Kirloskar factory (of which, 0.74 ha is private land).
Sewage Collection System	Sewer network transfers wastewater from houses to sewage pumping station / STP	Approximately 72.16 km (150-500 mm dia) and 2,640 manholes to collect sewerage and transfer to existing STP; 7,500. house service connections and Jetting Machine	Underground sewers along the roads across north sewerage district 1 & 3 and south sewerage district 1

C. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

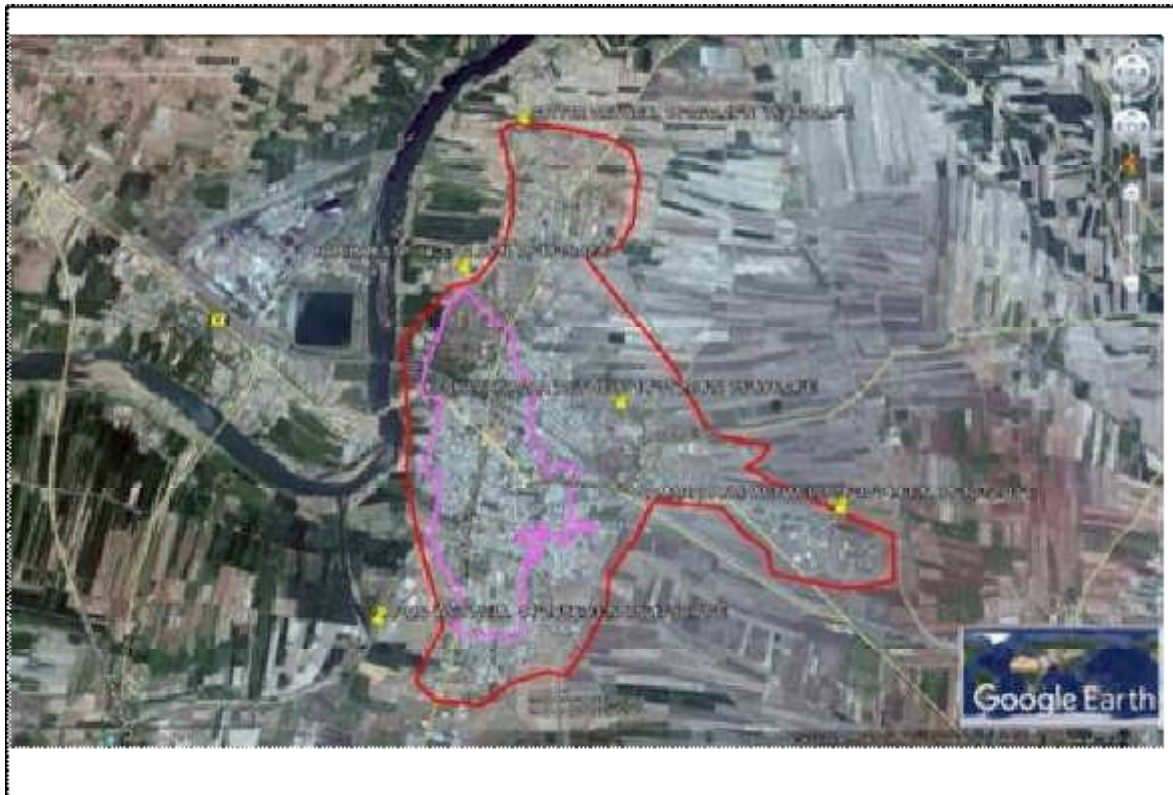
6. This Resettlement Plan is prepared in accordance with ADB's SPS (and the GOI LAA) requirements for involuntary resettlement Category B projects and to meet the following objectives:
- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result 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
 - (ix) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

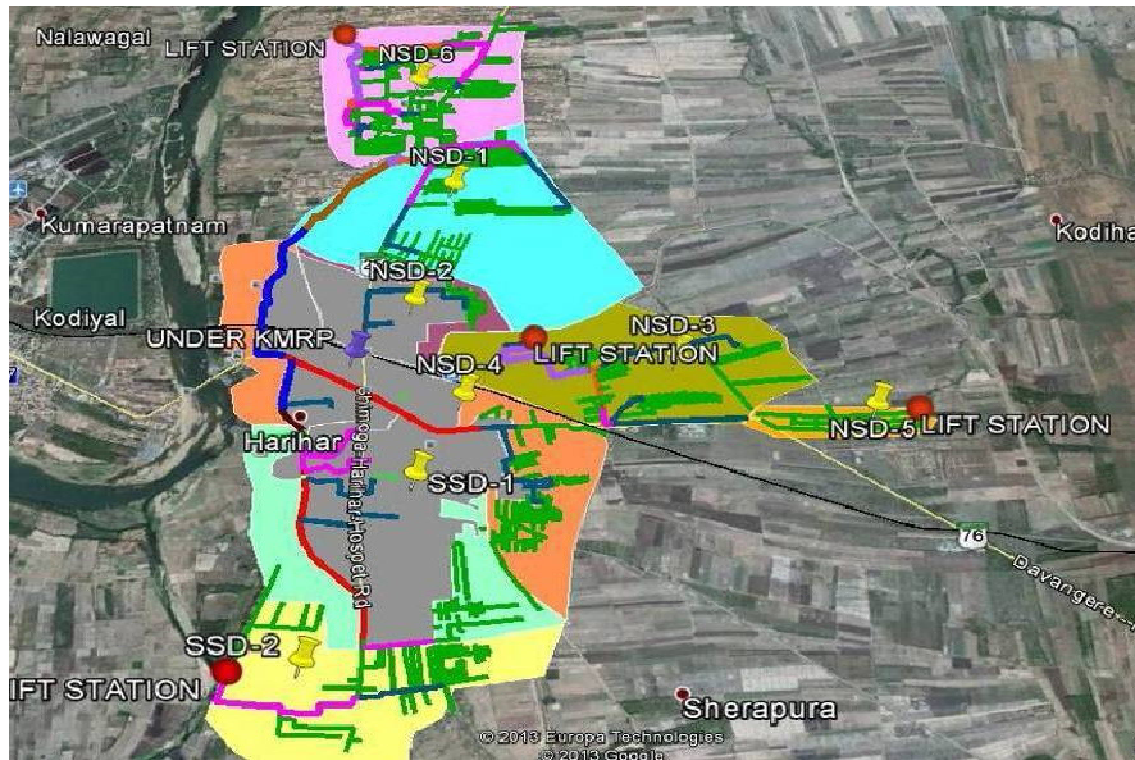
7. Harihara is an important transit point for inter-state surface transport. Two busy highways – the Shimoga state highway and old Pune-Bangalore highway pass through the town. People assemble and board long distance buses at the junction of these transport routes. Most of the underground drainage (UGD) work under this project was conducted in the outskirts of the city.
8. A joint site verification conducted by the design engineer and resettlement specialist in September 2016 indicates that much of the sewerage work for the sub project is complete and there was no temporary impact to the population. Most of the roads used for the alignment of the project are wide enough to allow for construction work to continue without affecting people (see details of the alignments and sites of the sub project with road widths and trenching requirements for the pipelines in the maps and tables below). During construction, while traffic movement was restricted along the right of way, there was no impact on businesses or residents, through proper planning and the implementation of mitigation measures.
9. In the more congested areas, trenching was typically conducted along one stretch of the road at a time to minimize disruptions and impacts. Facilities for the pedestrian movement were provided. Additionally, physical impacts were reduced by scheduling of work, whereby the project components were (i) constructed by small teams working at the same time; (ii) any excavation done near sensitive areas like school, religious places and houses were protected by standard construction practices. Hard barricades were provided along with caution boards and traffic diversion boards.

Map 1: Alignment of Project



Note Pink boundary identifies area addressed under the Karnataka Municipal Reform Program (KMRP) and red boundary identifies the KIUWMIP region.

Map 2: Location of proposed pumping wells in Harihara







10. The table below presents the details of the alignment of the sewer line and the trenching/excavation required in Harihara.






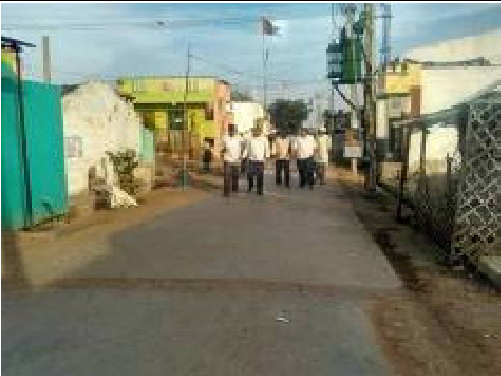
Table 2: Details of the alignment of UGD pipeline and IR impact

Name of the Road	Road width (m)	Diameter of the pipe to be laid (mm)	Required trench width (meters)	IR impact
Shivamogga Road	12	150	0.6	There has been no IR impact as the alignments have been on vacant and unused government or municipal road (RoW). This is confirmed on the basis of field visits (see photos below) and discussions with shopkeepers
Harapanahalli Road	10	200 & 250	0.6 & 0.65	
Guttur Main Road	7	150	0.6	
Chik Bathi Road	7	150	0.6	
Vidyanagar main road	7	150	0.6	
Davanagere Road	10	200 & 250	0.6 & 0.65	
Keshav nagar main road	7	350 & 450	0.75 & 0.85	
Kakkargola road	7	250 & 300	0.65 & 0.7	
Shivamogga Road	12	150	0.6	
Harapanahalli Road	10	200 & 250	0.6 & 0.65	
Guttur Main Road	7	150	0.6	
Chik Bathi Road	7	150	0.6	
Vidyanagar main road	7	150	0.6	
Davanagere Road	10	200 & 250	0.6 & 0.65	
Keshav nagar main road	7	350 & 450	0.75 & 0.85	
Kakkargola road	7	250 & 300	0.65 & 0.7	
Shivamogga Road	12	150	0.6	

Harapanahalli Road	10	200 & 250	0.6 & 0.65	(see section 4 and annexure 2)
Guttur Main Road	7	150	0.6	
Chik Bathi Road	7	150	0.6	

Table 3: Photographs along pipeline alignments

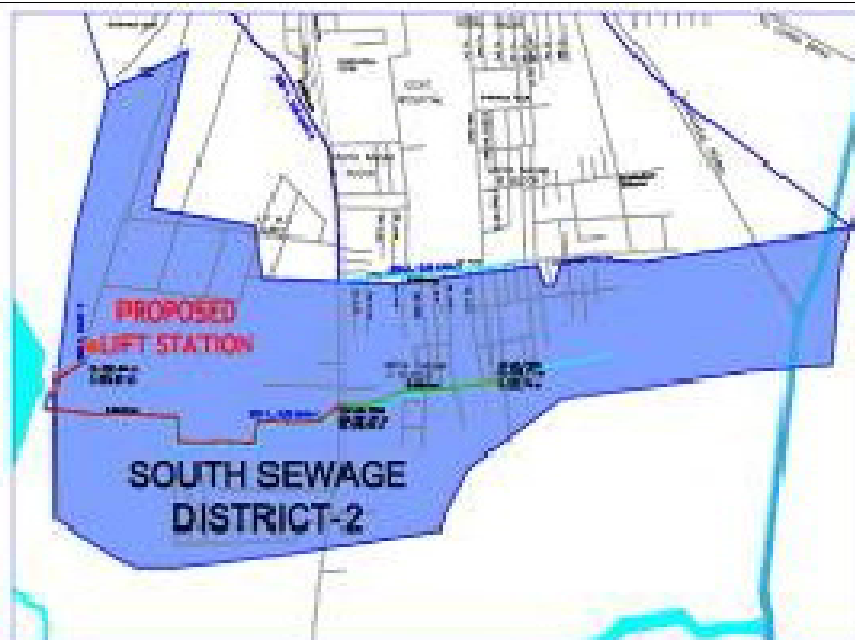
		<p>Main road of Vidya Nagar, Harihara, size of UGD pipeline is 150 mm, road width is 7 metres, trench width is 0.6m</p>
		<p>Inner roads of Vidya Nagar, Harihara</p>
		<p>Keshava Nagar Road, UGD pipeline is from 350 mm to 450mm, road width is 7 metres, trench width is 0.75 and 0.85 m</p>

	
<p>UGD civil work on Guttur Main Road, size of UGD pipeline is 150 mm, road width is 7 metres and trench width is 0.6 m</p>	
	
<p>Shimogga Road, UGD pipeline is 150, road width is 12 metres, trench width is 0.6m</p>	<p>Harapanahalli Road, UGD pipeline is 200 & 250, road width is 10metres and Trench width is 0.6 & 0.65</p>
	
<p>Kekkaragol Road UGD pipeline is 250 & 300mm,road width is 7metres and Trench width is 0.65 & 0.7m</p>	<p>Chik Bathi Road UGD pipeline is 150,road width is 7metres,trench width is 0.6m</p>

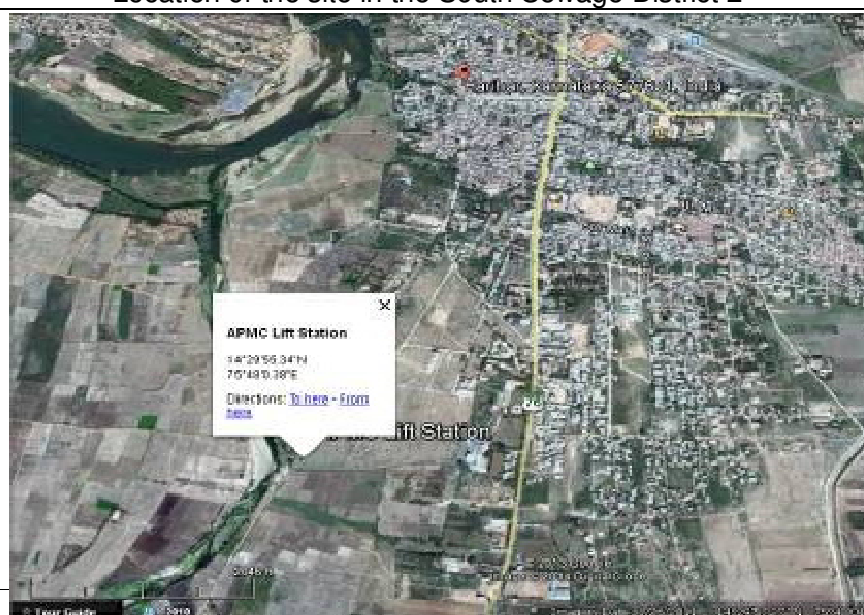
A. Internal Transfers of Government Land


9. There are four pumping stations planned for this project. Of these, two sites belong to the Harihara CMC or have been transferred from another government body to the CMC.
 - a. The first is located within Agricultural Producers Marketing Committee (APMC) area. This property belongs to the Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka. The Harihara CMC has purchased the required 30x40 sq.ft of land at the cost of Rs 1, 20,000 from the APMC (see annexure 3 for documents of sale and transfer).

Table 4: Details of APM C Property for Pumping Station

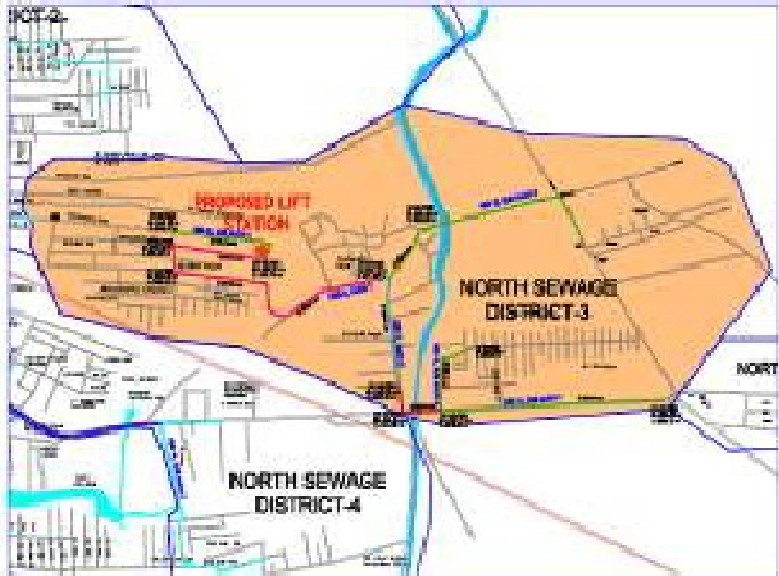


Location of the site in the South Sewage District 2



Google Map of the Site for the Pumping Main in the APMC property	
	
Photograph of the Site for the Pumping Main	

- b. The second pumping main is located in Kesav Nagar, an area designated as a park by the CMC. This land belongs to CMC Harihara. There is no development on the park currently. (see annexure 3 for documents of ownership)

Table 5: Details of Kesavnagar Property for Pumping Station	
	
Location of the site in the North Sewage District 3	



Google Map of the Site for the Pumping Main in the Kesav Nagar Park

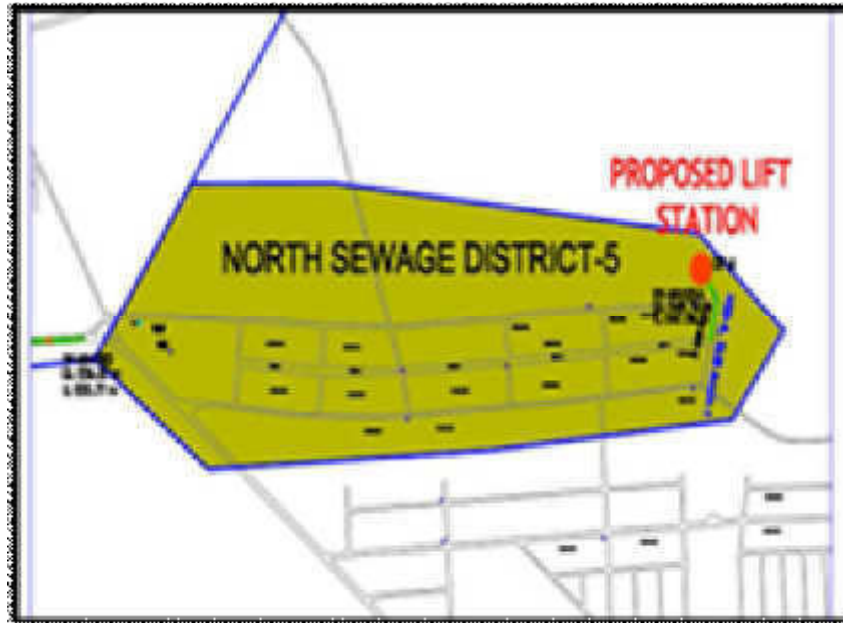


Photograph of the Site for the Pumping Main

B. Private Land Acquisition- Donation

10. The third lift station is located on the Amaravathi housing society land. A 50ft x50ft parcel of the land was donated to CMC Harihara by the society for the construction of public services (see annexure 3 for letter of donation). The parcel is uncultivated and unused by the society.

Table 6: Details of Amravati Property for Pumping Station



Location of the site in the North Sewage District 5



Google Map of the Site for the Pumping Main in the Amaravathi Housing Colony



Photograph of the Site for the Pumping Main

C. Private Land Acquisition- Negotiated Settlement

11. The fourth pumping station is located in Guttur Village (Guttur Gramma panchayat survey No 142). The owner of the property, Mr Beerappa, had initially agreed to donate land (50x 50 sq.ft) but later requested compensation for the loss of the land. This land was purchased at the negotiated rate of Rs. 1,37,500 (Rupees One Lakh Thirty Seven Thousand Five Hundred Only) by the District Commissioner. The sale agreement has been finalised and land documents handed over to Commissioner Harihara (see annexure 3 for details). The site had no structures or cash crops. The land is now in the possession of the ULB.
12. The affected person at Guttur Village, Mr Beerappa, is not assessed as below the poverty line (BPL) or vulnerable³. Mr Beerappa owns 3.10 Ha of agricultural wet (irrigated) land. His income in the financial year 2016 indicates that income from sale of coconuts (Rs. 720,000 per annum) accounts for the major share of his household income. His household comprises nine people. Mr. Beerappa's ration card designates him as above poverty line (APL). After the sale of the 0.02 Ha (0.7 percent or less than 1 percent of total land owned by him) of land required for the proposed pumping main at negotiated price, Mr Beerappa will be left with 3.06 Ha of wet agricultural land. None of the acquired 0.02 Ha is planted with cash crops.
13. The affected person has been compensated in accordance with GOI and ADB rules (see entitlement matrix and budget for details).
14. A third party survey conducted by an NGO to assess the economic status of the affected family confirmed that the negotiated settlement would not negatively impact Mr Beerappa or any agricultural labourers working on the property (see annexure 6).

³ Vulnerable households are defined by the state as households below the poverty line (BPL), female-headed households, scheduled castes, and schedule tribes, landless households and those without legal title, elderly, women and children, elderly-headed and disabled headed households and households with out-of-school/working children and orphaned children

Table 7: Details of the Gutter Property for Pumping Station



Location of the site in the North Sewage District 4



Google Map of the Site for the Pumping Main in Guttur Village

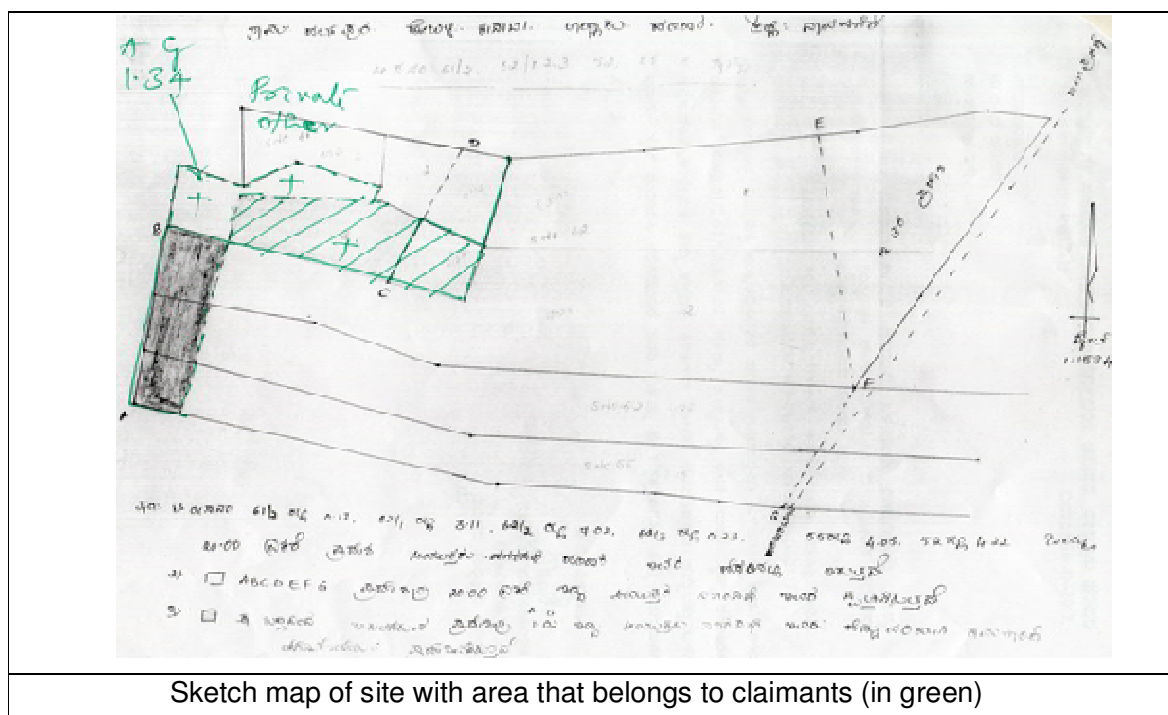


15. Additionally, a new 18 MLD STP was proposed at the existing STP site (8.09 Ha), behind the Kirloskar factory. Previously, this property was considered completely owned by the Harihara CMC. However, on 13 June 2017, KUIDFC received a complaint about the ownership of a part of the land being used for construction (2,400 sq. meter of the 80,000 sq. meter site). Construction on the STP was stopped in Oct 2017 to ascertain the landownership claims of Smt Gangamma and Shri Virupakshappa. A survey of the land was conducted by the Revenue Department and was submitted in January 2018. The survey established that 0.74 Ha was private land (owned by the claimants).

Table 8: Details of STP site



Location and Layout of STP behind Kirloskar Factory



16. A negotiated settlement process has been completed with the claimants for the land. Compensation was paid on the 10th of August 2018. The land was purchased at the negotiated rate of Rs. 35,00,000 (Rupees Thirty five lakhs only) by the District Commissioner. The registration and transfer costs for the property were waived. The sale agreement was finalised and land documents handed over to Commissioner Harihara (see annexure 3 for details). The land is in the possession of the ULB. Construction on the STP restarted in August 2018.
17. Based on the socio-economic study (see table 10) conducted on the STP site, both the affected persons, Smt Gangamma and Shri Virupakshappa, are below the poverty line (BPL) and considered vulnerable. They will be compensated in accordance with GOI and ADB rules (see entitlement matrix and budget for details).
18. Estimated resettlement impacts for the subproject are presented below:

Table 9: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

S. No.	Details	Affected Persons	Remarks
1.	Private land acquisition	Three	1. By Donation- from the Amaravathi Housing Society; the land donated is barren and unused; no persons are affected adversely

			<p>2. By Negotiated Settlement – at Guttur Village Survey No 142; the affected person, Mr Beerappa, is not considered BPL or vulnerable as his income is reasonably high</p> <p>3. At the STP site, two affected persons, Smt Gangamma and Shri Virupakshappa, are below the poverty line (BPL) and considered vulnerable. This impact became evident based on the topographical survey as well as socioeconomic survey and report submitted by the third party and had not been identified in the previous RP.</p>
2.	Relocation impact	None	
3	Structure loss	None	
4.	Temporary economic impact	None	
5	Affected IP	None	

19. Potential economic impact to contractual employees of the ULB will be avoided. The ULB has confirmed that the contractual staff, who will be in the muster roll during the handing over of operation and maintenance responsibilities to the respective contractors, will be provided alternative employment through muster roll within ULB operations. Details of the same will be reported in the social safeguards monitoring reports (SSMR).

D. Indigenous People Impacts

20. No indigenous people were found among the affected persons

III. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

21. Socio-economic surveys were conducted in two stages; first in November 2014 for the family of Mr Beerappa in Guttur village and in March 2018 for the families of Smt Gangamma and Shri Virupakshappa at the STP site. A summary of the socio-economic information is presented below.

Table: 10- Details of socio economic background of Affected Persons

SI No	Name	Relationship with Head of the Household	Gender	Age	Education Background Of Family Members	Total Annual Income (Rs)	Extent of Land Ownership By Family Members after Purchase (in Ha)	BPL ⁴ card (Y/N)	Vulnerability ⁵
Guttur Site- Household of Mr Beerappa									
1	Mr Beerappa	Head of the House Hold	Male	60	Primary School	3,60,000	3.085	N (all have APL cards)	None Low income
2	Smt sangamma	wife	Female	55	Primary School	nil			
3	Manjunath	Son	Male	35	BA,LLB	4,00,000			
4	Savitha	Daughter in Law	Female	30	High School	nil			
5	Rajitha	granddaughter	Female	13	Middle school	nil			
6	Ranjit	Grandson	Male	11	Middle school	nil			
7	Ramchandra	Son	Male	38	High School	3,60,000			
8	Sangitha	Daughter in Law	Female	32	High School	nil			
9	sanjay	Grandson	Male	10	Primary school	nil			
10	Vijayalakshmi	Daughter	Female	29	PUC	Stays with in-laws			
11	Renuka	Daughter	Female	27	graduation	stays with in laws			
STP Site- Households of Smt Gangamma and Shri Virupakshappa									
1	Smt.Gangamma	Head of the Family	Female	58	-	30,000	0.92	Y	Y Elderly, female-headed household
2	Sri.Y.Prahlada	Son	Male	37	8th	30,000	-	Y	
3	Sri.Y.Prashanth	Son	Male	36	10th	25,000	-	Y	
1	Sri.Y.Virupaksahappa	Head of the Family	Male	62	Nil	-	-	Y	Y Elderly

⁴ The Planning Commission has determined the poverty line in Karnataka (reference year 2011-2012) as a per capita monthly income of Rs 975.43 in rural areas and Rs 1,373.28 in urban areas. Based on annual inflation rates for Karnataka (Finance Department, Government of Karnataka, Medium Term Fiscal Plans), the per capita monthly income for rural areas for 2016-17 are estimated as Rs.1,438 and Rs. 2,081 in urban areas. The updated per capita monthly income for 2017-18 is Rs 1,540 for rural and Rs 2,168 for urban areas in Karnataka.

⁵ Vulnerable households defined by the state as households below the poverty line (BPL), female-headed households, scheduled castes, and schedule tribes, landless households and those without legal title, elderly, women and children, elderly-headed and disabled headed households and households with out-of-school/working children and orphaned children

2	Smt.Laxmawva Y	Spouse	Female	56	10th	-	-	Y	head of household dependent on sons.
3	Sri.Y Shivanand	Son	Male	37	PUC	35,000	-	Y	
4	Sri. Y Srikanth	Son	Male	29	10th	40,000		Y	

11. While Mr Beerappa's household is above the poverty level and not vulnerable, both the households at the STP site are considered vulnerable:
 - (i) Smt Gangamma's is a female headed household which has been assessed to be below poverty line by Government of Karnataka.
 - (ii) Mr Virupakshappa is an elderly affected person and supports three family members. He holds a BPL card.
12. The socioeconomic survey of the people affected by the construction of the STP was completed on March 10, 2018. This new date has been identified as the cut-off date for compensation.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation and Participation

13. Consultations/ discussions to disclose the goals and objectives of the project to stakeholders (beneficiaries, affected persons, elected representatives and institutional stakeholders) were along the sewerage pipeline between the 24th and 26th of September 2016. These discussions were held mainly in the Vidya Nagar and Keshava Nagar and old P.B Road areas of Harihara city. Over eighteen shopkeepers and traders were consulted with. Of these three were women. The headmaster of a local primary school and a teacher at a crèche were also consulted.
14. Key responses from the discussions included:
 - (i) willingness to support the project.
 - (ii) willingness to handle the inconvenience in approaching the shops and residences during construction (even with access provided by the contractor)
 - (iii) requested access to shops by providing planks and minimal disturbances to businesses
 - (iv) open pits to be guarded properly for safety, especially during day time working periods, 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) completing works quickly where large numbers of businesses are located,
 - (vii) avoiding full street closure,
 - (viii) employment opportunities to the displaced persons (APs) during construction works,
 - (ix) placing telephone hotlines on signs on visible areas to notify in case of emergency
 - (x) making the community fully aware of the grievance redress mechanism,
 - (xi) providing contact number of responsible persons in the RPMU and ULB offices, and
 - (xii) providing assistance to vendors and hawkers in shifting to alternative nearby locations (if required)
15. Consultations with shopkeepers (with signed minutes of meetings and photographs) to confirm there were no impacts will be included in the social safeguards monitoring report (SSMR).
16. On September 22, 2016, a public consultation was held with the Sri. Sadguru Samartha Narayana Ashram located near the STP site in Harihara. In attendance were senior members of the project team- Dr. A Mitra, an Environment Specialist, Mr. Balakrishna M. R, Social Development Officer, Mr. Shivakumar K, Social Development Officer, RPMU,

KIUWMIP Davanagere, Mr. Prakash Abbigere, R. E, GKW Harihara, Mr. Madesh, A. E, PIU Harihar, Mr. Gunashekar, A. R. E, GKW Harihar. The objective was to inform the Ashram of the possible impacts of the STP on the residents and to get feedback from the ashram on the sub project. The Secretary of the Ashram appreciated the efforts of City Municipal Council to construct the STP in the public interest and indicated that he had no objections to the construction. He requested connecting the ashram to the sewerage network

Table 11: Photographs of consultations/ discussions along the alignment

	
Consultation with Guttur Gram Panchayat President and officials	
	
	
Consultation with stakeholders along the sewerage alignment	

Consultation with shop owners along the alignment





17. The households affected by negotiated settlement were consulted separately at their homes, on November 24, 2017 for Mr Beerappa in Guttur Village and on March 10, 2018 for Smt Gangamma and Shri Virupakshappa at the STP site. During these consultations (held prior to payment of compensation), the APs indicated that they were ready to cooperate with the project provided market rates were used to compensate them. They indicated that the project should be completed quickly; the construction should not affect their agriculture in the rest of their properties; and that no irrigation canals or facilities should be blocked during and after construction. They expressed their willingness for direct or negotiated sale of their properties. All three affected persons have since accepted compensation for their land.

Table 12: Photographs of the consultation with Affected Persons



Consultation with Mr Beerappa (AP) at his home



Consultation with Smt Gangamma and Shri Virupakshappa (AP) at home

B. Information Disclosure

18. Information dissemination and disclosure has been a continuous process since the beginning of the program. The approved RP will be available at the ULB and the District Commissioner's Office. Details of the resettlement plan, resettlement framework and the entitlement matrix will be disclosed on the websites of the ULB, KUIDFC and ADB. The PIU will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. The Project Information Document (PID) with information on compensation, entitlements and resettlement planning etc will be available in the local language (Kannada). The consultation process will be continuous, through the project cycle.
19. The resettlement NGO ensured on-going consultations and public awareness programs during implementation of pipe laying works (2014-2016). The safeguards officer of the RPMU continued the consultation process after the NGO's contract ended. This task was carried out in coordination with the PIU, design consultant (PMDSC), and contractors to ensure communities were aware of project activities. A new NGO was hired in April 2017 to carry out public communication and awareness campaigns for the project.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

20. A project grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was 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 is 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.
21. Awareness on grievance redress procedures was created through a public awareness campaign, with the help of print and electronic media and radio. The resettlement NGO was responsible for ensuring that vulnerable households were made aware of the GRM and assured that their grievances be redressed adequately and in a timely manner. The safeguards officer carries out that role now.
22. There are 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 are complaint registrar books 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. The Public Information Disclosure (PID) is distributed to all APs and includes the contact numbers of the respective ULB officers responsible for the KIUWMIP.

A. Grievance Redress Process

38. There are several tiers for the 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.
39. All the grievances that cannot be resolved at ULB/PIU within 15 days will be forwarded to the GRC headed by Deputy Project Director, RPMU at Subdivision level who will review and resolve within 15 working days of grievance being registered with assistance of the concerned PIU/ULB personnel if required. The grievances of critical nature and those cannot be resolved at GRC level should be referred to District Level Implementation Committee (DLIC) headed by Deputy Commissioner who will review the grievances and to be settled within 30 days. All documents related to grievances, follow up action taken to resolve along with explanatory note on nature, seriousness and time taken for grievance redress shall be prepared by RPMU Safeguards Officer and circulated to DLIC members at least a week prior to scheduled meeting. The decision taken at the DLIC level will be communicated to the complainant by Safeguards Officer, RPMU through ULB/PIU.
40. For any issues that remain unresolved by the GRC it is referred to DLIC at the District Level. The complainants/displaced persons can approach the Court of Law as per Government of Karnataka legal procedure at any time in the process

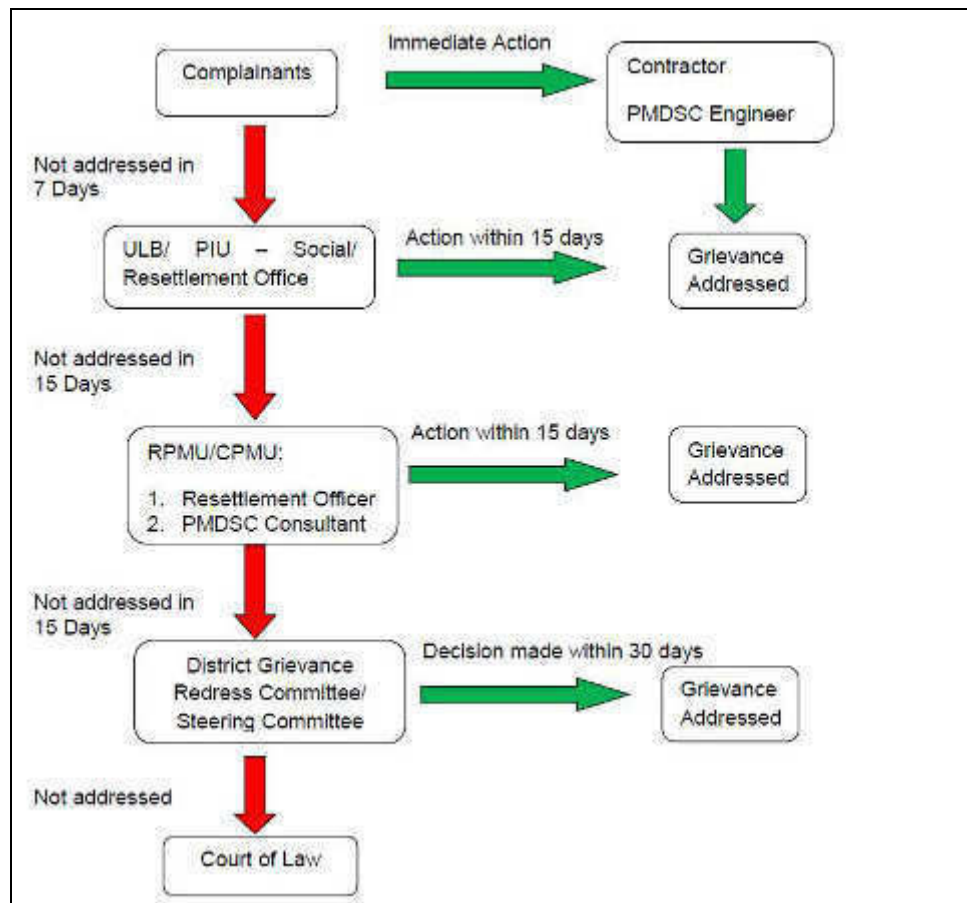
B. GRC / SC Composition and Selection of Members

42. The GRC for the project will be headed by: (i) Special Land Acquisition Officer/ Assistant Commissioner of the concerned sub-division as Chairman of the sub division with members as follows: (ii) ULB Commissioners/ Chief Officer of the concerned ULB towns; (iii) Deputy Project Director as member Secretary and Convener; (iv) PMDCSC Engineer; (v) Affected Community member/ NGO; and (vi) Safeguards Officer RPMU KIUWMIP and will shoulder responsibility of keeping records of grievances/ complaints in details. The Safeguards

Officer of RPMU will be responsible for coordinating with all GRC members and the displaced persons for grievance redressal. The grievances of critical nature and those cannot be resolved at Divisional level should be referred to DLIC set up at District level they will determine the merit of each grievance and attempt to resolve the same within a month from the date of lodging of complaints. The decision of DLIC is final and cannot be contested in any other forum except in the Courts of Law. The NGO coordinated with all GRC members and the APs for grievance redressal till March 2015. Currently, the SDO coordinates these activities.

43. **A Grievance redress mechanism is shown below.**

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process



44. **Record Keeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective

actions and the date these were effected and final outcome are being kept by PIU (with the support of PMDCSC) and submitted to PMU.

45. **Information Dissemination Methods of the Grievance Redress Mechanism.** The PIU, assisted by PMDCSC/ CAPRRC is responsible for information dissemination to affected persons and general public in the project area on grievance redress mechanism. Public awareness campaigns are being conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. Details will be updated in the SSMR. The campaign ensures that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per agreed entitlement matrix including whom to contact and when, where/ how to register grievance, various stages of grievance redress process, time likely to be taken for redress of minor and major grievances, etc. Grievances received and responses provided are being documented and reported back to the affected persons. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes are displayed/disclosed in the PIU, offices, ULB notice boards and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual environmental and social monitoring reports submitted to ADB.
46. **Periodic Review and Documentation of Lessons Learned.** The PMU periodically reviews the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the PIU's ability to prevent and address grievances.
47. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) are borne by the respective PIU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates.
48. **Country Legal Procedure.** An aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.
49. **ADB's Accountability Mechanism.** In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person can also use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is recommended that affected people make a good faith effort to resolve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department (in this case, the resident mission). Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, they could approach the Accountability Mechanism. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

VI. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT

23. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on applicable laws and regulations of the national and state government, ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009; and the agreed Resettlement Framework.
24. **ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009)** define (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.
25. **Government of India and Government of Karnataka Laws and Policies.** The applicable legal and policy frameworks of the government, include: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act; 2013, and state law: the Right to Fair Compensation, and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Karnataka) Rules, 2015.
26. The Resettlement Framework specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB policy will prevail. The salient features of ADB and government policies and entitlements are discussed in detail in the Resettlement Framework.

A. Types of Losses and Affected Person (AP) Category

27. The type of losses anticipated in this project are related to the loss of land. Two of the affected persons are found to be vulnerable.
28. According to ADB SPS 2009 in the context of involuntary resettlement, affected persons (APs) are those who are physically relocated and/or economically displaced. The absence of formal and legal title to the land does not bar the affected person from receipt of compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. Vulnerable APs are eligible for additional compensation and assistance and are to be accorded priority in employment in project related construction activities.
29. The Entitlement Matrix below summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies, based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the estimated impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

Table 13: Entitlement Matrix

Impact Category	No	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines ⁶
Section IV. Impact on Vulnerable APs			
Impacts on vulnerable affected persons	8.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional one-time lump sum assistance of ₹36,000 (calculated for 12 months subsistence allowance) per vulnerable family will be paid. This will be over and above the other assistance given in this framework. 2. Vulnerable households will be given priority in employment in the project construction activities. 3. Provision for skill improvement options based on the choice of the affected person at ₹20,000⁷ and assistance for purchase of income generating assets including initial capital of ₹40,000/- 	<p>If land-for-land is offered, (i) ownership will be in the name of original landowners, or (ii) joint ownership in the name of husband and wife will be offered in case of non-female-headed households.</p> <p>One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.</p> <p>Vulnerable households will be identified during the census survey of affected households conducted by the CAPRRC in coordination with RPMU, ULB and PIU.</p> <p>RPMU in coordination with the concerned ULB will verify the extent of impacts determine assistance, verify vulnerable households.</p>
Section VII. Unforeseen Impacts			
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of ADB SPS 2009.			

⁶ All decisions are contingent on market rates and GoK/ ULB assessment

⁷ The cost for training/additional cash assistance is will be calculated based on prevailing minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labour for 26 working days a month for three months

VII.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION

45. The objective of income restoration is that no AP shall be worse off compared to pre-project status. Mr. Beerappa has been compensated at market rates for his property. However, since Smt Gangamma and Shri Virupakshappa fall in the vulnerable category, they are entitled to more income restoration schemes over and above market rate for their property. These include transitional allowance, skill training for any one member of the household and assistance for purchase of an income generating asset. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts. The PIU will develop an appropriate plan to enhance the income of the project affected persons integrating the various welfare schemes of governmental and non-governmental agencies. Resource base and existing skill of the APs as well as their socioeconomic status and cultural pattern will be considered while formulating income restoration programmes. Decision on type of training required by any one able and willing member of each household will be taken in consultation with the households. The budgeted amount for training includes the cost of training (to be paid directly to the training institute) and any incidental expenses likely to be borne by the household to access training e.g. local bus transport and food allowance, which may be paid either at actuals or as a lump sum allowance per day to the person as per the government's accepted rates. Post training assessment of income restoration or enhancement shall be reported in the social safeguards monitoring report. The plan shall be developed in consultation with the APs and special attention will be given to them as vulnerable APs. Sufficient budget for income restoration activities is provided in the resettlement budget.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

46. The resettlement budget includes the replacement cost of land and other R&R assistances as per the New LA and R&R act, 2013. All land acquisition, compensation, administrative, monitoring and consultant cost, income and livelihood restoration cost will be borne by the PMU. The PMU will ensure timely disbursement of funds to the Dy Commissioner's office for land acquisition and to the ULB for disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistances and the cost of hiring resettlement NGOs for RP implementation. The fund shall be placed one month prior to disbursement to keep the time frame of resettlement schedule effective. The ULB will take due care to preserve documents of payment disbursement due to all land purchase through negotiation and towards compensation payment for land acquisition and R&R activities.

Table 14: Budget for RP Implementation

S. no.	Compensation for type of loss	Quantity	Unit rate (INR)	Total Amount (INR)
A.	LA Cost			37,57,200 (1,20,000 + 1,37,500+ 35,00,000)
	Land Registration and Transfer Cost			waived
B	Vulnerable Households	2		

	Skill training		20000	
	Subsistence allowance		36000	
	Income generating activities and initial capital		40000	
	Sub total			1,92,000 (40,000+72,000+80,000)
C.	Other costs			
1	Third party independent evaluator	Lump sum	L/s	1,00,000
	Subtotal of C			1,00,000
		Subtotal of A+B+C		40,49,200
		Contingency @10%		4,04,920
		Grand Total		INR 44,54,120 or \$ 63,630

Note: Rs 18,00,000 was the NGO budget for RP implementation, public awareness and consultations, utilized during the period 2014-16 during pipe laying and other civil works. A new NGO was hired in April 2017 for communication and public awareness programmes for the combined KUIWMIP and OBA Toilet programmes for Harihara, Ranebennur and Byadagi. Rs 1,08,00,000 (\$154,300) has been allocated for the purpose under the project budget.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Existing Institutional Structure and Capacity

50. 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 has established a project management unit (PMU) and regional project management unit (RPMU) at the district level to facilitate KIUWMIP.
51. The existing institutional set-up of PMU, RPMU and PIUs, with integrated arrangements for safeguards implementation has been functioning satisfactorily. The subproject ULBs are the implementing agency (IA), supported by the project implementing Unit (PIU) to implement subproject components including resettlement activities, if any. A safeguards compliance and monitoring unit (SCMU), established in the PMU directly under the KIUWMIP Task Manager (Project Director), continues to have the overall responsibility of ensuring compliance with ADB SPS. SCMU is staffed with safeguards compliance and monitoring officer (SCMO) with overall responsibility for environmental and social safeguards, and two safeguards specialists—assistant executive engineer (AEE—Environment), and social development officer (SDO), responsible respectively for environment and social safeguards. The SCMU ensures that all subprojects comply with environmental safeguards. In the regional office in Davanagere, a safeguards officer assists in and coordinates safeguard tasks. To enhance the monitoring role of environmental safeguards, KUIDFC will consider assigning environmental officers at the regional offices during implementation stage. In each PIU, an Assistant Engineer (safeguards) coordinates the safeguards related tasks at PIU/town level. A project management, design and construction supervision consultant (PMDSCS) assists the

PMU and PIUs in the implementation of the entire investment program including compliance with the EARF and RF. PMDCSC team includes an environmental specialist and a social safeguards and gender specialist to prepare, implement and monitor all safeguards activities and ensure safeguards compliance. At the civil works stage, the contractors' staff includes Safeguards/Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) engineer to supervise and report on environmental management plan (EMP) implementation. The PMDCSC resettlement specialist and the resettlement NGO (2014- March 2015) supported the safeguards officer (SO) at the RPMU to manage the resettlement activities of the project. A new NGO was hired in April 2017 to carry out public communication and awareness campaigns for the project.

B. Implementation

54. The RP finalization and implementation activities cover:

- (i) identification of cut-off date, conducting census of temporarily affected persons, 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/SO 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.
- (iv) During implementation, the NGO/SO 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 PMU, which will be 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 safeguards 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) A third party organization has been commissioned to validate the negotiated settlement in the project. This third party organization will also ensure that no forceful occupation or unjustified condition is made in course of land donation

procedure and that it follows all the legal formalities before land donation is in effect.

55. The roles and responsibilities of the various Institutions/ organisations are listed in *the table* below

Table 15: Roles and Responsibilities of Institutions

Stage	Agency and Activity
Project Preparatory Stage	
Finalization of designs/alignments/sites- Preparation of detailed project report (DPR)	Project management unit (PMU) appoints program management design and construction supervision consultants (PMDSC); engages Third party independent evaluator to monitoring land purchase process, if negotiated settlement is involved.
Disclosure of final design options, proposed land acquisition/negotiated land purchase plan, preparation of NOC's (as required)	DC to issue public notice under Section 4(1) of RFCTLARR. • PMU to complete formation of District level Implementation Committee (DLIC) • Depute /appoint Safeguards Officer at PIU (urban local body or ULB) • Safeguards Officer/community awareness, participation, rehabilitation and resettlement consultant (CAPRRC) to start consultations with land owners/ affected persons
Resettlement Plan Finalization Stage	
Consultations/ meetings and Identification of affected person's and communities	Safeguards Officer (with ULB officials and CAPRRC) will assist ULBs identify and verify affected persons and prepare photo ID cards
Formulating compensation and entitlements for affected persons	ULB will compute replacement costs (based on market value/cost, transaction costs, taxes and duties if applicable, transitional costs etc.), compensations and entitlements • ULB/CAPRRC will organize consultations/meetings with affected persons to identify detailed information on loss, entitlement, compensation etc.
Finalizing compensation and rehabilitation packages	ULB/ PMDCSC
resettlement plan Preparation and Updating	PMDSC PMU to evaluate resettlement plan with ADB
Disclosure of updated resettlement plan, final entitlements and rehabilitation measures	ULB to circulate copies of updated resettlement plan with entitlement packages to all stakeholders in disclosure meeting, with safeguard officer/CAPRRC/affected person's representatives present • affected persons to accept entitlement and rehabilitation
Approval of final resettlement plan	PMU to arrange for translation and disclosure of final resettlement plan to affected persons and stakeholders • ADB to approve final resettlement plan
Implementation Stage	
Payment of Compensation	PMU/ PIU

Stage	Agency and Activity
Project Preparatory Stage	
Possession of Land	PIU
Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation measures	PIU/ PMDCSC/ CAPRRRC/ Contractor
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation process	PIU/ CAPRRRC/PMDCSC
Grievance Redressal	PIU/ PMU/grievance redress committee
Internal Monitoring	PMU/PMDCSC

Note: This table has been revised to reflect the revised Resettlement Framework

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

56. The civil works for the sewerage and sanitation package started in January 2015 and scheduled for completion in 30 months. The process of connecting households to the pipeline is being completed and estimated to be completed on or before March 2019.
57. All the compensation payment was completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific site and/or stretch. Construction work began only in sites and sections after compensation for the land was paid. Additional compensation payments to vulnerable affected persons assessed in this resettlement plan to be reported in the next SSMR.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

57. The subproject does not envisage significant involuntary resettlement impact, and is classified as Category "B" for involuntary resettlement and hence requires internal monitoring. Resettlement Plan implementation is closely monitored internally to provide effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The RPMU, through ULBs, 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 contain progress made in RP implementation, identify potential difficulties and issues hindering RP implementation, 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. Semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports are being prepared/submitted by PMDCSC consultants to KUIDFC and reviewed by PMU for onward submission to ADB for review, approval and disclosure. The SSMR(s) will report: (a) additional compensation paid to the vulnerable APs; (b) skill training of vulnerable APs conducted; (c) whether alternative employment provided to contractual employees on muster roll; and (d) whether livelihoods/incomes of APs restored or enhanced as a result of RP implementation.

58.

Table 16: Implementation Schedule

Activity	2015				2016				2017	2018	2019
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Appoint social safeguards officer at RPMU (Davangere)											
Appointment of contractor and safeguards/ communication NGO											
Briefing of PIU (Harihara) on safeguards and project details											
Finalise project sites and related agreements, as applicable											
Appoint third party to oversee land donation process, if applicable; obtain third party certification											
Conduct/complete detailed measurement surveys, census and socio-economic surveys											
Conduct Due Diligence for RP updating: Obtain NOCs, signed land donation agreements as applicable, pay stamp duty and registration fees for project sites as required, obtain land transfer documents											
Identify Vulnerable APs, if any											
Update draft RP to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence results											
Consultations and disclosure, awareness generation											
Review and approval (ADB)											
Training/capacity building of PIU safeguards officer and engineers and supervision (field level) personnel and contractors' personnel											
Issue notice to affected persons											
Payment of compensation											
Registration of assets and transfer of assets / land from owner to ULB.											
Start of civil works											
Internal monitoring, including surveys of APs on entitlements, satisfaction surveys											
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities, if any						Immediately, in consultation with other departments, as required					

Note: Civil works on the network commenced in 2016, while civil works at the STP site were again commenced in 2018, upon satisfactory conclusion of the negotiated settlement.

Annexure 1 : Project Information Document Pamphlet (PID)

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.

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.

B. Project description and component

2. Under this subproject the physical works that will be constructed include the (i) laying of a sewer network (new network of 72.16 km and 2640 manholes); (ii) construction of 4 sewage pumping stations, three in the north and another in the south and (iii) one 18 MLD sewage treatment plant (STP).

C. Involuntary resettlement impact

3. A joint site verification conducted by the design engineer and resettlement specialist in September 2016 indicates that much of the sewerage work for the sub project is complete and there was no temporary impact to the population.

None of the four sites required for pumping mains will cause any resettlement impact. Two sites belong to the government and are unused and vacant. Another site (vacant and unused) was donated by a building society. And the fourth site was purchased through a negotiated settlement from a farmer in Guttur.

An 18 MLD STP was to be built on the existing STP site, an 8.09 Ha CMC site behind the Kirloskar factory. However, in 2017, a landownership claim was made on the site. A survey of the land by the Revenue Department (Jan 2018) established that the CMC was encroaching on 0.74Ha of adjacent private land. A negotiated settlement has been completed with the claimants for the land. As both claimants for the STP site are below the poverty line (BPL) and considered vulnerable, they have been compensated for the replacement cost of land and other R&R assistances as per the LA and R&R Act, 2013 and the agreed resettlement framework. Construction on the STP restarted in 2018.

D. Policy and principle of RP implementation

5. The resettlement principles adopted for mitigating involuntary resettlement impact will adopt the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Act, 2013 (Act 30 of 2013), and Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 and Operations Manual F1 (2010). The Resettlement Framework and Entitlement Matrix have been revised accordingly.

F. Institutional Arrangement

4. Harihara ULB and PIU will be responsible for implementation of RP and the RPMU has a Social Development officer to guide ULB and monitor RP activities. For computation and disbursement of LA compensation and resettlement assistance a district level resettlement committee (DLRC) is in place.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism

5. 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 the SO 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 or ADB.

Details for inquiries

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IND: Karnataka Integrated Urban Water Management Investment Program - Harbara Town Tranche 1
Sewerage and Drainage Subproject (Package No. 01H R001)

Program background

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[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

10. Գործը ժամկետային առաջին քառամսեային ժամկետով կատարուի 1998 թվականի հունիս 1-ին ընկած ժամկետում։ Երկրորդ քառամսեային ժամկետով իրականացվելու է 1998 թվականի հունիսի 1-ից մինչև 1998 թվականի սեպտեմբերի 1-ը։ Երրորդ քառամսեային ժամկետով իրականացվելու է 1998 թվականի սեպտեմբերի 1-ից մինչև 1998 թվականի դեկտեմբերի 1-ը։ Երկու ժամկետային ժամկետներում էլ առկա է արտակարգական դրույթի և արտակարգական խնայողության կիրառման հնարավորություն։

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D. Policy and principle of R? implementation

- [illegible]

E **Entitlement**

- [illegible]

F. Institutional Arrangement

- [illegible]

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism

- [illegible]

Detail for inquiries

[illegible]