

Resettlement Plan

September 2013

IND: North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program- Tranche 4 (Hospet Sewerage Treatment in Bellary Package IV)

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

**Index Map – ULBS
Package – IV, Bellary**

INDIA / KARNATAKA
NORTH KARNATAKA URBAN
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



List of ULBs

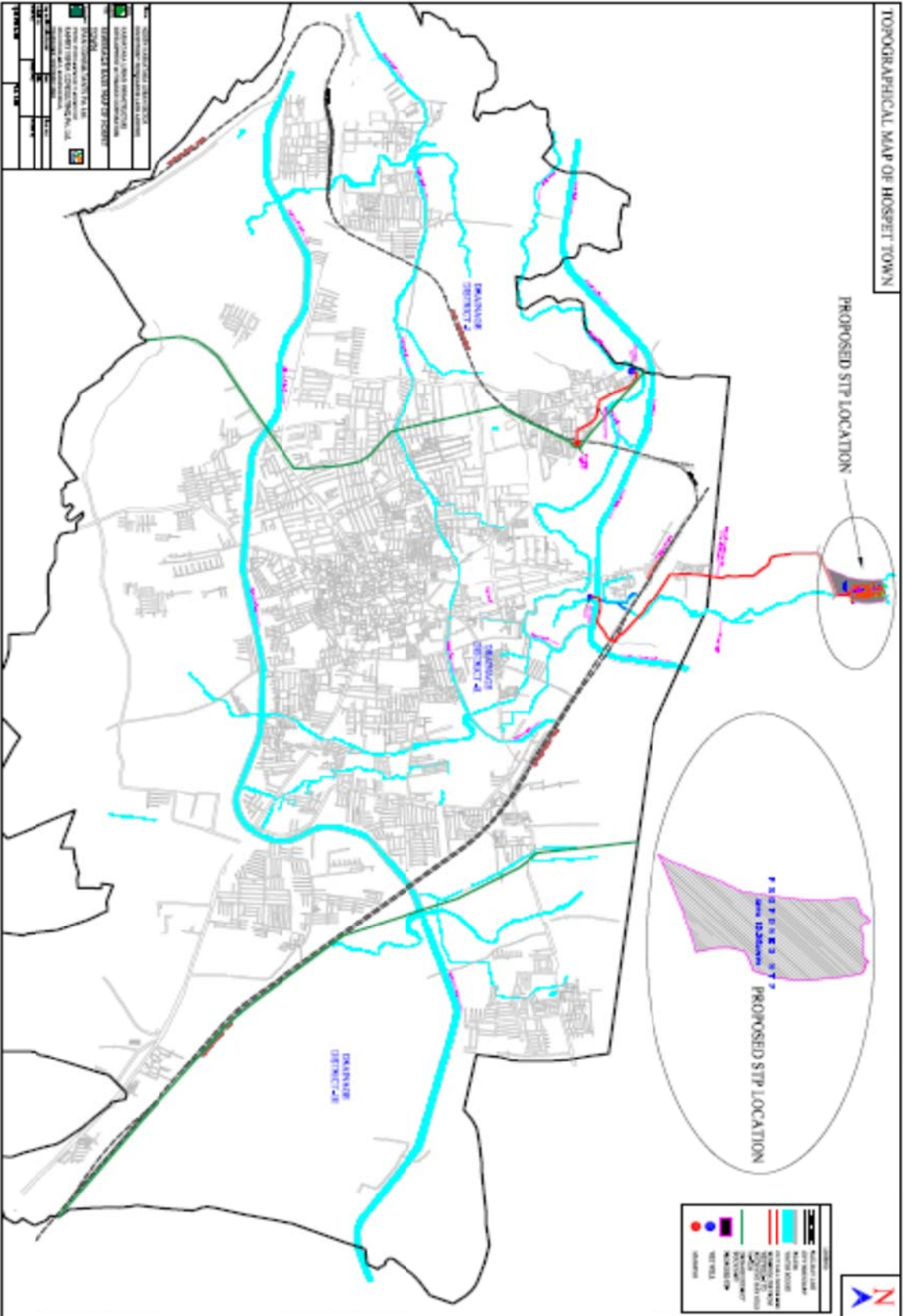
- Bellary
- Hospet
- Raichur
- Sindanur
- Koppal
- Gangavathi
- Chamarajanager



- Project District
- Project Towns
- National Highway (NH)
- District Boundary
- State Boundary
- River / Waterbodies

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF HOSPET TOWN

PROPOSED STP LOCATION



LEGEND	
[Green line]	WATER SUPPLY LINE
[Red line]	SEWERAGE LINE
[Cyan line]	DRAINAGE
[Black line]	ROAD
[Black line]	RAILWAY
[Black line]	BOUNDARY
[Black line]	SETBACK
[Black line]	WATER
[Black line]	RAILWAY

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 21 August 2013)

Currency unit	–	rupee (INR)
INR1.00	=	\$0.01582
\$1.00	=	INR 63.195

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDO	Community Development Officer
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DLVC	District Level Valuation Committee
EA	Executing Agency
GoK	Government of Karnataka
Ha	Hectare
IA	Implementing Agency
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPDP	Indigenous People's Development Plan
KUIDFC	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation
KUWSDB	Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board
LA	Land Acquisition
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LS	Lump Sum
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NKUSIP	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program
NPRR	National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation
PC	Investment Program Consultants
IPMU	Investment Program Management Unit
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
ST	Schedule Tribe
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
ToR	Terms of Reference
ULB	Urban Local Body

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

cm	–	centimeter
dbA	–	decibels
dia.	–	diameter
ha	–	Hectare
kg	–	kilogram
km	–	kilometer
l	–	liter
m	–	Meter
m ²	–	square meter
m ³	–	cubic meter
mg/l	–	Milligrams per liter
ml	–	milliliter
MLD	–	million liters per day
mm	–	millimeter
sq. km.	–	square kilometers
sq. m.	–	square meters
µg/m ³	–	micrograms per cubic meter

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
I. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	1
II. OBJECTIVE, FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS	13
III. CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL PARTICIPATION:	17
	19
IV. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION	19
V. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	20
VI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING	22
VII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	23
VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	23

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Investment program will facilitate economic growth in 25 towns of North Karnataka and cause urban infrastructure development through urban basic services in an environmentally sound and operationally sustainable manner. The investment program will assist the Government of Karnataka rehabilitate and construct Urban Infrastructure services including water supply systems, drainage, solid waste collection and disposal facilities and urban road improvements through resurfacing and junction improvements. It will also have a poverty alleviation and non-municipal infrastructure component.

2. The Investment Program is designed to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Sub projects involving construction of water supply systems, sewage treatment plant are planned such that the overall resettlement impacts are avoided or minimized through careful sub project siting and alignment.

A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement:

3. This resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for Hospet Sub Projects located in Bellary District. Permanent land acquisition of 15.36 acres is required for Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). There are no structures in the proposed STP site; the land is currently under agricultural use. Eleven households cultivating the land consisting of 60 persons will be affected.

B. Policy frame work and Entitlements:

4. The policy frame work and entitlements for the Investment Program are based on National laws. The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (amended in 1984) and the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Investment Program Affected persons 2003 and ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement, 1995.

C. Compensation and Income Restoration:

5. Loss of land, structures, trees and crops and other assets will be compensated at replacement cost. A District Level Valuation Committee (DLVC) will be constituted with the representation from the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) Accounts officer of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hospet Urban Local Body (ULB), Resettlement Officer (RO), Program Management Unit (PMU), Affected Persons (APs), Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to determine the replacement value of land and assets to be acquired. Vulnerable households will be provided skills and livelihood trainings and income generating assets.

D. Information Dissemination Consultation, Disclosure and Grievance redressal:

6. The RP is prepared in consultation with the stakeholders. Discussions and meetings were held involving stake holders, particularly the affected house holds, and a socio-economic survey was conducted to determine the potential impacts of land acquisition. Information has been and continuously to be disseminated to the affected persons. The RP will be disclosed in ADB's and KUIDFC's website, and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout program implementation.

7. Grievances will first be brought to the attention of implementing NGO or Hospet ULB R.O. Grievances not redressed by the NGO or RO will be brought to Grievances Redresal

Committee (GRC), established at Bellary District HQ. GRCs will have representation from AP households (including vulnerable), Hospet ULB, EA, NGOs and CBOs. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance and resolve the grievance within a month of receiving the complaint, failing which the grievance will be addressed by the DC. The DC will hear appeals against the decisions of the GRC. Further if not resolved the grievance may be referred by APs to appropriate Court of Law.

E. Institutional frame work, resettlement costs, and implementation schedule:

8. The Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) is the EA responsible for implementing the investment program. Hospet ULB will act as implementing agency (IA). A dedicated officer at the PMU and at the Divisional Offices will coordinate land acquisition and resettlement activities. The RO, Hospet ULB and Implementing NGO will be responsible for the RP Implementation. District Level Valuation Committee (DLVC) will decide the cost of Land Acquisition and resettlement for Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Belagodu village of Hospet.

F. Monitoring and Evaluation:

9. The implementation of RP will be closely monitored to provide the PMU basis for assessing the resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the Hospet ULB with the help of the NGO to track the indicators such as the number of families affected, resettled, assistance extended, infrastructure facilities provided and financial aspects such as compensation paid and grant extended. Job charts will be prepared and these job charts will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report shall be prepared and submitted to the PMU, reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed in their respective job charts and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The PMU will be responsible for managing and maintaining AP databases, documenting results of AP census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data which will be used as the baseline for assessing RP implementation impacts. The PMU will appoint an independent agency to undertake external monitoring to document: (i) restoration of income levels; (ii) changes and shifts in occupation pattern; and (iii) performance of NGO / Hospet ULB, and PMU in resettlement implementation. The independent agency will monitor the sub-projects twice a year and submit reports directly to the PMU. The PMU will submit all reports to ADB for review.

I. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. The North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program will finance investment in the sectors of (i) water supply; (ii) sewerage and sanitation; (iii) urban drainage; (iv) roads & transportation; (v) poverty alleviation; and (vi) non-municipal infrastructure inclusive of development/conservation of lakes, expansion of fire services, development of tourism and sports facilities. The overall development goal of the NKUSIP is to facilitate economic growth in the towns of North Karnataka and bring about urban development through equitable distribution of urban basic services to the citizens that are environmentally sound and operationally sustainable. The development purpose is designed to assist Urban Local Body (ULB) to “promote good urban management, and develop and expand urban infrastructure to increase economic opportunities and to reduce vulnerability to environmental degradation and urban poverty”.
2. NKUSIP covers a total of 25 sub-project towns. Sub-project interventions are proposed in the sector of water supply, sewerage and sanitation, drainage, and urban roads, Table- 1 detailed out the sub project components, scope of LA and Resettlement in the Hospet sub-project. Land acquisition/transfer is envisaged in the sector of Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP).
3. Hospet ULB has identified 15.36 Acres of wet agricultural land, free of any structures/settlements, in Belagodu Village for setting up Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP). The entire identified land area belongs to private landowners.

Table 1: Proposed Sub-Project Components in Hospet

SL.No	Sector	Sub-Project Components	Scope of LA and Resettlement	Involuntary Resettlement Category
(i)	Water supply	Proposed rising main from pure water sump to BPT for Raya-Basava canal water supply system (813mm Dia & 150mtr length of M.S.Pipe) Feeder main from BPT to proposed ELSR's (11.853km length of K-7 DI pipe) Proposed distribution network priority 1&2 (139km length of 90mm Dia to 350mm Dia of HDPE & DI pipe)	No LA and Resettlement envisaged.	Sc
(ii)	Sewerage and Sanitation	1. Providing and laying 450 mm ductile iron rising main from wet well-1 to nearest manhole-no.1226 (0.85Km) 2. Providing and laying 1100 mm PSC rising main from wet well-2 to Sewerage Treatment Plant (3.00KM) 3. Wet well No.1 (Near Chittawadgi area) & Wet well No.2 (Near Kanakadasa circle) 4. Approach road to Wet well No.2 5. Construction of STP of 27.00 MLD capacity (ASP)	1. Pipeline laying for sewerage will be within road corridors, No LA and Resettlement envisaged. 2. Pipeline laying for sewerage will be within road corridors, No LA and Resettlement envisaged. Temporary disruption envisaged 3. No LA and Resettlement envisaged. 4. No LA and Resettlement envisaged. 5. Construction of STP .LA and Resettlement envisaged.	Sc Sc Sc Sb
(iii)	Drainage	Improvement of Secondary drains of length 1.92 KM	No LA and Resettlement envisaged.	Sc

*Sb-insignificant,Sc-none

4. Land acquisition proposed for the STP will affect less than 200 people. This classifies the STP sub-project component into 'Sb' category (Insignificant Resettlement), based on ADB's Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Policy. Further, based on the Resettlement Framework prepared for the Investment Program in tune with NPRR, LAA and ADB's IR Policy, a Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for the Investment Program component categorized as Sb, to address the LA and Resettlement issues.

A. The Socio- Economic conditions of the affected families are as shown below

1. Type of loss and ownership:

5. **Introduction:** Detailed report of Social Safe Guard and RP related to proposed land acquisition of 15.36 acres for the proposed Hospet STP. The proposed STP plant will be located in 89 -Belgodu village. It is proposed to acquire 15.36 acres of land under the ownership of private persons. 11 farming families have to give their lands for the proposed STP plant. The type of land is with red mixed soil and has irrigation facility by the Raya Channel. The land owners are now growing the sugar cane, banana plantation and goose berry as the major crops. The cost of this land is approximately Rs 20 lakhs per acre, as intimated by the land owners and surrounding farmers.

Table 2: Details of Land Proposed for Acquisition

Details of 89- Belgodu village Survey No Land to be acquired for the proposed STP of Hospet						
Sl. No	Survey No	Total land in Acres	Extent of land	Name of the Owner	Details of Nearby Land(EWSN)	Name of the Owner
1	175,178/A	3	1.43	Aralhalli Kasimsab,		
					East	Land of A.Venktesha
					West	remaining portion of 175
					South	Land of Bande Rangappa
					North	remaining portion of 175
2	176,177, 178/B		4.5	Bande Rangappa	East	Land of A.Venktesha
					West	Land of Bande Rangappa
					South	Land of Aralhalli Kasimsab
					North	Land of Gowdar Sarojamma
3	179	0.98	0.98	A.Venkatesha	East	Road
				A. Glemma	West	Land of Bande Rangappa
					South	Land of Bande Hanumanthappa
					North	Road
4	187/A	1.03	1.03	Bande Kamalakshamma	East	Land of Bande Hanumantappa
					West	Land of Bande Kasimeppe
					South	Land of Bande Jambaiah
					North	Land of Kamatigar Kulladamma
5	187/B	0.91	0.91	Bande Hosuramma	East	Land of Bande Hanumantappa
					West	Land of Bande Kasimeppe
					South	Land of Bande Jambaiah
					North	Land of Kamatigar Kulladamma
6	189	0.84	0.84	M.S.Hanumanthappa	East	Land of Bande Hanumantappa
				M.Mukkanna	West	Land of Bande Kasimeppa
					South	Land of Bande Rangappa
					North	Land of Kamatigar Kulladamma
7	188/A	1.48	1.42	Bande Hosuramma	East	Remaining portion of Bund
					West	Land ofBande Kamalaksamma
					South	Land of M.S. Hanumantaiiah
					North	Land of Bande Jambaiah
8	190	3.94	3.94	E. Shankar Rao	East	Land of Kitchadi Ramappa
	191				West	Land of Bande Hosuramma
					South	Land of A. Hanumanthappa
					North	Land of Bande Srinivasa
9	194	1.02	1.02	Bande Srinivasa	East	Land of Bande Glemma
					West	Land of Bande Hosuramma
					South	Land of Bande Uramma

Details of 89- Belgodu village Survey No Land to be acquired for the proposed STP of Hospet						
Sl. No	Survey No	Total land in Acres	Extent of land	Name of the Owner	Details of Nearby Land(EWSN)	Name of the Owner
					North	Land of E. Shankar Rao
10	195	1.37	1.37	Bande Uramma	East	Land of Bande Glemma
					West	Land of Bande Jambaiah
					South	Land of Bande Srinivas
					North	Land of Bande Rangappa
11	193	0.33	0.33	Govt Road	East	Land of Bande Renukamma
				Parambalu	West	land of Bande Srinivas
				/Bande Srinivasa	South	Land of Bande Uramma
					North	land of Bande Kanimev va

Socio-economic Data of Affected Persons Proposed land acquisition for 15.36 Acres for - Hospet STP												
Sl. No.	Survey No.	Owner Name, Father Name & Address	Total Land in Acres	Extent of land to be Acquired in Acres	Soil. Type	Irrigation Source	Land Type	Cultivator Name Monsoon Season	Cultivator Name Winter Season	Crop Monsoon	Crop Winter	Average Annual income from 1.00. Acre
1	175	Aralhalli Khasim sab. S/oA.S. Budhan Sab	2.87	1.3	Red Mixed	Raya Canal	Irrigated	Aralhalli Khasim sib's/o Burden sab	Aralhalli Khasim sab.S/o Buden sab	Sugar cane		1,20,000/-
2	176	Bande Rangappa S/o Somappa	1.64	0.82	Red Mixed	Raya Canal	Irrigated	B. Rangappa S/o Somappa	B. Rangappa S/o Somappa	Sugar cane	Gooseberry	1,26,000
3	177	Bande Rangappa S/o Somappa	1.57	0.72	Red Mixed	Raya Canal	Irrigated	B. Rangappa S/o Somappa	B. Rangappa S/o Somappa	Sugar cane	Gooseberry	1,26,000
4	178/A	Aarahalli Khasim sab S/oBudhan sab	0.13	0.13	Red Mixed	Raya Canal	Irrigated	Aarahalli Khasim sab	Aralhalli Khasim sab	Sugar cane	Gooseberry	1,26,000
5	178/B	Bande Rangappa S/o Somappa	0.36	0.36	Red Mixed	Raya Canal	Irrigated	B. Rangappa S/o Somappa	B. Rangappa S/o Somappa	Sugar cane		1,20,000/-
6	179	A. Venkatesha, S/o Yamunappa, A.Glemma W/o Hanumantappa	0.98	0.98	Red Mixed	Raya Canal	Irrigated	A. Hanumantappa A. Venkatesha, S/o Yamunappa, A.Glemma W/o Hanumantappa	A. Hanumantappa A. Venkatesha, S/o Yamunappa, A.Glemma W/o Hanumantappa	Sugar cane	-	1,20,000/-
7	181	S. Jambunath S/o Srinivasa	0.91	0.52	Red Mixed	Raya Canal	Irrigated	S. Jambunath S/o Srinivasa	S. Jambunath S/o Srinivasa	Sugar cane	-	1,20,000/-

Socio-economic Data of Affected Persons of 89- Belgodu village for the Proposed Land Acquisition of 15.36 Acres of Land for - Hospet STP

Sl. No.	Survey No.	Name of the land owner	Household member relationship with land owner	Age	Sex	Education	Main occupation	Subsidiary Occupation	Total extent of Land under Possession	Total extent of Land proposed for Acquisition	Average annual income of Household	Average annual income from affected Land	Household Assets		
1	176,177,178/B	Bande Rangappa S/o Somappa	Self	57	M	Higher secondary	Agriculture	None	5.42	5.42	6.5Lakhs	6,50,000/-	TV, Two Wheeler		
			Wife	43	F	Higher secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Son-1	27	M	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Son-2	24	M	Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	175,178 /A	Aralhalli Kasimsab S/o Budan Sab and A. Husain Sab S/o Budan Sab	self-Kasimsab	55	M	Illiterate	Agriculture	None	4.018	4.018	4.8 Lakhs	4.8 lakhs	TV		
			Son of Kasimsab -1	24	M	Higher secondary									
			Son of Kasimsab -2	22	M	Higher secondary									
			Daughter of Dasisab	20	F	Higher secondary									
			Self-Budan sab	53	M	Illiterate	Agriculture	None							
			Wife of Budan sab	59	F	Illiterate									
			Son of Budan sab-1	23	M	Higher secondary									
			Son of Budan sab-2	21	M	Higher secondary									
			Son of Budan sab-3	19	M	secondary									
3	181	S. Jambu nath & Family	the family has got 20 members												
4	187/A	Bande Kamalakshamma D/o	the family has got 8 members												

		Tayavvama											
5	188/A	Bande Hosuramma W/o Kanimeppa	Owner/ Self	65	F	Illiterate	Agriculture	None	1.48	1.42	2.50lakhs	2.0 Lakhs	TV Two Wheeler
6		Hanumanth S/o Kanimeppa	Son	35	M	Literate	Agriculture	None					
		Yerri Swamy S/o Kanimeppa	Son	45	M	Literate	Agriculture	None					
		Sanna Yerri Swamy S/o Kanimeppa	Son	40	M	Literate	Agriculture	None					
		Smt Jyothi W/o Hanumatha	Daughter in-law	30	F	Literate	Agriculture	None					
		Smt Erammahi W/o Yeriswamy	Daughter in-law	30	F	Literate	Agriculture	None					
		Smt Annapoorna W/o Sanna Yeriswamy	Daughter in-law	30	F	Literate	Agriculture	None					
7	189	M.S.Hanumant happa	Self	50	M	Primary	Agriculture	None		0.84	1.0 Lakhs	1,00,000	TV
		Mukappa	Son	30	M	Higher secondary	Agriculture	None					
8	190& 101	E. Shankara Rao S/o E. Chenthal pampati rao	Self	55	M	Primary	Agriculture	None		5.08		6,00,000	TV
9		E Shyam rao	Son	30	M	Graduate	Agriculture	None					
10	194	Bande Srinivas rao	Self	45	M	Primary	Agriculture	None		0.45		50,000/-	TV
11	195	Bande Uramma D/o Kanimev va	Self	40	F	Primary	Agriculture	None		0.4		20,000	TV

2. Household details and social structure:

6. The proposed STP site requires land of 15.36 Acres out of which 0.33 Acres of land belongs to Government perambulate, which was given to Mr B.Srinivasa during 2003-2004. The other land belongs to the farmers/land owners. They are 11 Affected Families out of which 03 women headed families. The total affected persons for the above said land are 60 members out of which 26 are women and 34 are men.

7. The land owners of 89-Belgodu village survey numbers are residents of Basavadurga village which is near to the proposed site of STP. The Basavadurga village has got nearly 330 households with a population of 1100. Nearly 30% of the families have the lands and the rest are the agricultural / landless labors. On 27th June 2008 CDS of Program Consultancy organized the meeting of the affected families, in which the families were unwilling to give up the lands for the project, the main reason being that they will not get nearby alternative lands in the village and even if available the market rate per acre will be about Rs 20 Lakhs as indicated by the affected families. The affected families at last agreed to give up their lands with a request that the Government should give at least Rs.18 Lakhs to Rs. 20 Lakhs per acre for their land and give employment to the educated youth of the affected families. The affected families will discuss their problems in detail in the meeting conveyed by the Assistant Commissioner of Hospet Sub Division, who is the Authority to decide the compensation as per the Government fixed rates .

8. The majority of the affected land owners have the joint family structure. The average family size is 4 to 5. Approximately 95 percent of the affected families belong to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) and all the affected families/house holds have been mainstreamed in to the society despite the fact they belong to the ST category. Therefore, they don't come under the category of Indigenous People.

9. All the affected persons follow similar practices of income generation, i.e., agriculture and the average annual income being similar to that of mainstream society/households covered in the general town level socio-economic condition. Further all the affected persons stay in nearby groups in the town/village. They have been residing in the village/town since many generations and their social and cultural practices are the same as those of main stream society and they are not politically backward either as ST as they are represented in many of the public/government/private institutions. All the affected persons speak the same language (Kannada) as that of mainstream society and have given no evidence that they practice or possess any traditional knowledge, different from the main stream society. Based upon these factors a separate Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) is not required.

10. Most of the affected persons are literate and the youth in the families have studied up to secondary school levels while some are graduates. All the affected families have the ration cards and the youth are eligible for voting and enrolled in the voters list.

11. All the affected families' expressed agriculture as the primary source of income and the land proposed for acquisition as the only land possessed by them. Due to ample water availability due to the proximity of the Tungabhadra Dam and irrigation canals, the land proposed for acquisition is used for water intensive crops such as sugarcane, banana plantations while some are also growing gooseberry. The land owners earn Rs.1, 20,000/- per year per acre and after deducting the expenditure for agriculture the family gets nearly Rs 80,000/- per year. If the family grow/maintain banana plantation, the family will get Rs.1,00,000/- and after deducting the expenditure the family will get Rs.60, 000/- per acre per year.

12. Subsistence allowance for the 11 affected families with 60 affected persons for three months has to be given to the affected/families & the affected persons as they will lose the fertile lands. Valuation of the trees in 15.36 acres of land: (i) Coconut trees – 20 Nos. (ii) Mango Trees – 10 Nos (iii) Neem Trees - 10 Nos (iv) Eucalyptus Trees – 20 Nos. Registration Charges of the lands, Charges of NGO, which will be engaged for the Community Participation & Community Development Activities.

Table 3: Checklist followed for identification of IPs – Hospet STP site

Impact on indigenous people (IPs)/ Ethnic minority (EM)	Not Known	Yes	No	Remarks or identified problems, if any
Are there IPs or EM groups present in Investment Program locations?			<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>ADB's Indigenous Policy uses the following characteristics to define indigenous people (i) descent from population groups present in a given area before territories were defined; (ii) maintenance of cultural and social identities separate from dominant societies and cultures; (iii) self-identification and identification by others as being part of a distinct cultural group;(iv) linguistic identity different from that of dominant society; (v) social, cultural, economic, and political traditions and institutions distinct from dominant culture; (vi) economic systems oriented more towards traditional production systems rather than mainstream; and (vii) unique ties and attachments to traditional habitats and ancestral territories.</p> <p>Likewise, the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution uses the following characteristics to define indigenous peoples [Scheduled Tribes (ST)], (i) tribes' primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large;(iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a Scheduled Tribe.</p> <p>Essentially, indigenous people have a social and cultural identity distinct from the 'mainstream' society that makes them vulnerable to being overlooked or marginalized in the development processes.</p> <p>No AP possesses the characteristics of indigenous people based on ADB's policy. The LA and resettlement impacts on indigenous people, if found during detailed design, are addressed in the RF for NKUSIP.</p>
Do they maintain distinctive customs or economic activities that may make them vulnerable to hardship?			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the Investment Program restrict their economic and social activity and make them particularly vulnerable in the context of Investment Program?			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the Investment Program change their socioeconomic and cultural integrity?			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the Investment Program disrupt their community life?			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the Investment Program positively affect their health, Education, livelihood or social security status?			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the Investment Program negatively affect their health, Education, livelihood or social security status?			<input type="checkbox"/>	
Will the Investment Program alter or undermine the recognition of their knowledge, preclude customary behaviors or undermine customary institutions?			<input type="checkbox"/>	
In case no disruption of indigenous community life as a whole, will there be loss of housing, strip of land, crops, trees and other fixed assets owned or controlled by individual indigenous households?			<input type="checkbox"/>	

3. Income and Occupational Pattern:

13. Of the total household members covered under the survey, 35 percent fall under the no worker category while the remaining 65 percent comprise workers. Approximately 45 percent of the workers are employed or engaged in income generating activities, which accounts for a dependency ratio of 1:6. Due to ample water availability & due to proximity of the Tungabhadra Dam and irrigation canals, the land proposed for acquisition is used for water intensive crops such as sugarcane and paddy. A large percentage of landowners cultivate one crop annually, namely sugarcane, while a few others cultivate two crops annually – paddy or gooseberry. The remaining few have planted banana and grow flowers in small portions of the land. The average annual income estimated from agriculture, deducting the cost of cultivation is approximately Rs.80,000 per acre (1 ha is equal to 2.47 acres). The households are entitled for compensation at the replacement value of the land and subsistence allowance.

4. Crop Loan

14. All affected landowners obtain crop loans from banks on a yearly basis to cultivate the land. The average loan size is Rs. 16,000 per acre for the sugarcane crop and Rs. 8,000 per acre for the paddy crop. The loan is drawn in the month of May and repaid in the month of April the following year.

5. Employees

15. All the landowners themselves cultivate the land with the help of labourers, who are employed seasonally, depending on the crop(s) cultivated. There are no regular (continuously working for two or more years) agricultural labourers employed by surveyed landowners as agricultural labourers are migrant workers. Generally, a group of 10-15 persons will be appointed for one season. Each person will be paid an average of Rs. 200 per day for assigned tasks with the average duration of employment being one and a half month. The stated wages are decided based on labour required and are accepted throughout the town. The Hospet ULB will acquire the land during non / post harvesting period, to minimize impacts on agricultural labourers in the Investment Program site and allow more time for them to seek employment in other agricultural lands.

B. Consultations with APs

16. The Hospet STP location was determined based on a detailed topographic survey & further consultation with City Municipal council, Hospet. The Hospet ULB then identified the survey numbers. A socio-economic survey was conducted for land owners of identified survey numbers. Annexure B gives the list of all landowners covered under the socio-economic survey.

17. Consultations with APs indicate that they were concerned about receiving adequate compensation of the land acquisition that is proposed in the public interest. Adequate compensation is referred to as an amount that can permit them to buy a land of similar area and potential in the open market and possibly involves similar commuting requirements and costs as their current land. The Investment Program ensures compensation at replacement value through the District Level Valuation Committee (DLVC). The Investment Program will also pay for all fees, taxes, and other charges (registration, etc.) incurred for replacement land. A majority of the APs indicated preference for cash compensation, while a few among surveyed also indicated preference for land-for-land option.

C. Cut-Off Date

18. A socio-economic survey was conducted to determine the likely impacts of land acquisition. The survey also helped confirm the Resettlement Framework and Entitlement Matrix. However, the date of 4 (1) and 6 (1) notifications, issued through DC to intimate Landowners about the Hospet sub-project and land acquisition will be considered as cut-off date to finalize the list of APs. Any person who was not enumerated but can show documentation or evidence that he/she is rightfully an entitled person will be included in the list of APs. The Program Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for such verification and adjustment.

II. OBJECTIVE, FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

19. The NKUSIP Resettlement Framework outlines the objectives, principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for affected persons. For the formulation of this Resettlement Plan (RP), the resettlement principles outlined in the Resettlement Framework (RF) are adopted:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible.
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by providing viable livelihood options.
- (iii) If individuals or a community must lose all or part of their land, means of livelihood, or social support systems, so that a project might proceed, they will be compensated and assisted through replacement of land, housing, infrastructure, resources, income sources, and services, in cash or kind, so that their economic and social circumstances will be at least restored to the pre-project level. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program: The APs need to be provided with sufficient resources to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in co-ordination with civil works.
- (v) The affected people are to be fully informed and closely consulted. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
- (vi) Institutions of the affected people, and, where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. Affected people are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
- (vii) The absence of a formal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.
- (viii) Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cutoff date, preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
- (ix) Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected people, and vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include those without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled and other vulnerable groups, particularly indigenous peoples. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.

- (x) The full resettlement costs are to be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.

A. Entitlements:

20. The entitlement matrix provides guidance for compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation assistance planning. Lack of title / customary rights recognized under law will not be a bar to entitlement. Hence, non-titled encroachers and squatters as well as indigenous or other groups with customary rights over land or resources, if present in the project area, will be eligible for compensation (the Entitlement Matrix provides additional entitlements to vulnerable persons)

21. However, people moving into the project area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or other assistance. The Entitlement Matrix lists various types of losses, identification/eligibility and entitlements and provides basic parameters for preparation of compensation and resettlement benefits. The Entitlement Matrix provides all possible categories of losses to ensure that all resettlement impacts of all sub-project components to be finalized during detailed design will be addressed. The Entitlement Matrix is provided below.

B. Gender Impacts:

22. The NKUSIP is designed to have a positive impact on women, resulting from better service delivery systems in water supply; sewerage and sanitation facilities at the city level and in low income/below poverty line households.

None of the (land) survey numbers proposed for acquisition belongs to women/female headed households. The proposed land acquisition however will have potential impacts on female members of affected households.

23. The socio-economic status of households affected by the selection of (land) survey numbers of the sub-project in Raichur indicates no direct negative impacts, on women. The Plan is meant to ensure women's participation in NKUSIP implementation. The Plan details actions to be taken to ensure gender issues are addressed in various stages of the Investment Program.

Entitlement Matrix

SL.No	Type of losses	Applications	Definition of Entitled person	Compensation policy	Responsible agency
1	Loss of private land	Agricultural land	Owner(s) with legal title	1.Compensation for loss of land based on Replacement Value 2. DLVC will determine the replacement value of the land. 3. Compensation for unviable/residual land is also based on the Replacement Value. 4. All fees, stamp duties. etc with respect to registration as applicable under the relevant laws incurred in the land acquisition and replacement process (this will be applicable for land purchased within three months)	DLVC. will determine the replacement value of the land.
2	Loss of private land	Agricultural land	Owner(s) with legal title	Subsistence allowance for all the 11 affected families with 60 affected persons for three months has to be given to the affected/families & the affected persons as they will loose the fertile lands.	ULB will confirm minimum wage rates as part of the RP, determine shifting assistance, and verify all charges.
3	Loss of private land	Agricultural Land	Owner(s) with legal title	Additional Compensation for 3 vulnerable Households (women headed) consisting of 7 Affected persons	ULB will confirm minimum wages and through NGO will determine assistance for loss of Livelihood
4	Loss of trees	Standing trees	Owner/farmer with legal title	f)Valuation of the trees in 15.36acres of land (i) Coconut trees – 20Nos (ii) Mango Trees – 10 Nos (iii) Neem Trees - 10 Nos (iv) Euclyptus Trees – 20 Nos.	ULB will ensure provision of notice. DLVC will finalize compensation rates in consultation with APs

Statement of proposed STP site for Hospet at Belagodu Village (15.36 acres)

SI No	Details	For 15.36 acres of Land	Remarks
1	No of land owners	11	
2	No of affected families	11	
3	No of affected persons	60	
4	No of trees affected:		
I	Coconut trees	20	
II	Mango trees	10	
	Neem trees	10	
III			
IV	Eucalyptus trees	20	
5	Budget:		
A	Compensation to be paid to the land Owners	20 lakhs per acre	DLVC. will determine replacement value of the land.
B	Subsistence allowance to be paid to the affected persons	Rs. 150 per day for 60 APs	As per the directions of Government for 60 members
C	NGO charges for CP activities	One implementing NGO engaged for eleven months	As per Project norms

List of Survey Nos. of Belagodu Village in Hospet Taluk, Bellary Dist to be Acquired for construction of STP for Hospet town

SI.No.	Survey No.	Extent of Land to be Acquired (In Acres)	Name of the Owner
1	175,178	1.30+0.98	Harahalli Khasim sab, Raja Sab, Budhan Sab.
2	176,177	0.82+0.72	Bande Rangappa S/o Somappa
3	179	0.98	A.Venkatesh, S/o Muneappa, A.Galemma, W/o Hanumanthappa
4	181	0.52	B.R.Umesh, S/o Bande Rangappa
5	187	1.94	Bande Tayamma, D/o Kamalakshamma, Bande Kanevemma, D/o Thirukappa
6	188	1.42	Bande Sarojamma, W/o Kaneveppa, Bande Hosuramma, Baramavva
7	189	0.84	M.S.Hanumanthappa, Mukappa
8	190,191	3.18+0.75	E.Chenthakal Pampapathi Rao
9	194	1.02	B.Srinivas
10	195	1.37	B.Uramma
11	193	0.33	Govt. Land (Rasthe parampoke)
Total		15.36 Acres	

III. CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL PARTICIPATION:

A. Information Dissemination, Consultation, and Disclosure Requirement:

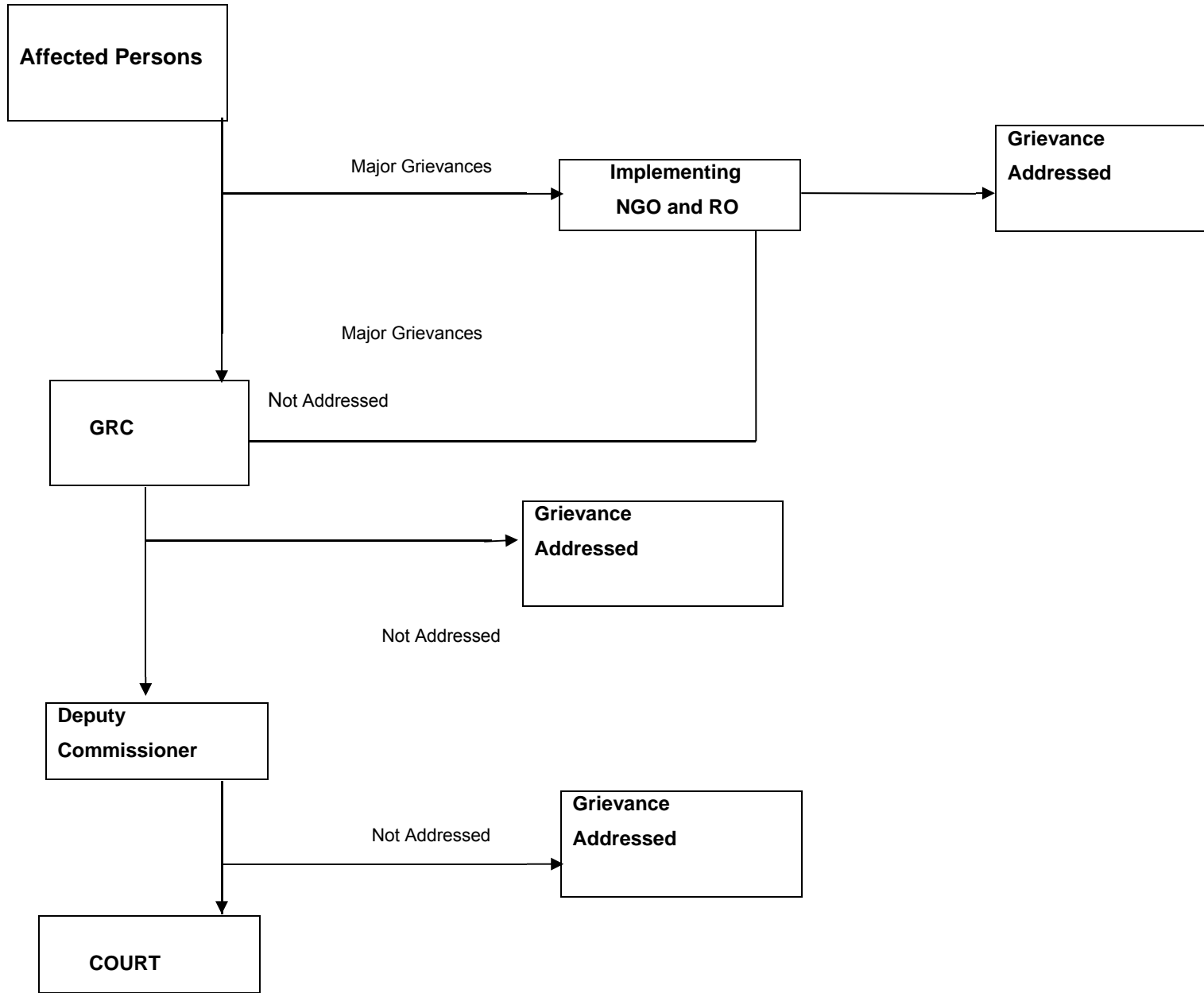
24. A consultation program was conducted with all APs. Hospet ULB officials along with RO and KUWS&DB officials. The ULB disclosed the information about the Investment Program and the sub-project components proposed in Hospet. Suitability of identified land for setting up a new STP was also explained to all affected landowners by ULB officials. It was noted during the consultations that landowners were highly aware about the procedures of land acquisition. All APs expressed they should know the detail LA procedure and approximate amount of compensation, which will be offered to them, under the Investment Program. It was communicated during consultations with APs during June 2008 that the Hospet ULB will disclose all relevant information about land acquisition procedures to APs, and that it is mandatory under the Investment Program. The information of Land Acquisition procedures followed under the programme is being disclosed by the Hospet ULB.

25. Consultations with APs indicate that the APs wanted compensation that will permit them to buy land of similar area and potential in the open market and possibly involve similar commuting patterns and costs as the land to be acquired. A majority of APs indicated preference for cash compensation instead of land-for-land option. BPL/ vulnerable APs expressed that they would like receive assistance for income restoration, however preferences were not stated, as APs were not prepared for the same. Hence, this shall be explored during the detailed socio-economic survey proposed during RP updation. The implementing Non Government Organization (NGO) will ensure each AP is consulted further to inform them about the outcome of the decision-making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated in sub-project design. Copies of the Resettlement Framework and RP will be made available both in English and Kannada at the Hospet ULB Office for reference. The RP shall be brought to the notice of all APs with the help of the implementing NGO. The Executing Agency (EA) will prepare a resettlement booklet elaborating AP entitlements and the sub-project implementation timetable immediately after approval of RP from ADB.

B. Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

26. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be formed to ensure that grievances are addressed in a timely manner, facilitating timely project implementation. The GRC will comprise representatives from APs (ensuring representation of vulnerable households), local government/ Hospet ULB, Investment Program Officials – Deputy Project Directors of NKUSIP, and NGOs/ Community Based Organizations (CBOs). The GRC will redress grievances at the local-level in a consultative manner and with the participation of the affected households, or their representatives. GRC meetings will be convened as necessary to address complaints as they arise. The time and date of GRC meetings will be announced to APs by the implementing NGO and RO a week in advance. To further ensure GRC accessibility to APs, the implementing NGO and RO will inform APs on grievance redressal procedures, the functions of the GRC, and how to access the GRC. The grievance redressal process is shown in Figure 1. The first level of screening of grievances shall be undertaken by the implementing NGO and the GRC. The GRC determine the merit of each grievance and attempt to resolve the same within a month from the date of lodging of complaints, failing which the grievance shall be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner (DC). The GRC shall forward grievances of serious nature immediately on receipt of complaint to the DC. The DC will hear appeals against the decisions of GRC. The decision of DC is final and cannot be contested in any other forum except in the Court of Law. All costs incurred in resolving the complaints will be borne by the Hospet ULB in Bellary district.

Figure 1: Grievance Redressal Process:



IV. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

C. Compensation

27. All APs will be entitled to resettlement benefits besides compensation. In case of land acquisition, the replacement cost will form the compensation. Loss of income/livelihood will be compensated within the overall resettlement package is detailed in the entitlement matrix. A DLVC will determine the replacement value of the land. Compensation and Resettlement package entitlements will be paid before contract awards are made. Acquisition, to the extent possible, will be timed after cropping season. In case there remains a crop loan or any other outstanding loan taken on the land proposed for acquisition, if not repaid till the time of acquisition, a portion will be deducted from the total compensation, and the rest will be settled in a phased-manner, in consultation with the Affected Persons.

28. Payment of land price and other approved package of assistance will be made to the titleholder through the issuance of a bank cheque to ensure a transparent disbursement process. The cheque will be issued by the DC, after the Hospet ULB deposits the amount with the DC.

D. Income Restoration

29. APs affected by permanent land acquisition for the proposed STP site have been identified. The Investment Program will provide The 11 affected household's subsistence/transitional allowance for three months based on minimum wages and will provide free transport facilities/shifting assistance. Since all the land to be acquired from the APs is a source of income, APs will be provided assistance for lost income based on three months minimum wage rates. Land is proposed for acquisition during the non cropping season or post harvest, to minimize the negative economic impacts on APs.

30. The survey identified 3 landowners as vulnerable households at the proposed STP site as these landowners have a small agricultural land holding which is a main source of income to the family of household size of 7. These vulnerable APs will receive an additional subsistence allowance for three months based on minimum wages. A few of these APs have been consulted during the socio-economic survey. The Hospet ULB will identify if land-for-land compensation is feasible, and if feasible will provide the option to APs. Implementing NGOs will also provide information to vulnerable as well as non-vulnerable households on available land in the community. Should APs acquire replacement land; the Hospet ULB will provide all fees, taxes, and other charges incurred for the replacement land. If the AP decides on replacement land, an income restoration strategy will focus on restoring agricultural activity previously undertaken by the AP, and assistance in productivity improvements (such as provision of agricultural inputs required for improved yields, and training on improved post-harvest practices) production. Vulnerable APs are also entitled to additional skills training. Based on consultation with the vulnerable APs skills training will be provided for upgrading construction skills. During the survey Landowners were not prepared for acquisition, hence have not stated options under non land based income restoration. The Investment Program will provide the required equipments under stated options, while the implementing NGO will provide the training to upgrade the skills. In addition, the Investment Program will facilitate the employment of the vulnerable household heads in Investment Program construction

31. APs for other components of the sub-project which are anticipated to experience temporary impacts from laying of pipes and road improvement will be provided assistance in

restoring their income in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. Income restoration schemes will be designed in consultation with APs. Income restoration schemes will be tailored to the needs, capabilities and preferences of APs, and the absorptive capacity of the local economy.

32. The Investment Program will provide APs with (i) subsistence/transitional allowance, and (ii) shifting assistance to restore the APs income in the very short-term. Beyond the very short-term, the Investment Program will restore the APs source of income prior to land acquisition, and/or increase existing sources of income.

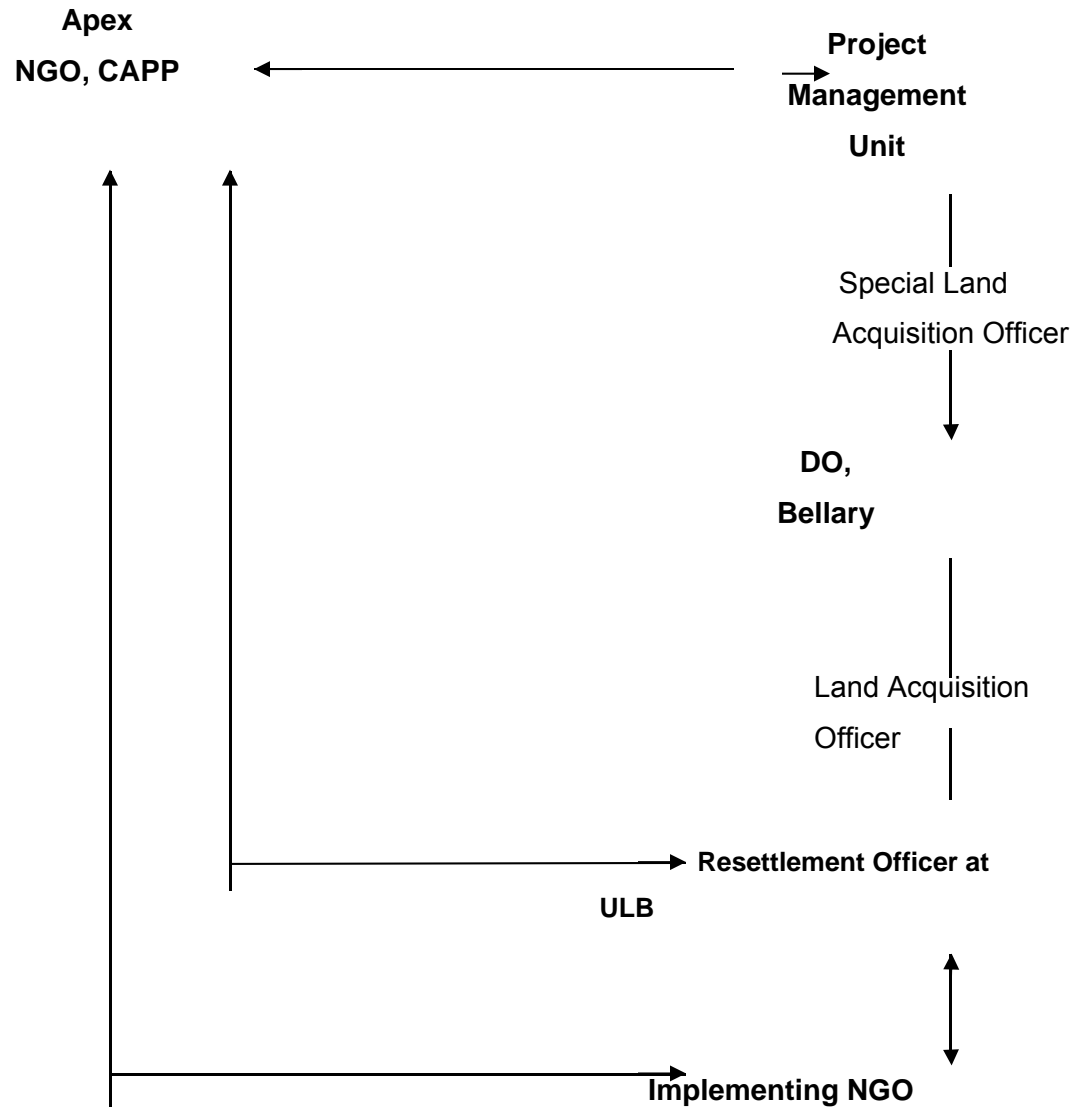
33. Vulnerable households will be prioritized in project employment. An additional subsistence allowance based on three months minimum wage rates to augment current livelihood. Assistance up to a maximum limit of Rs.30,000 will be provided for the purchase of income generating assets. The implementing NGO will assist the ULB in beneficiary identification and, purchasing income generating assets. Income generating assets will be AP-specific. One member of each affected, vulnerable household who has the capacity and willingness to acquire a new set of skills would be eligible for skills training. The idea is to ensure that vulnerable households are not unfairly disadvantaged as a result of project intervention. A Detailed Training Plan will be prepared after the training needs assessment.

V. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

34. Effective Resettlement Plan preparation and implementation will be ensured through coordination between Bellary District Authorities, the Hospet ULB as requisitioning authority and the PMU. The Hospet ULB will have the responsibility of ensuring that RPs are finalized and approved prior to award of contracts for the sub-project, and for monitoring any changes to project design, which may require re-evaluation of the need for and adequacy of the RP. The Hospet ULB will hire an experienced NGO to assist in the preparation and implementation of the RP. The implementing NGO's main activities will include AP counseling and encouraging productive utilization of compensation and rehabilitation grants. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the implementing NGO will be given. The Hospet ULB will also designate the Tahsildar as RO to supervise and conduct internal monitoring of the implementation work. The RO will be adequately supported by the DLVC in terms of all valuations, due diligence carried out on affected persons' properties and Empowered Committee decision on purchase/acquisition.

35. The PMU will ensure that the land acquisition and rehabilitation processes followed under the Investment Program comply with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The Investment Program consultant (PC) appointed by IPMU will undertake the census and detail socio-economic surveys. A dedicated Officer at the PMU will monitor the process of RP implementation. Figure 2 illustrates the RP implementation arrangements.

Figure 2: Implementation Arrangements:



VI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

36. The unit costs for compensation and assistance have been broadly estimated. These include replacement cost of land, subsistence allowance, registration costs etc. The sub project component (STP) budget for permanent land acquisition and resettlement will be decided by DLVC.

Table 4: Resettlement Budget

Sl. No.	Type of Loss and Compensation Offered	Quantity	Unit Rate (estimated)	Total Amount (In Rs.)	Remarks
A	LA Cost				
1.	Loss of private agricultural land (STP)	15.36 Acres	Rs. 20 lakhs	30,720,000	DLVC will determine replacement value of the land.
	Sub Total A			30,720,000	
B	Resettlement Cost for Private Land				
1.	Assistance for economic rehabilitation of vulnerable households	7 APs	Included in the overall NKUSIP Cost	210,000	ULB will confirm minimum wage rates as part of the RP, verify all charges.
2	Subsistence allowance for three months for households whose residual land is unavailable	60 persons	Rs. 150 per day *90days	810,000	ULB will confirm minimum wage rates as part of the RP, verify all charges.
	Sub Total B			1,020,000	
3	Registration cost of transferred land	15.36 Acres	Approx 10% of Total Land Cost	30,72,000	
4	Implementing NGO – eleven months (Included in the NKUSIP Cost)	LS		100,000	
5	Contingency 10% of the total			34,91,200	
	Sub Total C			66,63,200	
	Grand Total			38,403,200	**

**Based on the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Amended in 1984) and the Nation Policy on Resettlement for Investment Program Affected Persons, 2003

DLVC: The District Level Valuation Committee chaired by Deputy Commissioner will be responsible for determining the Replacement Value of land and structures. Other members of the DLVC shall comprise the Land Acquisition Officer of the Project Management Unit (PMU), the ULB's Resettlement Officer, representative of the Affected Persons, and the implementing NGO

VII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

37. All land has to be provided free of any encumbrances before the start of civil work. All land acquisition and resettlement of APs is to be completed before the commencement of civil works. The implementation process will cover (i) identification of cut-off date and notification; (ii) verification of properties of APs and estimation of their type and level of losses and distribution of identity cards; (iii) consultations with APs to address their needs, and priorities; and (iv) economic rehabilitation of the APs.

38. Timing of Resettlement, the number of permanently affected households and the process of LA and resettlement is expected to be completed within a maximum period of eleven months (330 days) from the date of notification. APs will have to be given sufficient notice to vacate their property before civil works begin. No civil works will begin until the APs receive the approved compensation package, Implementation schedule for resettlement and rehabilitation.

39. Land Acquisition. Civil works are linked with the completion of land acquisition. In this case all land transfers from the Government have to be completed. Depending on the ownership, the Hospet ULB would need to coordinate with the relevant Government of Karnataka Department – in this case the DC's office and the Revenue Department.

40. All eligible APs will be issued identity cards, giving details of the type of losses and type of entitlements. This card will be verified by PMU, NGO and the AP and signed by all parties. Each AP will be given a copy. The PMU should issue identity cards to all APs, at the earliest possible time to ensure that opportunistic squatters and encroachers are not encouraged

Table 5: Implementation Schedule

Sl. No.	Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities	Start Date	Completion Date
1	Detailed Land identification & Survey, Marking of plots	March-08	May 08
2	Consultation & Disclosure	May 08	June 08
3	Verification of Socio-economic survey and APs	July 08	Sept 08
4	Preparation of LA Plan	Oct 08	Dec 08
5	Preparation of RP	Jan -09	April 09
6	Revision in RP and approval	April 09	May 09
7	Payment of compensation	June 09	July 09
8	Possession of acquired property	Aug 09	Aug 09
9	Internal Monitoring	June 09	Aug 09
10	Handing over acquired lands to contractors for construction	Aug 09	Aug 09
11	Start of Civil works	Sept 09	

VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

41. The implementing NGO will submit quarterly reports to PMU. Hospet ULB officials will carry out internal monitoring. Job charts will be given to the RO. The job charts will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report shall be prepared and submitted to IPMU, reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed in their respective job charts and reasons for shortfalls, if any.

42. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. For monitoring and evaluation (M&E), the PMU will appoint an independent agency/Apex NGO to undertake external monitoring for the entire sub-project (this agency will provide an independent

view of the Investment Program progress and should not be confused with the implementing NGO appointed by the Hospet ULB to oversee project implementation). The independent agency/Apex NGO will conduct mid term review and review on completion of RP activities and submit its reports directly to the IPMU. The IPMU will submit all M&E reports to the ADB for review.