

Resettlement Planning Document

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**IND: Karnataka Integrated Urban Water
Management Investment Program – Harihara Town
(Packages No. 01HRH01 and 01WS01-04)**

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 January 2014)

Currency unit	=	Indian rupee/s (Re/Rs)
Re1.00	=	\$0.0157
\$1.00	=	Rs 63.423

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	—	Multi tranche financing facility
MLA	—	member of Legislative Assembly
NGO	—	nongovernment organization
NKUSIP	—	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program
O&M	—	operations and maintenance
PIU	—	project implementation unit
PMDSC	—	project management and design supervision consultant
PMU	—	project management unit
PWD	—	Public Works Department
RPMU	—	regional project management unit
RoW	—	right of way
SES	—	socioeconomic Survey
SPS	—	Safeguard Policy Statement
SR	—	storage reservoir
STP	—	sewage treatment plant

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Ha	—	hectare
kL	—	kiloliter
Km	—	kilometer
Lpcd	—	liters per capita per day
mld	—	million liters per day``
M	—	Meter
m2	—	square meter

NOTES

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

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CONTENTS

	Page
I. PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
A. Project Investments	1
II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT	5
A. Resettlement Framework	6
B. Entitled Person/ Displaced Person	6
C. Temporary Impact	7
IV. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	14
A. Demographic and Socio-economic Profile of the Town	14
B. Temporary Impact	15
C. Gender and Indigenous People Impact	17
IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	17
A. Consultation and Participation	17
A. Grievance Redress Process	18
B. GRC / SC Composition and Selection of Members	19
V. INCOME RESTORATION	21
A. Income restoration strategy	21
VI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	21
VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION	23
A. Existing Institutional Structure and Capacity	23
B. Implementation	24
VIII. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING	26
IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	26
X. MONITORING AND REPORTING	28
A. Monitoring	28
B. Reporting	28
 List of Annexure	
1. Draft Pamphlet of Project Information Disclosure	32
2. Terms of Reference of Nongovernment Organization	34
3. Project Site Maps, Land Donations and Public Consultation Documents	38

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement in project

1. No involuntary land acquisition will be required under the proposed project. The proposed components will only cause temporary disruption of income sources during pipe laying works of the sewer line and water supply distribution network. Four sewerage pumping stations for Sewerage District South and Sewerage District North will be located in the government land without land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts. Much of project's temporary impacts on communities and persons will be avoided by careful selection of pipeline alignments and limiting project work to non-business hours.

2. The expected project impacts are limited (i) to temporary disruption of on-street parking and business activities; and (ii) temporary shifting of vendors and hawkers during construction works from the right of way (RoW). For water supply and distribution network two service reservoirs are proposed. One reservoir located in the ULB existing land and the other located in the voluntarily land donated by community housing society. Augmentation of WTP will be located in the existing facility without any LAR impacts. For construction of pumping station for the Sewerage District South and Sewerage District North four plots were identified. The first plot located within Agricultural Producers Marketing Committee (APMC) area belonging to the Department of Agriculture Producers' Marketing, Government of Karnataka. Ownership of the land was transfer to ULB through proper legal procedure. The second location is located in the government designated park in Kesav Nagar this land belongs to CMC Harihara. The third lift station located is Amaravathi Housing society land and this land is donated by the housing society to CMC Harihara for construction of lift station land is already transfer through legal procedure and now land is in the name of CMC Harihara, and the fourth one is located in guttur Gramapanchayath limit and the land owner is voluntarily agree to donate the land for construction of the lift station. The requirement of the land is presented in the table below.

Table 1: Land Requirement for Harihara Town Subproject

Sl. no.	Sub Project	Component	Total Land Requirement	Remarks
1	Harihar TMC	Water supply: distribution network and service Reservoir (SR) – 2 units	Nil	Replacement/improvement of distribution pipelines network proposed along existing road RoW. One of the proposed SRs to be built on Government/ ULB existing land. Another SR, land will be donated by the willing residents of a Housing Cooperative society that needs regular water supply for them. The area to be donated is about 230m ² . WTP capacity augmentation will be within existing WTP location/compound.
2	Do	Wastewater: pumping station and sewer network	100 m ² for each pumping station = 200 m ²	Government Land for the PS for Sewerage District South is identified within compound of 1. APMC, a Dept. of Agriculture Producers Marketing, GoK, A 30x40 ft site was transferred to the ULB. 2. Land for the PS for Sewerage District North is located in the designated government park in Kesav Nagar asset no 3157/3032/3157 ,210x50 feet 3. Another land located in Amaravathi housing society site no 352/183 this land is donated by the Housing society for construction of lift station 4. The fourth LS site is located in Guttur village this land is donated by a private person for constructing the lift station in sy no 142. Sewer lines can be laid along the roads and pathways.
3	Do	Community toilet	About 198 sq m area will be required for construction of community toilet for 752 slum/ poor households	. ULB has to identify the required land for construction of the community toilet.

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

B. Temporary Resettlement Impact

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

C. Socio-economic information and profile

5. Based on transect walks and confirmation of project engineers on the length of high, medium and low density roads with proposed pipelines in the project area, temporary impacts on 63 hawkers, 22 mobile vendors, and parking of 175 two wheelers, 26 three wheelers, 7 Matadors (commercial transport vehicle) and four hand driven carts are envisaged during laying/rehabilitation of the distribution network. Transect walks revealed that 16 of the hawkers and 6 mobile vendors of temporarily affected persons are vulnerable APs who include women headed households and BPL families.

D. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

6. The resettlement cost for the project of Harihar TMC is estimated at Rs 32,81,400 or \$ 59661 which will be met from counterpart (government) funds. The budget will be updated as required to reflect the DMS based on the detailed design, and latest replacement costs.

E. Implementation Schedule

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

F. Monitoring and Reporting

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

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

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

A. Project Investments

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

3. This final resettlement plan (RP) prepared for the subproject Harihara is based on a technical feasibility and socio economic survey based on detailed design during project implementation. This 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.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4. Harihara ULB suffers from resource crisis without capacity or capability to operate and maintain the civic infrastructure systems. At present the sewerage network covers only some areas of the town and the water supply system also needs renovation and augmentation of water treatment facilities.

5. Construction of water treatment plant (WTP) within the existing WTP premise will avoid involuntary resettlement impact. Construction of 2 new Service reservoirs will also not trigger involuntary resettlement. One SR will be within the ULB owned park and the second SR, land was donated by Amaravathi housing cooperative society.

6. Strategic mains of 11 kms long will be laid along required area and distribution network will be laid throughout the town with total length of 157 km. Pipe diameter will vary from 200mm to 450mm. The required space at pit head will be about 1 m by the road side, avoiding utility lines and edge-of-the carriage width. Temporary impact will occur during construction work and laying of pipelines by road edges. Protective measures will be undertaken against any disruption of business as detailed in chapter 4.

7. Sewerage network will require 4 new pumping stations in Sewerage District south and Sewerage District North. Land for one pumping station in district south will be within APMC yard, belonging to a department under Government of Karnataka. CMC is purchasing the required 30x40 land with cost of RS 1,20,000 and no habitation in the site hence no resettlement impact is envisaged. For Sewerage district north in Keshavnagara government land parcel was identified in the park area. The land is yet to be secured with clear title and ownership status for

the third site of lift station located in Amaravathi housing colony, the land is donated by the society and no resettlement impact is identified. The fourth LS site is in Guttur village and land owner is agree to donate the 50x50 size land for construction of Lift station and land owner have other fertile land hence no involuntary resettlement impact .Since the sewer mains will be laid in the middle of the road there will be no temporary impact of loss of income by the road side vendors. Road closure is also not envisaged as the roads are wide and along some stretches with divider. Traffic diversion is also not expected. Final EMP is prepared for mitigate the impact.

8. Construction of community toilets for poor/slum dwellers has been proposed in the program. An estimate has been made of land requirement for construction of community toilets for 752 households who will need 80 number of toilet seats for which an area of about 198 m² is required. ULB has yet to confirm about availability of Government/ULB land for the purpose. Government/ ULB land should be made available so that ULB can provide this facility for the urban poor.

Table 2: Proposed Water Supply and Waste Water Components: 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.	No impact – within existing Government land
2	Service reservoirs	Temporary storage of treated water prior to distribution	Construction of 2 new service reservoirs of 1.5 ML., 1 of 0.5 ML capacity at Guttur and another one of 1.00 ML capacity at Amaravathi Colony	Construction of reservoir in government land at: 1. Guttur village 2. Amravati Colony	No impact. One SR is within existing site. Another one will be constructed on a land voluntarily donated by a housing society
3	Strategic mains	Distribution of water from water treatment plant to service reservoirs	Laying of 11 Km of strategic mains, with pipe diameters varying from 250mm to 450mm	Supply and lay of pipes on public roads interconnecting the WTP to the proposed service reservoirs.	Temporary impact will affect some road side hawkers/vendors for loss of livelihood and parking issue
4	Distribution mains	Distribute treated water to customers, replacing existing pipes and expanding the network into new areas.	Laying of 157 Kms of Distribution network	Supply and lay of pipes on public roads covering the entire town area.	No impact envisaged in residential area.
5	Bulk meters	Water audit. Measure flows in raw / clean water mains including each District Metered area.	Installation of bulk meters from 400mm - 100mm diameter.	On primary mains and secondary distribution network.	No impact
6	Installation of domestic meters including regularizing household connection	Water audit	7000 domestic water meters to be installed.	Water meters to be installed on each HHs connection.	No impact
B. Waste water Component					
1	Pumping station 4 units	To collect sewage from part of North Sewerage District 1 and 3 and South Sewerage District 1, to be transferred to existing STP.	Approximately 100 m ² each to treat sewerage for balance area in South Sewerage District 1 and North Sewerage District 1 and 3	1. South Sewerage District 2, within APMC Yard (government Land) 2. North Sewerage district. A land parcel for North Sewerage District 1 & 3 in Keshavnagar, this is CMC land 3. Amaravathi housing society land and 4. Guttur village sy .no is 142	No impacts. The project land for Guttur's lift station is donated by a private person.

Sl.no.	Infrastructure	Function	Description	Location	Resettlement Impact
2	Sewerage System or Sewage Collection System	Sewerage system to collect the sewage or waste water from the town and convey to the existing STP.	Sewerage network of approximately 72 km long will be laid in NSD-1, part 2, 3, part 4, 5 & 6, and SSD-1 part & 2 and transfer to STP	Throughout North Sewerage District in NSD-1, part 2, 3, part 4, 5 & 6, and SSD-1 part & 2	Temporary impact, if any will be mitigated by proper measures. Traffic diversion and alternate parking arrangement will be made temporarily in case of road closure. EMP will prescribe the mitigation measures
A. Community Toilet					
3	Community toilet/ Public toilet, wash basin, clothes washing platform, bathing rooms, men's urinals and caretaker's room will be provided where land / space is available	Provide hygienic sanitation facility to slum /non-slum poor households in a cost-effective manner and stop open defecation in HariharaCMC	Community toilets at one toilet seat per 8 household for 752 households will be built.	Community toilets in five locations will be provided.	Land of 198 m ² area will have to be identified and provided by ULB for construction of community toilets without any physical or economic displacement.

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

9. The town of Harihara will require land for construction of lift stations in South Sewerage District 2 and North Sewerage Districts 1 & 3, and installation of Two ELSR near the Amravati colony and Guttur village. Location of land for lift station in Sewerage District South is identified within APMC yard, CMC is purchase the land with cost of Rs.1,20,000.00(One lakhs twenty thousand). The location for North Sewerage District 1 & 3 is proposed in the Keshav Nagar Park. The land is belongs to CMC Harihara. And third LS site is located in Amaravathi housing society the land is donated by the housing society and the fourth LS is located in Guttur village in SY no 142 this land is donated by the land owner.

10. For construction of one ELSR, residents of Housing Cooperative Society in Amravati intend to donate the required land. The ULB has started correspondence with the Governing Body members of the Society and a land measuring about 225 m² has been identified within the community land, part of which is used as temple. ADB's requirement of third party evaluator, monitoring all meetings, dialogue and process of land donation and endorsing transfer in the name of ULB commissioner has been explained to the members of the society and ULB officials responsible for consultation. One reputed NGO will be engaged, as per ADB requirement, to monitor all activities, participate in consultation and endorse the land donation procedure and document. The same mechanism is applied for Guttur's lift station site. Copy of documents of initial agreement on the donated land by the housing cooperative is in Annex 3. The Guttur ELSRs will be constructed/ replaced within the government/ULB land and within existing premises.

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

12. For construction of community toilet an area of about 198 m² will be required. The total area required may increase to allow for setback area as per municipal building by-laws. The land should be provided by the ULB on ULB/Government land without any involuntary resettlement impact which may involve physical or economic displacement. In absence of ULB land, option of land donation will be explored and land transfer process and ADB's SPS requirement will be followed as indicated in the resettlement framework (RF). Process of land availability will be monitored as part of social safeguard monitoring requirement. Details of land requirement for the water supply and waste water components are shown below. (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Land Requirement for the Sub-Project

Sl. no.	Component	Total Land Requirement	Remarks
1a	Construction of additional SR (2units)	225 m ² each	One SR will be located in the guttur GP Limit. The second one to be built on land donated by Amaravathi housing cooperative society.
1b	Water supply: distribution of treated water through trunk mains & network,	Nil	Replacement/improvement of distribution pipelines / facilities proposed along existing road RoW. However, temporary impact of disruption of business likely for road side hawkers /vendors.
2a	Waste water: lift station – 4 units	232 m ² for each LS	1. One lift station is located in the South Sewerage District within APMC Yard (government Land) 2. Another station is located in North Sewerage district. in Keshavnagar, this land belongs to Harihara CMC 3. Third station is located in Amaravathi housing society land and 4. fourth LS land is in Guttur village and sy .no is 142
2b	Sewerage network	72 km in NSD-1, part 2,3, part 4,5 & 6, and SSD-1 part & 2	Sewers can be laid in the middle of the roads and pathways. The roads are wide enough to lay the sewer pipes. Additional land is not required.
3.	Community Toilet	80 toilet seats for poor/slum households	ULB/Government land is to be identified. Area required is about 198 sq m.

A. Resettlement Framework

13. The resettlement framework (RF) prepared based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and The Right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and resettlement Act-2013.

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

B. Entitled Person/ Displaced Person

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

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

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

C. Temporary Impact

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

Table 4: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

S. No.	Details	No.
1	Affected structures	None
2	Parking disruption (residential and commercial areas) - no. of affected two wheelers	175
3	Parking disruption (commercial areas) - no. of three-wheelers	26
4	Parking disruption (commercial areas) - no. of hand driven cart	4
5	Parking disruption (commercial areas) - no. of matadors	7
6	Total temporarily affected hawkers and vendors	63
7	Temporarily affected mobile vendors	22
8	Affected immovable businesses	None
9	Temporarily affected employees of businesses	None

Source: Transect Walks, November & December, 2013

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

planning and implementation of mitigation measures to a level that will not affect business operation.

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

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

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

Table 5: Identified LAR Impacts Entitlement Matrix¹

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Type of Impact	Type of Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlement
1	Land (agricultural/residential/commercial)	Temporary	owner/occupant/land users	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rental value during period of temporary occupation/ loss of access to land 2. Compensation for lost income during temporary occupation
5	Loss of standing crops/trees within subproject area	Permanent/temporary	Owner (titled/untitled) of trees/ crops/ encroachers cultivating government land, informal land users	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notice will be given to crop/tree owners to minimize the loss. 2. Cash compensation for lost standing crops and loss of future harvest (maximum of 2 years) will be paid. Compensation for cash crop will be based on market rate of that harvesting season. 3. Compensation for perennial crops to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. For trees, it will be based on the market value of timber in case of timber-bearing trees and replacement cost in case of fruit-bearing trees. If the trees are yet to reach age of maturity for calculating economic value, cost of seedlings, saplings, and agricultural inputs will be added to the compensation valuation. 4. For vulnerable households, subsistence allowance for one cropping cycle in case of seasonal crop
6	Loss of livelihood/income	Temporary	Employees working in commercial establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation equal to duration of wages lost
		Temporary	Owner of business including hawkers/vendors, agricultural laborers temporarily affected during construction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
7	Relocation	Permanent/temporary	Owners, tenants of the affected structures/ assets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shifting assistance will be provided to the DPs to move from the place proposed for acquisition to a new place. The amount of the shifting assistance will be decided based upon volume of material/assets to be shifted and distance to new place. ULB may provide free transport facility for this
9	Any other loss not identified			Unidentified involuntary impacts shall be documented and mitigated based on principle provided in the ADB's SPS

^a **Terms used in entitlement matrix:**

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

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

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

¹ Complete entitlement matrix for the program is listed in the KIUWMIP Resettlement Framework (2014)

- ^d NGO will assist in identification and purchase of income generating equipment / asset.
- ^e Minimum wage rates are fixed by Government of Karnataka each year comprising basic pay and variable dearness allowance according to Gazette Notification no. KAE 96 LMW 2005 dt 31July 2007. Minimum wage rate for agricultural works has been fixed at Rs 157.34 per day for the year 01 April 2012 to 31 March 2013

Google Earth impression of Harihar TMC with road network

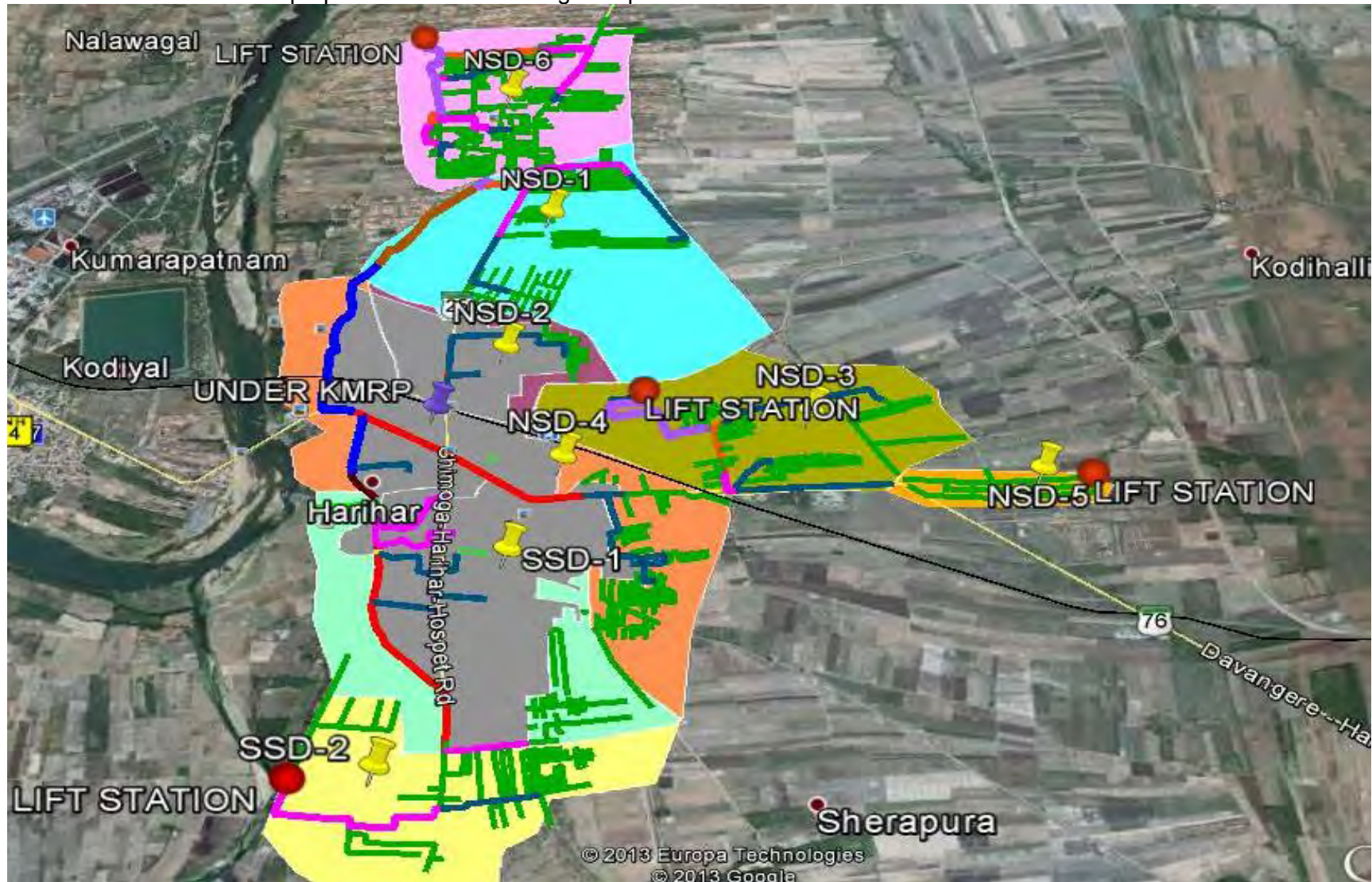


Map 1: Location Map Harihar showing Temporary Impact



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

Location of Lift Station and proposed network on Google Map



IV SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

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

A. Demographic and Socio-economic Profile of the Town

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

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

Table 6: Demographic Profile of Harihara

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

Source: Census, 2001, <http://www.byadagitown.gov.in/statistics>, and Baseline Survey, 201

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

NA=Not available

24. In order to arrive at the distribution of poor and non-poor households in towns, households were classified on the basis of monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) classes. The definition of below poverty line for urban Karnataka as per the Planning Commission, Government of India was used to identify BPL² households in the sample. A monthly per capita income of Rs 588 in urban area has been taken as the poverty line in Karnataka. The maximum, minimum and average MPCE for the town were considered, and appropriate MPCE classes arrived at third, fourth, fifth and sixth consumption classes respectively.

B. Socio Economic Background of the Voluntary Donated Land Owners

Two out of four sewerage lift stations (LS) will be located in the land donated by private person (Guttur LS) and Amravathi Housing Colony society. One service reservoir will also be located in the land own by the Amravathi Housing Colony. Consultation with the land owners had been conducted by the CMC on the purpose of the projects and the requirements of the lands. Summary of the consultations are attached in the Annex 3 of the RP. No involuntary resettlement impacts are identified from the lands donation. The donated lands are free from any use (the pictures of the project sites are in Annex 3). A third independent party validation on the land donation process will be conducted prior to the acquisition of assets and starts of civil works. The validation report will be submitted to ADB and included in the semiannual safeguards monitoring report. Below is the summary of social economic background of the land owners.

Components	Location	Land Owner	Main occupation	Acquired land	% of land loss	Remarks
Water supply - Service reservoir (SR)	Amravathi Zone 5	Amaravathi House Building Cooperative Society	NA	50x50 ft	NA	
Sewerage - Lift station (LS)	North Sewage District 5	Amaravathi House Building Cooperative Society	NA	50x50 ft	NA	
Sewerage - Lift station (LS)	North Sewage District 6 – Guttur Village	Beerappa s/o Duggappa, Kurubara Beedi	Farmer	50x50 ft	0.15%	Above poverty level family

C. Temporary Impact

25. There will be temporary impact due to the laying of water supply pipeline in places, like market and densely populated commercial areas. Harihar is an important transit point for inter-state surface transport. Two highways - Shimoga state Highway and old Pune-Bangalore

² BPL= Below Poverty line. Poverty line is fixed by The Planning Commission of India as a daily per capita income of Rs 32 in urban area and Rs 25 in rural area. In a revised estimate, The Planning Commission has published poverty line in Karnataka, with reference year of 2004-05, to be determined as per capita monthly income of Rs 417.84 in rural area and Rs 588.06 in urban area.

Highway also pass through the town which are frequently travelled routes. People assemble and board long distance buses at the junction of the transport routes. As a result parking along the main bus routes is likely to be affected during construction phase.

26. The small business ventures fruit and flower vendors will be affected most are located near the junction of two highways. Many of them are from poor families earning their livelihood on daily sale of merchandise. Besides, some petty consumer service providers also earn their daily living from business carried out on road side. A summary of temporary impact is expected is shown below. **(Table 7)**

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

Street Stretch	No. of Affected Persons	Avg. Daily income Range (Rs)	Average of Max Daily Income (Rs)	Types of Businesses *	Remarks
A. High density (commercial)	85	200-1000	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 can be maintained if work done at day time. If work is done at night, road can remain fully open during the day. Formal businesses are not likely to be affected as alternate access will be provided.
Mobile vendor	22				
b. Stationery hawkers/vendor	63				
c. BPL	35				
d. WHH	12				
B.High density (residential)-	Nil	NA	NA	-	No hawkers and vendors on road/pipeline RoW. Access to shops and residences can 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, November & December 2013

27. Of the proposed components, temporary impact is anticipated to the road side hawkers and vendors during construction or laying of pipelines for water supply trunk mains and distribution network. Transect walks carried out during field visit enabled an estimation of potential impacts on 63 hawkers and 22 vendors with movable kiosks. Most of them are found to carry on business in high density commercial areas along the major roads and highways near densely populated market area and transport junction. The rapid survey of businesses undertaken as part of the transect walks revealed that 41% of affected persons live below poverty line and another 14.11% are women headed households. 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 volume varying seasonally according to festive occasions. No permanent land acquisition / displacement of population were envisaged due to this type of the activity as the pipes are proposed to be laid along existing RoW of the roads. The sewer lines will be laid in the middle of the roads which are wide enough not to restrict business of the vendors. No structures / shops will be affected. However, since some of the locations are in busy junction parking of vehicles will face temporary disruption. An alternate safe parking place needs to be provided.

D. Gender and Indigenous People Impact

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

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

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation and Participation

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

31. At the RP finalization phase, project impact on involuntary resettlement was disclosed during SIA for consultation and feedback from potential DPs and the community. To provide for more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of displaced persons and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of final resettlement

planning documents by ULB to the DPs, Community leaders, people's representatives and also will be translated into local language to be published in the regional newspapers. For effective disclosure of the RP, a brief RP containing project impact and entitlement options, will be printed in local language other than English. A copy of the brief RP prepared for disclosure will be sent to ADB. The same will be printed in pamphlets and posted on prominent Government offices, ward council and ULB offices apart from distributed among the DPs.

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

33. 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 DPs have access to interact easily.

34. 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.

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

A. Grievance Redress Process

36. There will be several tiers for the grievance redress process. Simple grievances for immediate redress will first be resolved onsite by the contractor. If the grievance is not addressed (for up to 7 days), the complainants may go to the PIU officer in the ULB, whose responsible for resettlement/social issues. The ULB/PIU project engineer and the resettlement NGO will assist in resolving the issues. Names, designations, and contact numbers of personnel responsible for grievance redress at ULB and RPMU will be posted at the contractor's and

PMDSC's site offices in full view of the public. The NGO will be involved in community mobilization and awareness campaign among the communities. Grievances an immediate nature should be resolved onsite or within ULB/PIU level within 15 days of registration of grievances.

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

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

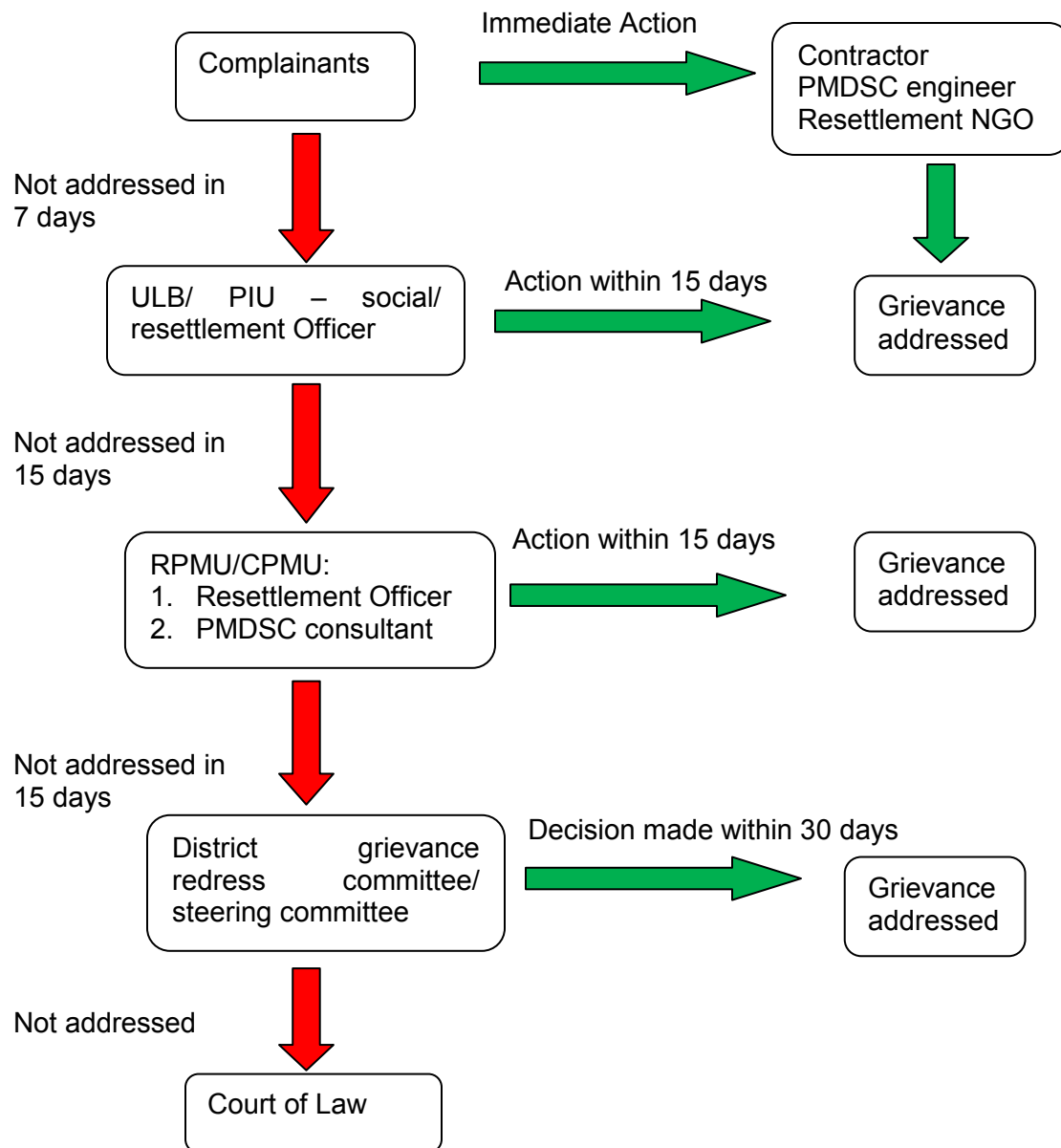
39. For any issues that remain unresolved by the GRC or SC, or if the decisions made at such meetings are not acceptable, the complainants /DPs can approach the Court of Law as per Government of Karnataka legal procedure.

B. GRC / SC Composition and Selection of Members

40. The GRC/SC for the project will be headed by Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the district with members as followed: (i) ULB commissioners of project towns, (ii) Revenue Department (Registrar) official, (iii) RPMU resettlement officer of KIUWMIP, (iv) ULB officer who will convene the periodic meeting of GRC and will shoulder responsibility of keeping records of grievances/complaints in details with help from the resettlement NGO. Other members, such as NGO/CBO representatives, wards council representatives and DPs' representatives will be selected by the ULB Commissioner to represent in the GRC/SC meeting. The NGO should also deploy one person in the team who will be responsible for coordinating with all GRC members and the DPs for grievance redress.

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

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process



V. INCOME RESTORATION

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

A. Income restoration strategy

43. As of this final RP there will not be any permanent involuntary resettlement impact, thus income restoration for the vulnerable persons is not required. If, however, during project implementation phase any involuntary resettlement impact due to land acquisition is identified, appropriate action will be taken after verification by RPMU and consultation with the potential DPs at individual level. The resettlement NGO under the guidance of RO at ULB level will identify the vulnerable persons, eligible for income restoration assistance and conduct consultation for income restoration measures following the DP's entitlement as described in the Program's RF. This activity will be reported in the semi-annual safeguards monitoring report.

44. As envisaged from initial social impact assessment there will be temporary impact for 85 road side hawkers / vendors, mobile vendors. The vulnerable hawkers/ vendors of them will get shifting assistance during construction phase in order to transport their goods, merchandise, much of which is of perishable nature. No long term income restoration measures will be necessary as all of them will continue their business in the new place and return to their original sites after construction phase is completed.

VI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

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

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

47. For disbursement of applicable fees/ charges for land transfer, if necessary, fund will be kept in custody of the Requisitioning authority, that is the subject ULBs, based on the valuation computed by appropriate department, that is Department of Agricultural Marketing, Government

of Karnataka and the Requisitioning body will deposit the fund with the Deputy Commissioner (DC) for disbursement of land transfer fees in favour of ULB Commissioner. The funds shall be placed 1 month prior to disbursement to the appropriate Department to keep the time frame of resettlement schedule effective and land is successfully transferred free of encumbrances to ULB. An indicative budget is shown below.

Table 8: Indicative Budget for RP Implementation

S. no.	Compensation for type of loss	Quantity	Unit rate (INR)	Total Amount (INR)	Total Amount (USD)	Source of Fund	Timeline
A.	LA Cost	1,20,000	Project cost	January-14			
B.	Loss of standing Crops	Not applicable					
C.	Resettlement Cost: Permanent impact	Not Applicable					
D.	Resettlement Cost: Temporary Impact						
1	Income loss - vendor/hawker	85 persons x 7 days	-600	357000	6490	PMU to place fund with ULB to be disbursed by ULB	Prior to 1 month of disbursement and after calculation done by DLRC
2	Parking arrangement at night – security placement	12 location x 7 days x 2 persons	500 per head per day/night	33000	600	Same as above	Same as above
3	Shifting assistance - Fruit vendor	22 persons	3000 per head	66000	600	Same as above	Same as above
	Subtotal of D			576000	10472		
E.	Other costs						
4	Cost of land transfer , plus Additional procedural cost	1200 sqft 2500 sqft 3300 sqft 2500 sqft 2500 sqft	Approximate cost 50,000 LS	3,00,000 (appx) 2,00,000	 9090		
5	Resettlement NGO – 18 months	18 month	1,00,000	1,800,000	33,457	Same as above	Payment to be made every quarter
6	Third party independent evaluator	4 meetings	L/s	100,000	1,858	Same as above	When required
	Subtotal of E			24,00,000	43636		
		Subtotal of D+E					

S. no.	Compensation for type of loss	Quantity	Unit rate (INR)	Total Amount (INR)	Total Amount (USD)	Source of Fund	Timeline
				2976000	54109		
		Contingency @10%		297600	5410		
		Grand Total		INR 3849600 or	\$ 69992		

^a Land Registrar's office, Harihar CMC.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Existing Institutional Structure and Capacity

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

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

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

B. Implementation

51. The RP finalization and implementation activities will cover:

- (i) identification of cut-off date, conducting census of temporarily affected persons (hawkers/vendors), preparation of micro plan for each eligible person and preparation of photo identity cards and notification for shifting during construction. All eligible temporarily affected persons will be issued identity cards containing details and types of loss and entitlement as early as possible to avoid encroachers and squatters taking possession of space after cut-off-date. These identity cards will be verified by PIU, NGO and the APs with signatures of all involved.
- (ii) Preparing the affected vendors/ hawkers for physical shifting through consultation process and identification of vulnerable persons for providing shifting assistance in cash.
- (iii) Temporarily affected APs will get sufficient notice to vacate their place of occupancy by road side before civil works begin. All resettlement assistance payment schedules will be completed in one year. Also land transfer and land donation for construction of one pumping station on APMC compound and one ELSR in housing cooperative society's community land will be completed prior to commencement of civil works.
- (iv) During implementation, the NGO will submit monthly progress reports on the RP implementation to the RPMU through the ULB (PIU). The RPMU will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and prepare semiannual monitoring reports for submission to CPMU, which will be further submitted to ADB. The reports will contain progress made in RP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the safeguard principles and Entitlement Matrix set out in the Resettlement Framework. The report will also document consultation activities conducted, provide summary of grievances or problems identified, complaints lodged by the APs and actions taken to redress such complaints.
- (v) the resettlement officer at the RPMU, ULB officials and the NGO staff will undergo an orientation and training program designed for resettlement management. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition (if required for future Tranche); (ii) ADB's safeguard policy requirement; (iii) public consultation and participation; (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; (iv) Grievance Redressal; and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation. The orientation and training will be financed by the RPMU and will be organized prior to commencement of RP preparation, in the beginning of RP implementation and once midway through RP implementation. The RPMU will ensure that resettlement budgets are delivered on time to the ULB, the PIU for timely disbursement as per RP implementation schedule. NGO's financial support will also be provided by RPMU and included in project cost.
- (vi) According to ADB's safeguard policy for negotiated settlement principle of third party monitoring will be applicable for land donation by the Amravati House building Cooperative Society for construction of one ELSR within their community land. One reputed NGO will be engaged by ULB as PIU for facilitating land donation without coercion or stress. The Third party NGO will keep all records of meetings, consultation with the residents/ Governing body members regarding land donation and monitor the proceeding and endorse the same prior to land transfer in the name of ULB. The third party independent NGO will also ensure

that no forceful occupation or unjustified condition is made in course of land donation procedure and that it follows all the legal formalities before land donation is in effect.

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

Table 9: Roles and Responsibilities of Institutions

SI No.	Activities	Responsible Authority/ Agency	Time schedule
1	Conduct FGD/Meetings/workshop during SIA / census survey	RO engaged by PIU (ULB) to convene meetings/ workshop depending on project requirement. Resettlement NGO to attend based on requirement	To continue throughout RP preparation and implementation phase
2	Disclosure of Final RP, particularly final entitlement and rehabilitation packages to all DPs	ULB to circulate copies of Draft RP with entitlement packages to all stakeholders in disclosure meeting, where NGO/CBOs/ people's representatives will be present DPs to approve / accept entitlement and rehabilitation measures in the RP	15 days 15 days
3	Approval of Final RP	ADB to approve subproject RP RPMU to arrange for translation and disclosure of final RP among the DPs and stakeholders	15 days 15 days
RP Implementation stage			
4	Payment of compensation of land/assets to the landowners Payment of land through negotiated settlement Voluntary land donation validation activities (Guttur LS and Amaravathi LS and SR) Payment of resettlement assistance to eligible DPs	RPMU will provide fund allocation Disbursement of land compensation/land transfer cost / negotiated price of land by DLRC with support of NGO and LA officer at RPMU level Third party evaluator to monitor and evaluate process of voluntary land donation/ transfer/ registration Disbursement of resettlement assistance to be monitored by special land acquisition officer (SLAO) at RPMU level	15 days 30 days for actual disbursement - to be paid after completion of all LA process – Independent Third party) to submit evaluation report to CPMU and ADB at minimum 30 days prior civil works and dispossession of assets. 15 days
5	Grievance Redress	RPMU to set up GRC at district level ULB to convene meeting on receiving complaints NGO to coordinate GRC meeting, assist DPs, especially the vulnerable, in having access to GRC	To continue during RP implementation level

SI No.	Activities	Responsible Authority/ Agency	Time schedule
5	Monitoring & Reporting	ULB will prepare progress reports and ADB compliance reports with cooperation from NGO/ RO and send to RPMU RPMU will monitor activities of ULB/ DLRC (for LA payment only), if required CPMU to report RP activities to ADB Third independent party (hired by the RPMU) for any voluntary land donation activity	Every quarter and semiannually during RP implementation Prior dispossession of assets and starts of civil works

VIII. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

53. The RPMU and PIU staff and officials are likely to be acquainted with LA procedures of the state Government, but may not be aware of the ADB's policy on IR particularly entitlement for the non-titled affected persons and requirement to assist persons for temporary impact during construction.⁵⁴ The project management, design and supervision consultants (PMDSC) also need to be aware of the policy, since the final impact assessment should be commensurate with detail design and all types of impacts will need to be noted. The resettlement NGO will need to have a comprehensive knowledge of ADB's safeguard policy requirement. One orientation training course will be organised for awareness about ADB policy and project implementation in compliance with ADB safeguards policy among the RPMU personnel, consultants, and the contractors. Another more detailed and rigorous orientation training will be arranged for the NGO, who will be primarily responsible for implementation of RP, making the APs, particularly the vulnerable ones, aware about their rights and entitlement, make GRM effective and last but not the least monitoring all RP activities according to plan.

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

IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

56. The project is to be implemented over a period of 4 years. The detailed design stage is expected to commence in 2014, and the construction period will cover 36 months. The RP implementation schedule is shown in the Figure 2.

Figure 2: Implementation Schedule

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

X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Monitoring

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

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

- (i) Voluntary land donation validation activity by a third independent party for Guttur LS and Amaravati SR and LS.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Prepare a sample baseline database on socio-economic condition of the DPs with pre-project information derived from SIA database at RP preparation stage and a comparison will be made with the present condition of the DPs during RP implementation stage and after the relocation process, if involved; and
- (iv) Obtain feedback on rehabilitation measures will be taken to ensure that people are settled and recovering from the resettlement process. This will be part of impact evaluation process that will assess effectiveness of the RP and reestablishment of the DPs after resettlement stage.
- (v) IR safeguards compliance during the implementation of community toilets component in Harihar Town.

B. Reporting

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

- (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 DPs capable of reorganizing their economic livelihood; including the social economic conditions of the land owners of the donated lands 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.

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

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

- (i) Quarterly project progress report with section on RP implementation progress included
- (ii) Semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report

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

A. Program Background

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

B. Project description and component

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

3. There will be two additional service reservoirs with a capacity of 1.05 ML and 1.0 ML constructed at Guttur village and another is in (ii) Amravati Housing colony. Strategic mains of 11 kms length and distribution network of 157 b kms will be laid throughout the town. For wastewater facility four pumping stations (PS) will be constructed for South Sewerage District 2 and North Sewerage District 1 & 3 covering an area of about 200 m². Sewer network of 72 km will cover part of the sewerage district north 1 & 3 and south district 2 which are yet to be covered under existing network.

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

C. Involuntary Resettlement impact

5. One of the proposed facilities will be constructed / replaced within ULB owned land. For the second land will be donated by the residents of the Amravati Housing Cooperative Society. Necessary procedures was followed for land transfer. The first plot located within Agricultural Producers Marketing Committee (APMC) area belonging to the Department of Agriculture Producers' Marketing, Government of Karnataka Ownership of the land parcel of APMC will be transferred to ULB through proper legal procedures for the purpose of construction of PS. The second location is located in the government designated park in Kesav Nagar this land belongs to CMC Harihara. The third lift station located is Amaravathi Housing society land and this land is donated by the housing society to CMC Harihara for construction of lift station land is already transfer through legal procedure and now land is in the name CMC Harihara, and the fourth one is located in Guttur village, this location in guttur Gramapanchayath limit and the land owner is voluntarily agree to donate the land for construction of the lift station. All the sites/lands we

consider for the project is either Government land or donated and purchased land hence there is no resettlement plan issue is required.

6. For the laying of water supply pipeline temporary impact is envisaged. In all 63 hawkers/vendors, 22 mobile vendors will lose their business for about 7 days and parking for about 200 vehicles, including two and three wheelers and cars/ trucks will be disrupted for about same number of days. Sewer lines will not cause any impact since these will be constructed in the middle of the highways. No road closure is envisaged.

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

D. Policy and principle of RP implementation

8. The resettlement principles adopted for mitigating involuntary resettlement impact will adopt the relevant Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS). The RP has been prepared keeping all these policies and principles The resettlement framework (RF) 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

E. Entitlement

9. No land acquisition is involved and hence cost of land compensation is not envisaged. The hawkers/ vendors having temporary loss of income during construction period will be paid subsistence allowance at the rate highest daily income and a lump sum shifting assistance will be provided to vulnerable business operators including mobile vendors. Temporary car parking will be arranged at a suitable place and provision for security personnel will be made for the duration of parked vehicles. A tentative budgetary provision of a total sum of Rs3849600 r \$ 69992 has been made.

F. Institutional Arrangement

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

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism

11. To resolve all project related grievances and complaints a common social and environmental grievance redress mechanism will be in place. The common and simple grievances will be sorted out at project site level by RO and NGO within 7 days. More serious ones will be sent 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 Court of Law of the state.

Details for inquiries

Name : K M Nalawadi Designation : Commissioner Project implementation unit KIUWMIP Telephone no: E-mail:commissionerharihara@gmail.com Address: City Municipal Council Harihara	Name: Designation Regional project management unit KIUWMIP Telephone no: E-mail: Address: Harihara
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ANNEXURE 2: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF RESETTLEMENT-NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION (NGO)

A. Project Background

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

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

B. Scope of Work

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

C. Tasks

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

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

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

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

D. Methodology

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

E. Reporting

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

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

F. Time Schedule

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

G. Key Personnel

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

ANNEXURE3: PROJECT MAPS, PICTURES, PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND LAND DONATION DOCUMENTS

(Regd : No. AR 31/DVG/E/org/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

ಪೌರಾಯುಕ್ತರು,
 ನಗರಸಭೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ,
 ಹರಿಹರ.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

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

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

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

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

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

(ಪುಟ 2 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

TRANSLATION OF ANNEXURE3

Resolution of Amaravathi House Building Cooperative Society

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

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

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

Subject of Meeting:

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

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

Annexure

Site location Drawings

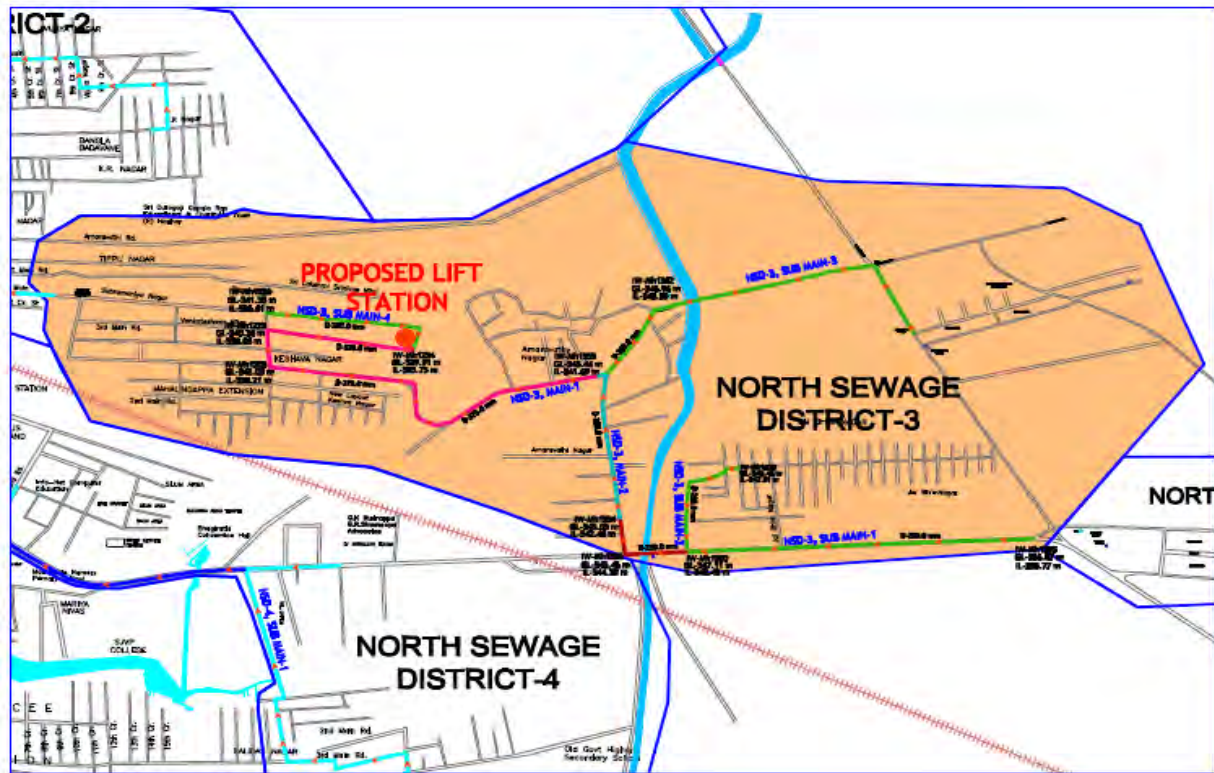
1. Site Location for Construction of SR at Guttur Village



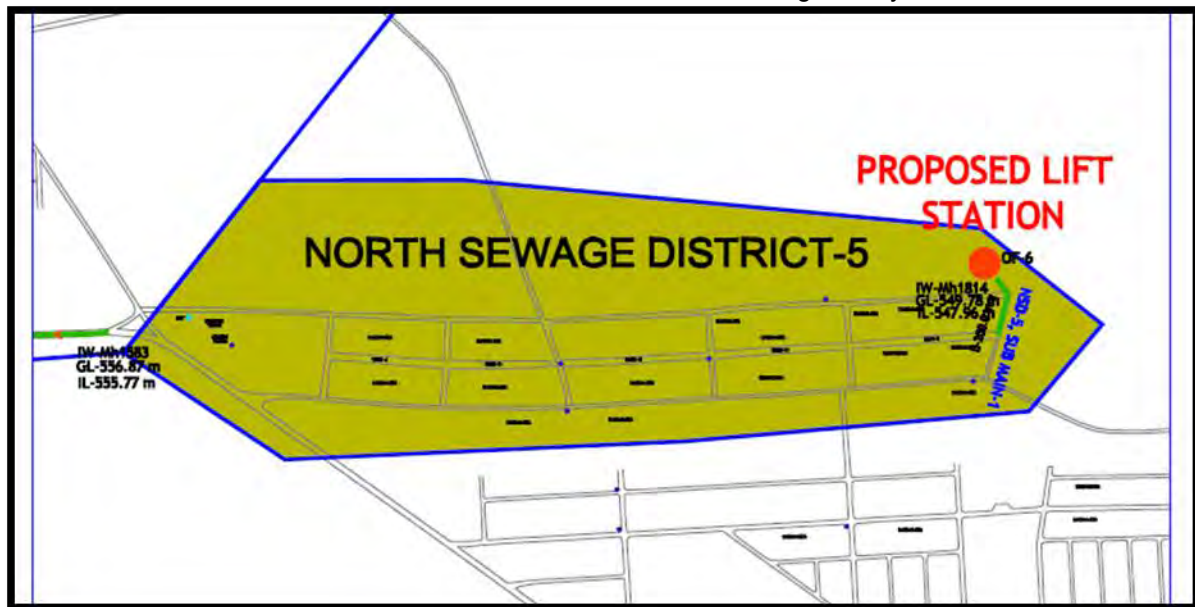
- 1 Site Location for Construction of SR at Amaravathi



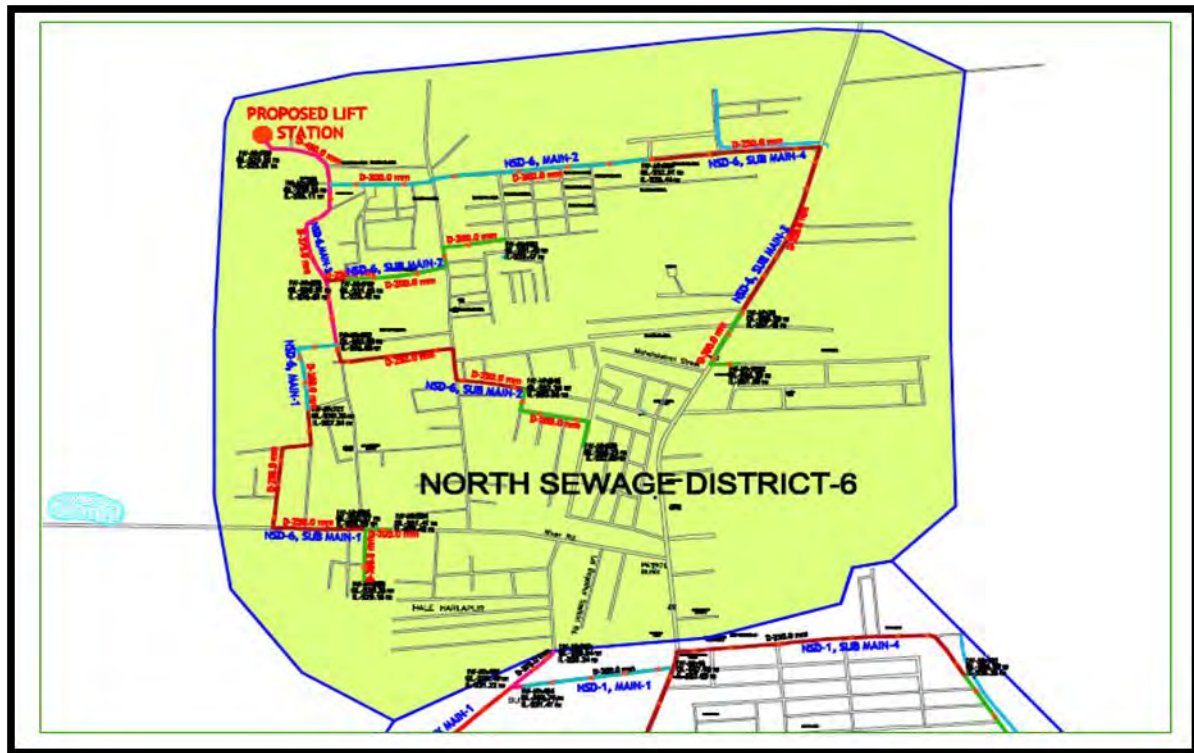
3. Site Location for Construction of Lift Station at Keshav Nagar Park area



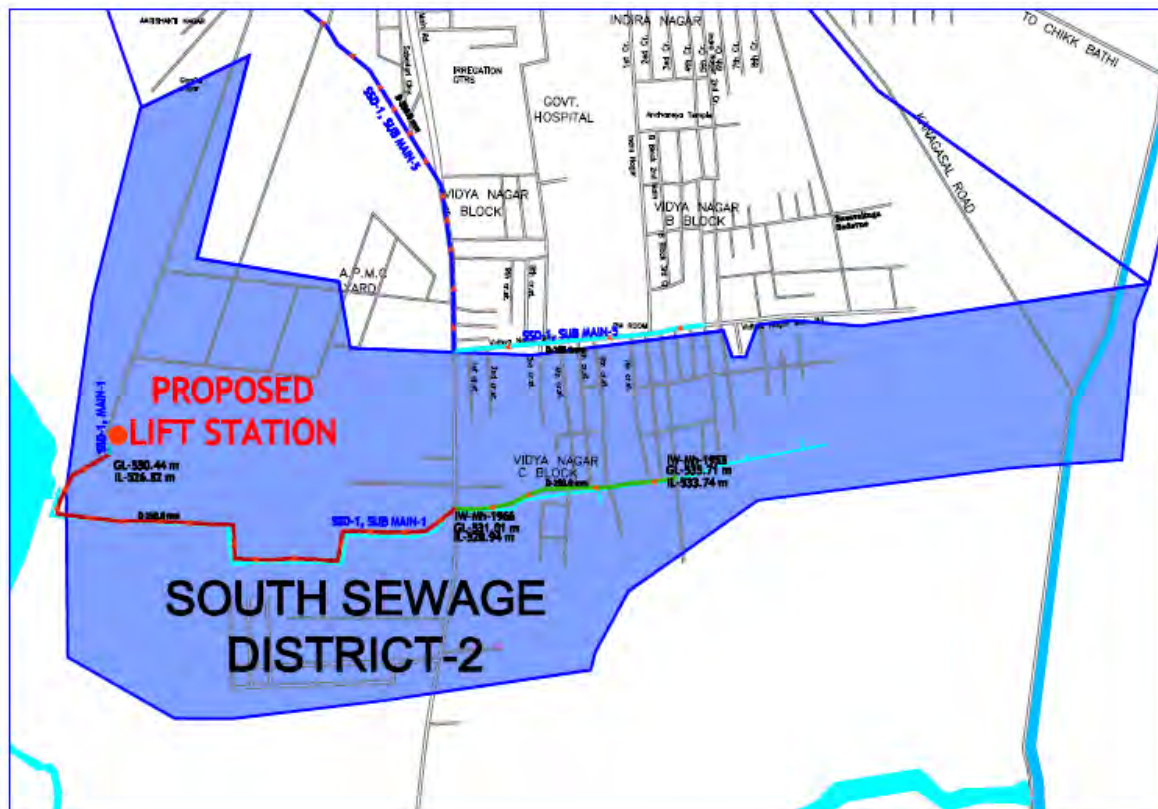
4. Site Location for Construction of lift Station at Amaravathi Housing Colony



5. Site Location for Construction of Lift Station at Guttur Village



6. Site Location for Construction of Lift Station at APMC Yard





Registration copy of Amaravathi Lift Station:

3934 3934

ಈ ದಸ್ತವೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ 3 ದಸ್ತವೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಪುಸ್ತಕದ 3934

ಈ ದಸ್ತವೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಸ್ತವೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ 3 ದಸ್ತವೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಪುಸ್ತಕದ 3934

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
Government of Karnataka

ದಸ್ತವೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಳೆ
Document Sheet

ನೋಂದಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
Registration and Stamps Department

ಬೆಲೆ : ರೂ. 2/-

ಈ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ದಸ್ತವೇಜಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು
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ದಸ್ತವೇಜನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟ ದಿನಾಂಕ
Date of execution

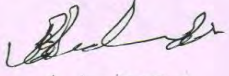
ಪಾವತಿಸಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಶುಲ್ಕ ರೂ.
Total stamp duty paid Rs.

ದಾನ ಪತ್ರ

ಸನ್ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರದ ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಇಸ್ವಿ ಜನವರಿ ಮಾಹೆ ತಾರೀಖು ಆರರಲ್ಲೂ (6-1-2014) ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಇವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ನಲವಡಿ, ಪೌರಾಯುಕ್ತರು, ನಗರಸಭೆ, ಹರಿಹರ ಇವರಿಗೆ:-

ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಹೌಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಕೋ ಅಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ., ಇದರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಇವರು ಬರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ದಾನ ಪತ್ರ ಏನೆಂದರೆ:

ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಹೌಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಕೋ ಅಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ. ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಇದರ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಖಾತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಕ್ಕುದಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಾನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಸೊತ್ತನ್ನು ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಬಳಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ದಾನ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಸೊತ್ತನ್ನು ಈ ದಿವಸವೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸದ್ರಿ ಸೊತ್ತಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸದ್ರಿ ಸೊತ್ತನ್ನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮುಖವು ನಿಮಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ದಾನ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಸೊತ್ತಿನ ಹಕ್ಕುದಾರಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೇನಾದರೂ ತಂಟೆ ತಕರಾರುಗಳು ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚು ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ದಾನ ಪತ್ರದ ಅಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಸೊತ್ತಿನ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಬರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ದಾನ ಪತ್ರ ಸಹಿ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೂ ಕಂದಾಯ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ಕಾಯಿದೆ ನಂ. 15-2007 ದಿ: 8-5-2007 ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ / ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ತಾಸನ/ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.


 ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಫಿ. ಅಮರಾವತಿ, ಹಂಪದ-577601

Gist of the letter: Land donated by Amaravathi Housing Society has been registered in the name of CMC, Harihara, The schedule of the site is as follows: Est; Hanchinamani Nagappa land of Sy No:40, West- Plot No;182, North- Road, South- Plot No;197

3234

ಈ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು
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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
Government of Karnataka

ನೋಂದಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
Registration and Stamps Department

ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು ಹಾಳೆ
Document Sheet

ಬೆಲೆ : ರೂ. 2/-

ಈ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು
This sheet can be used for any document

ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಮಾಡಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ
Date of execution

ಪಾವತಿಸಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಶುಲ್ಕ ರೂ.
Total stamp duty paid Rs.

2

ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್

ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಸಬ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್‌ರವರ ಆಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟ ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಹನಗವಾಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೋನಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ, ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 91983, ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 151200302200520004 ಖಾನೇಷುಮಾರಿ ಯಾ ಆಸ್ತಿ ನಂ. 352-183, ಸೈಟ್ ನಂ. 183, ಎಂದು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು (12) ಮೀಟರ್ಸ್ ಉತ್ತರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಹದಿನೆಂಟು (18) ಮೀಟರ್ಸ್, (216 ಚದರ ಮೀಟರ್ಸ್) ವುಳ್ಳ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಚಕ್ಕುಬಂದಿ:-

ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ : ಹಂಚಿನ ಮನೆ ನಾಗಪ್ಪನವರ ಸ ನಂ. 40ನೇ ಜಮೀನು
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ : ಸೈಟ್ ನಂ. 182
ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ : ರಸ್ತೆ
ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ : ಸೈಟ್ ನಂ. 197

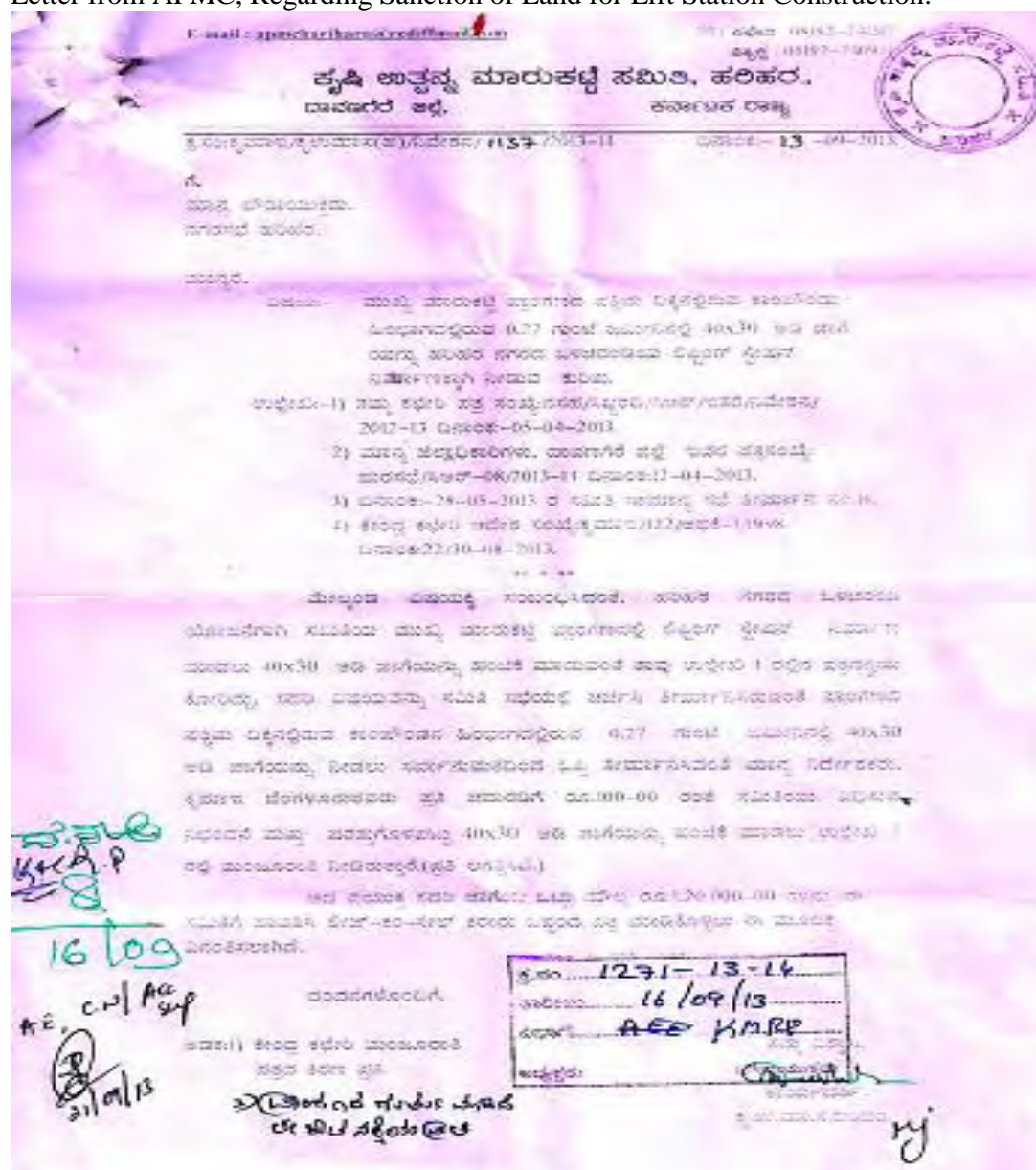
ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಹೌಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಕೊ.ಅಪರೇಟಿವ್
ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲಿ. ಅಮರಾವತಿ. ಹಂಕರ-577601

Photo of Proposed Lift Station at Amaravti Colony:



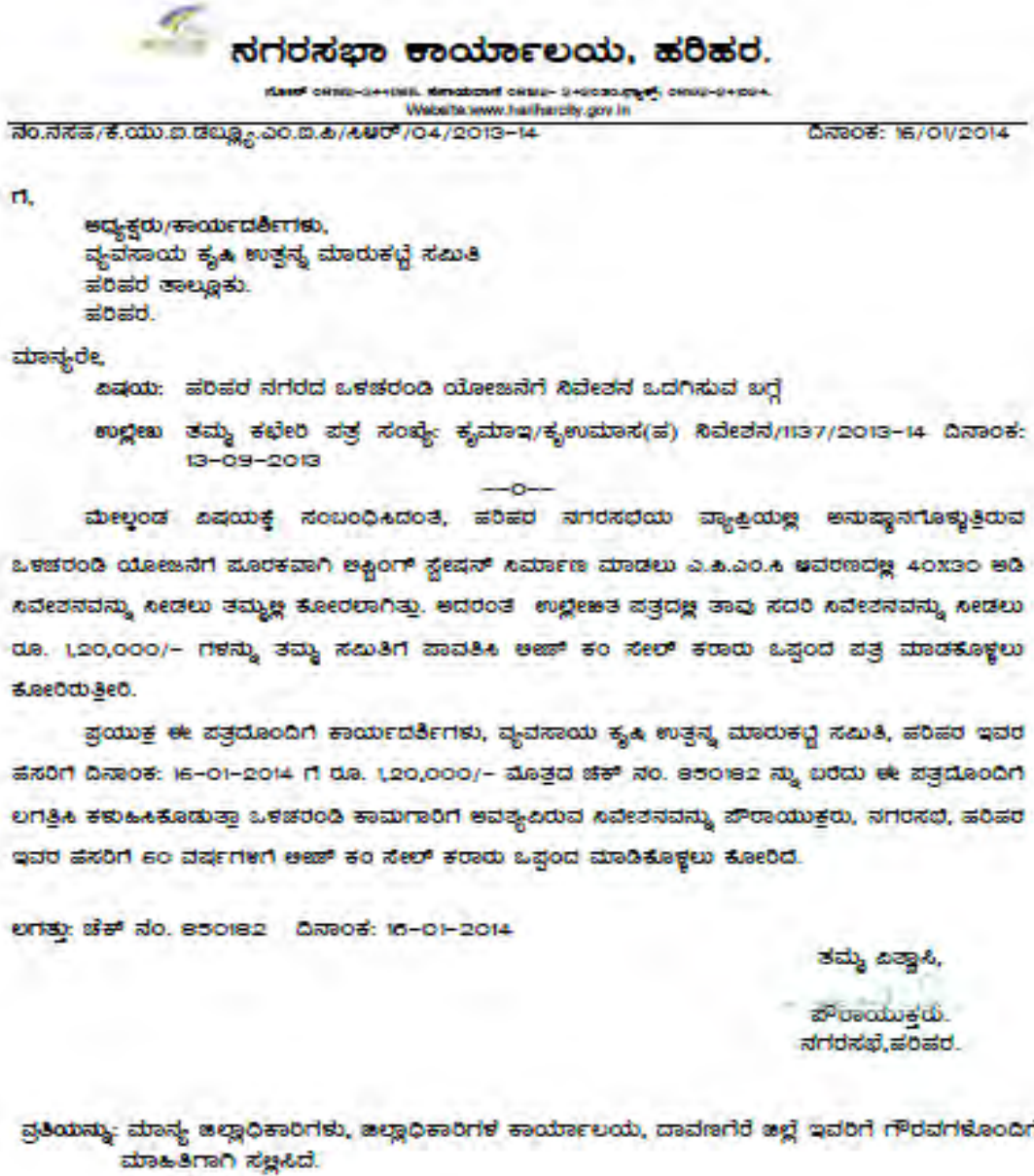
Location of Amaravathi colony Lift Station on Google Map





Gist of the letter: Letter from APMC Authorities to Commissioner, CMC, Harihara, As per the request, site has been sanctioned and demand note of Rs1,20,000/ is issued.

Letter addressing to Secretary APMC regarding Issing of Cheque.



Gist of the letter: Commissiner, Harihara issued cheque of Rs 1,20,000/- infavour of APMC Authorities, with cheque No 850182 against the demand.

Photo of Proposed Lift Station at APMC:



Location of

APMC Lift Station on Google Map

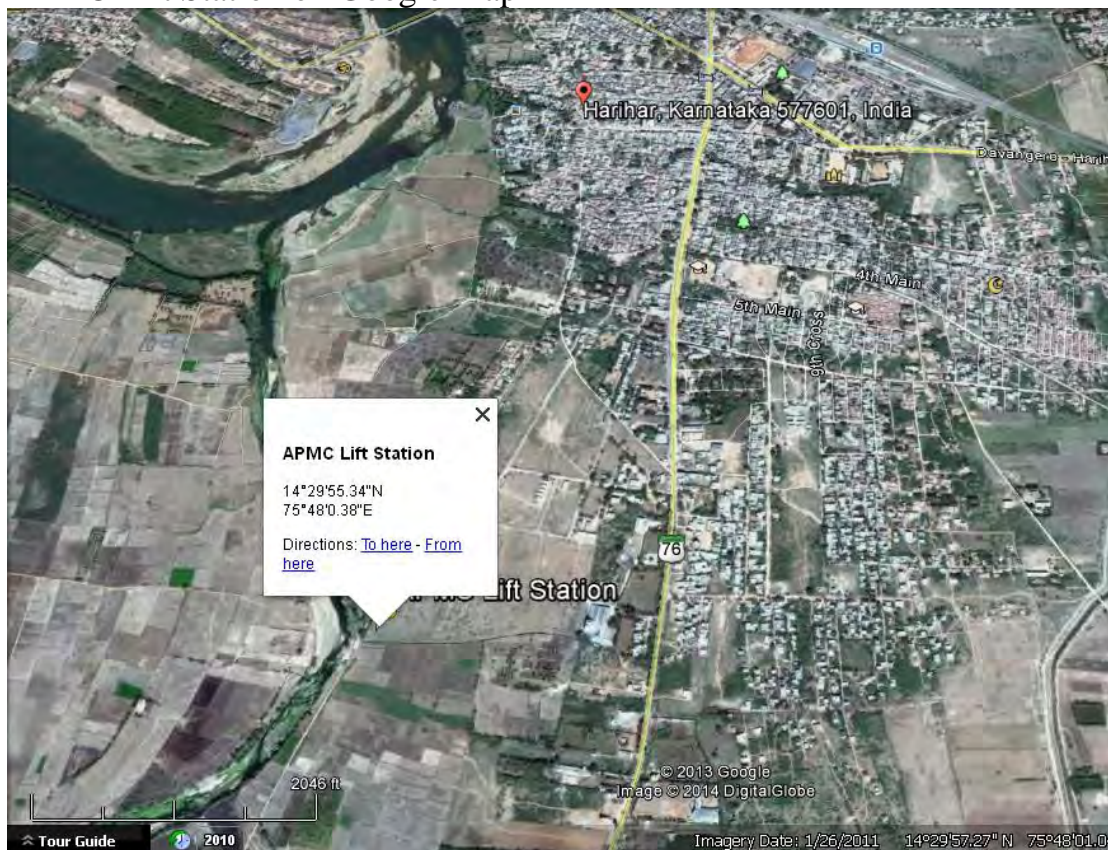


Photo of Proposed Lift Station at Keshav Nagar



Keshav Nagar Lit Station on Google Map



Photo of Proposed Lift Station at Guttur



Location of Guttur Lift Station on Google Map



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	Sonaula, baig ward no-9 Siddhi Nagar HRR	poor	pipe dia change	yes	NO	Road Both side pipe laying
2	Ravikumar. B ward no-13 Marthahalli	Drinking water not quality	pressure is low	yes	Small galls in this ward	fast complete project
3	Nelawada & Team Purbedekar Vazari Temple rd ward-3	weekly 3 times	daily they want water	yes	poor people water bill problem	water Bill amount yearly paid.
4	Sangmesb. Kale Panna college ward-5	good	Renewing old pipe	yes	NO	meter adapted is ok.
5	Nagaraj ward-30 sidhy Nagar HRR	good	Higher dia pipe laying	yes	Road cutting problem	wide road so, both side pipe laying
6	Pavaz. M. ward-15 Jinnah Halla HRR	poor	weekly 2 times water they want	yes	Small roads in this area	water should reach 3 rd floor.
7	Ramesh Simpi ward no-5 Tegga Halla	low quality water	avoid public taps	yes	poor people living here	They want pressure flow
8	Satish. Kabi ward no-10 Tippur Nagar HRR	old D.I pipe Pipe used	Treated water supply	yes	-NO-	Need off public tapping
9	Saminbattu. H.M ward-29 Bent Nagar HRR	weekly two times	24 hours water they want	yes	NO	Cuts near water flowing they want
10	Manjunath. V. Penni ward no-26 I-C Colony	Small galls not sufficient water	Quality pipe laying	yes	Construction cutting problem	meter proposed is good
11	Marudayappa ward no-4 Haripur HRR	over dia pipe used	no control valves	yes	NO	good quality meter use for project
12	Achik. Kurbar ward no-22 Nile Nagar HRR	water not flow properly	adapt valves for pressure	yes	NO	They want quality water
13	Sivaji, Kotsuwar ward no-16 Shalika Nagar HRR	old pre pipes	Stop leaking water	yes	NO	Now they getting sufficient water
14	Sankar. Naidu ward no-11 Bent Nagar HRR	pipe leakage	Full ward pipe changes	yes	Slum people lived here. They want	Good pipe used for project
15	Hannamant. Bidari ward no-27 Ram Nagar	pipe leakage	pipe should be changing	yes	NO	water Bill amount should be in budget
16						
17						

Consultation with Guttur Gram Panchayat President and officials



Consultation with Public



Consultation with Public



Consultation with Petty shop owner



Consultation with Public



Site visit With Commissioner, Harihara CMC and Officials



Temporary affected persons / families Survey Formats

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 21-11-13

ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿ

1. ಹೆಸರು ಕೆರೆಬಸಪ್ಪ, ಕೆರೆಬಸಪ್ಪ	ಲಿಂಗ: ಗಂಡು/ಹೆಣ್ಣು	ದೇಹಸ್ಥಿತಿ: ಒತ್ತಡ	ವಯಸ್ಸು: 40				
2. ವೃತ್ತಿ: ದೈನಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯದಾರಿ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮೇಸರಿ ಕೆಲಸ, ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ.							
3. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ/ವಿವರ: ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು (ದೈನಿಕ)							
4. ಪಾತಿ: S.C							
5. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ: S.S.L.C							
6. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಗರದಿಂದ ದೂರವಿದೆಯೇ? 1)ಹೌದು 2)ಇಲ್ಲ 3)ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ							
7. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನದ ಸರಾಸರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ: 300/-							
8. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನದ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಲಾಭ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ: 100/-							
9. ಈ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:							
ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಹೆಸರು	ಲಿಂಗ	ವಯಸ್ಸು	ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	ದೇಹಸ್ಥಿತಿ	ಪರಾ	
1.	ಕೆರೆಬಸಪ್ಪ	ಗಂ	40	S.S.L.C	ಒತ್ತಡ		
10. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 5							
ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಹೆಸರು	ಯಜಮಾನ ನೋಂದಿಸಿ ಸಂಬಂಧ	ಲಿಂಗ	ವಯಸ್ಸು	ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	ದೇಹಸ್ಥಿತಿ	ಪರಾ
1.	ವಾಸಂತಮ್ಮ	ಹೆಣ್ಣು	ಹೆ	35	3ನೇ	ವಾಸಂತಮ್ಮ	
2.	ಮಾಣಿಗುಮ್ಮರ	ಮಗ	ಗಂ	15	7ನೇ	ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಬಿ.	
3.	ಇಗ್ನಾಪ್ಪ	ಮಗ	ಗಂ	13	5ನೇ	"	
4.	ಶಿವಲಿಂಗ	ಮಗ	ಗಂ	8	2ನೇ	"	
11. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಲಿಂಗದ ಒಟ್ಟು ವರಮಾನ: 3400/-							
12. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ: ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ BPL							

Temporary affected persons / families Survey Formats

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 21/11/13

ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿ

1. ಹೆಸರು	ನಾಗಪ್ಪ ಬಂಗಲೆ	ಲಿಂಗ: ಗಂಡು/ಹೆಣ್ಣು	ದೇಹಸ್ಥಿತಿ: ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಮು	ವಯಸ್ಸು: 58			
2. ವಿಳಾಸ:	ಮೆಹತಾಳ ಸಿಲಾಂ ಕುಕ್ಕೂರ ಮೀನ ಕೀಡ ಕುಕ್ಕೂರ						
3. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ/ವಿವರ	ಬೀದಿ-ಪ್ರಿಕಾರಿ.						
4. ಜಾತಿ	ಜಿಂನಿಗ ಬಂಗಲೆ						
5. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	ಇತಿಹಾಸ.						
6. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಗರಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಡೆದಿರುವಿರಾ?	1)ಹೌದು 2)ಇಲ್ಲ 3)ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ						
7. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನದ ಸರಾಸರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ:	150/-						
8. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನದ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಲಾಭ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ:	50/-						
9. ಈ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:							
ಕ್ರಮ	ಹೆಸರು	ಲಿಂಗ	ವಯಸ್ಸು	ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	ದೇಹಸ್ಥಿತಿ	ಪರಾ	
1.	ನಾಗಪ್ಪ	ಗಂಡು	58	ಇತಿಹಾಸ	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಮು		
10. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 5							
ಕ್ರಮ	ಹೆಸರು	ಯಜಮಾನ ಮೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧ	ಲಿಂಗ	ವಯಸ್ಸು	ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	ದೇಹಸ್ಥಿತಿ	ಪರಾ
1.	ಸುನಂದಾಬಾಯಿ	ಹೆಣ್ಣು	ಹೆ	50	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಮನೋಹರ	
2.	ಲಲಿತಾ	ಮಕ್ಕಳು	ಹೆ	35	SSLC	1	
3.	ಪ್ರಿಯಾ	ಮಕ್ಕಳು	ಹೆ	29	SSLC	ಹೆಣ್ಣು	
4.	ಬಿಮಲಾ	ಮಕ್ಕಳು	ಗಂಡು	25	SSLC	1	
11. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಶಿಂಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ವರಮಾನ: 2500/-							
12. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ: ಸಾಧಾರಣ BPL							

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT LIFT STATION SITE IN HARIHARA TOWN

LOCATION: AMARAVATHI HOUSING COLONY

Date: 30.12.2013

We conduct a public consultation / Awareness meeting at Amravati Housing Society colony with project stake holder of the town such as CMC staff, PMU staff and consultancy staff and the house holder of the Amravati Housing colony.

First we well come all the participants and introduce each other's, to day around 30 house holders are participate in the meeting.

We explain the Project component and its effect and advantages to the civilian of the town. Such as once project completed in the town people don't have more problem in the below mention issues

1. Stop the sewerage water flow in the street.
2. Avoid mosquito and other insects in the area as well as town
3. Stop and avoid of maintains of septic tank when it filled
4. The cost effective by using underground drainage for sewer and waste water
5. Avoid bad smell and nuisance in the town streets
6. Environmental aspect of the project
7. Improvement in the health status
8. Improving sanitation system by using advance and technical methodology
9. Practice of feel of sense of ownership of the public amenities.
10. Responsibility of the city Municipal Corporation and publics and local civilian organizations.
11. Responsibilities of common people to maintain city clean
12. Responsibilities of the people for usage and sustainability of the government property which made for public interest and welfare of the society
13. Type of lift station which we proposed in the project
14. Working method of lift station
15. Anticipated problem by constructing lifts station
16. Advantages of the lift station to the house holds

We explain and discuss with the participants about the project, most of the participants are not willing to accept for construction of the lift station in their premises, But after explain and discuss with them in details, later they understand the project aims and its advantages to the community, Advanced technology of which we design and use to construction and maintaining the Lift station participants are accept and give their consent to build and maintain the lift station for sewer network.

Conclude the meeting.

Signature of the participants

Social economic information of land owner of Guttur Lift/Pumping Station

SI No	Component	Location	Name of the affected House Hold	Primary occupation of the House Hold	Household members			Total land to be acquired	Total land holding	% of land loss	Affected crop/ trees	Affected Structure	Total annual income
					Male (Age)	Female (Age)	Children Below 18 years(Age)						
1	LIFT STATION (PUMPING STATION FOR UGD)	GUTTUR	BEERAPPA S/O DUGGAPPA, KURUBARA BEEDI, HARIHAR	AGRICULTURE	2 - 32 YEARS & 30 YEARS	1 - 26 YEARS	-	2500 SQFT	38 ACRES	0.15	NA	NA	15 LAKHS

Donated Land Value of Harihara Subproject Town

SI No	Location	Land value for 1 Acre in Rs	Rs. In word	Land vaue for 1 cent in Rs	Rs. In word	Value of donated land in Rs
1	Guttur LS	20,00,000/	Twenty Lakhs	20,000/	Twenty Thousand	124775
2	Amaravathi LS	50,00,000/	Fifty lakhs	50,000/	Fifty Thousand	286960
3	Amaravathi SR	50,00,000/	Fifty lakhs	50,000/	Fifty Thousand	286960